this morning. We understand he has brought dispatches direct from the Junta of Seville. Mr. Oates, an English gentleman in the commissarial Department, accompanied him, who is said to be the bearer of advices from Sir H. Dalrymple, at Gibraltar.

An interview was immediately had with Mr. Canning & a cabinet council was about to be summoned. We are assured that a confirmation of the defeat of the French army under Lefebvre, at Soragossa, has been brought by the above gentleman.

A notice was posted up at Gottenburg on the 30th June, that the Swedish fleet off the coast of Finland had succeeded in capturing four Russian frigates, four xebecks and eight-boats, and also sunk four gunboats.

JOHN GOULDING
Is now landing from on board the Polly from Baltimore,
A few barrels of West India COFFEE and hogsheads of New Orleans SUGAR,
Bottles in hampers,
Red and white Champagne WINE in boxes,
Fresh TEA, &c.
On hand, as usual, most kinds of choice old Wines, in bottles and in casks, best Albany Ale, Philadelphia Porter and Ale, Spermaceti Oil and Candles, Train Oil, Castile Soap in boxes, with sundry other articles in his line, to be sold for cash, and as usual cheap to his kind and punctual customers.
George Town, Sept. 16—2m

SALE AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 22d of this inst. at the house of *Jacob Chandler*, on the Navy Yard Hill, a number of WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES, and one Grindstone, one pair of Stilles, and sundry articles too tedious to mention—the property of Daniel Bailey late of the city of Washington.
ISRAEL LITTLE, Auc.
September 16—3t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has taken up a stray COW & CALF, after the most diligent enquiry for the owner—the Cow is chunky, of a pale red color, and one of her horns broken, she calved about 8 or 9 weeks ago—the subscriber means in a short time to kill the Calf unless the owner claims her, on whose appearance he is ready to deliver the Cow and the value of the Calf, on his defraying the expences incurred.
ADOLPHUS F. PLATE.
September 16—3t

AMERICAN HEMP.
THE Secretary the Navy will receive until the 1st. November next, proposals for furnishing *water rotted Hemp* of the growth of the United States, to be delivered either at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston; New London; New York; Philadelphia; Newcastle; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Geo. or New Orleans.
For well water rotted and well cleaned American Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to allow a liberal price beyond the usual price of such Hemp when dew rotted.
Navy Department, May 3—wtN

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber of Prince Georges county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince Georges county in Maryland letters of administration on the *Personal Estate* of Isaac Magruder late of Prince Georges county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands, this 13th day of September 1808.
ANN MAGRUDER,
THOS. MAGRUDER,
Administrators.
September 14—w6t

FOR SALE.
ON Monday the 10th of October if fair, if not the next fair day, I will offer at public sale, 308 *acres of LAND*, laying on St. Clement's Bay, and nearly between Chaptico and Leonardtown, handsomely situated on the said Bay, with a large and commodious Dwelling House with comfortable dry cellars, a convenient kitchen, dairy, meat house, corn house, stables, barn, and every other necessary outhouse nearly new, and in good order—Eighty acres of the above land is heavily timbered with large white oak, cedar, and some pine—the situation perfectly healthy and within three miles of the river Potomac—fish, oysters, and wild fowl in abundance during the season, and to be had within 300 yards of the door; the soil fertile and a perfect level only whereon the houses stand. One half the purchase money will be required on the first day of January 1809, when possession will be given, and the balance a credit of twelve months will be given from the day of sale on giving bond with approved security. Sale to be on the premises, and to commence at 2 o'clock.
JOHN BOND.
St. Mary's county, August 24—3tw.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The opposition prints, flushed with trifling successes and the most extravagant expectations, are assuming a new and bold language. To traduce the administration they stop at nothing. Forgetting every sentiment that ought to warm the American breast, they form themselves into the apologists of those who have inflicted the deepest wounds on our honor or interests. Hence the original enormity of the outrage on the Chesapeake is passed over, and the administration denounced for not accepting the *reparation*, as it is absurdly styled, offered by the British ministry.

What was that *reparation?* On the 25th July, 1807, Mr. Canning on hearing of the outrage, assured Mr. Monroe that, "if the British officers should prove to have been culpable, the most prompt & effectual reparation shall be afforded to the government of the U. States."

Here then is a high promise.

On the 3d of August ensuing Mr. Canning writes as follows to Mr. Monroe.

"The earnest desire of his majesty to evince, in the most satisfactory manner, the principles of justice and moderation by which he is uniformly actuated has not permited him to hesitate in commanding me to assure you that his majesty neither does nor has at any time maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war in the national service of any state, for deserters.

"If, therefore, the statement in your note should prove to be correct, and to contain all the circumstances of the case upon which complaint is intended to be made; and if it shall appear that the act of his majesty's officers rested on no other grounds than the simple and unqualified assertion of the pretension above referred to, his majesty has no difficulty in disavowing that act, and will have no difficulty in manifesting his displeasure at the conduct of his officers."

In this language we have a disavowal of the right to search ships of war for deserters, and a qualified disavowal of the outrage on the Chesapeake.

In the subsequent correspondence of Mr. Canning with Mr. Monroe, he says—"The difficulties in the way of such adjustment are already smoothed, by the disavowal voluntarily offered, at the very outset of the discussion, of the general and unqualified pretension to search ships of war for deserters. There *remained* only to ascertain the facts of the particular case, and to *proportion the reparation to the wrong.*"

In the same letter he adds—

"Whether the consent of Great Britain to the entering into such discussion shall be extorted as the price of an amicable adjustment, *as the condition of being admitted to make honorable reparation for an injury*, is a question of quite a different sort," &c.

To make this "honorable reparation," Mr. Rose was dispatched to the U.S.

From this view of the subject it follows, that the English ministry themselves did not consider the disavowal they had made as an honorable reparation for the injury committed, but that there still *remained* the duty, on ascertaining the facts, to proportion the reparation to the wrong.

Well. Mr. Rose came to America, and before he proceeded to offer his *honorable reparation*, he demanded the revocation of the President's proclamation. This demand was rejected, and he departed.

It follows conclusively that the honorable reparation, allowed by Mr. Canning to be due, is not yet made.

What that *honorable reparation* ought to be is the only question

We say, that whatever contrariety of opinion there may be on other points, there can be none as to the duty of the British government to give up the men taken from the Chesapeake.

Even, if they were deserters, the right to take them is disclaimed. On what ground of right then can they be retained? On none, under heaven. Such a right is not even pretended by the British government. It is disavowed in terms which do not admit of dispute.

Why then, we demand, are the men not released from bondage and restored to the United States? Why are they still kept in slavery, in violation of their own wishes, in violation of a principle acknowledged by the British government itself, in violation of our undisputed rights of sovereignty, and in violation of the feelings of the American people? Is it to mark the most flagrant contrast between the abstract opinions and the acts of the British government? Is it, for the purpose of operating as a virtual disavowal of the promise of reparation and of shewing its utter nullity? Is it to add to the other aggravating circumstances of the case the higher aggravation of a promise unperformed? Is it, in short, to shew their friendship for us, by acknowledging that they ought to do us justice, and yet refusing to do it?

We repeat it. If the British government meant to do us justice, and to make us an honorable reparation, an essential ingredient of that reparation would be the delivery of the men. So far as relates to the men, the facts are fully ascertained. Their names are registered on the books of the Leopard. The making of this reparation required no negociation. It was, and is, altogether in their own hands. Why then, we demand, have they not done it? Why do they not now do it?

And until this act of justice shall be performed, is there an American that dares to say we have received an honorable reparation? Who is there, that will lift his voice, and affirm that we ought to be satisfied with less?

Can there then be any thing more atrocious than the attempt to justify a conduct no less at war with the professions of those who practise it, than inconsistent with the most sacred principles of justice?

THE great objection, urged in Congress against vesting the President with a power to suspend the Embargo, was that such a power, in its exercise, involved that of carrying the nation into a state of war, a power which the constitution has delegated solely to Congress. It was replied, that this power was not given to the President, because the power reposed in him to suspend the embargo was not general, but special, being limited by the words of the law, which only conferred the authority to suspend "in the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerents of Europe, or of such a change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgement of the President." It was not denied, that if the power of suspension had been unlimited, it would have been equivalent to that of declaring war; for it was fully realised that under the existing state of things, but for the embargo, our property would be generally seized by the belligerents, and that such seizure, connected with the resistence it must occasion, would be war. To call then, under these circumstances, upon the President to suspend the embargo, is asking him not only to violate the law, but the Constitution, by usurping one of the great powers which it has exclusively bestowed on Congress, the power of declaring war; unless indeed, our federal sophists shall convince us, that although the Constitution forbids the President to *declare* war, he may notwithstanding *wage* it.

Benjamin Howard, Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Desha, Mathew Lyon, Henry Christ, and Samuel M'Kee, are elected Representatives of Kentucky in the next Congress.

The following are the Patriotic sentiments of Capt. Moore, the present representative of Baltimore County, delivered to his constituents at a public meeting. They are such as every American ought to entertain. We give them from the Whig.

"I know not what information our government may have received from Europe; and consequently know not whether it can be removed with safety. I have no interest whatever in its continuance, but quite the reverse. I am a farmer as you are, I would rejoice to see it removed to-morrow, if it could be raised consistently with our interest and national rights; but rather than submit to pay *tribute* to England, I would prefer an embargo to eternity. No American—No independent American could or would agree to surrender his rights to England."

A precious document for Embargo grumblers.

If there is any merchant who would submit to the following impositions of Britain, he is not deserving the name of an American. Let the embargo snarlers look at this picture of British insolence:

"The Minerva, Jenkins, arrived in the Downs from Rotterdam, with 20 pipes gin: sent in to pay one shilling and three-pence per gallon *duty!* and her whole tonnage duty, which is about twelve shillings per ton!!"

What say you to this, esq. Christopher, Harrison and Jonathan? What think you now, Timothy?—*Bos. Ch.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, (K.) to his friend in Charleston, dated 3d Aug.

"We keep house here, and for 16 dollars per month have an handsome brick house ornamented with marble, with six rooms, the best we have ever occupied. We have also a fine market, not an 150 yards from us, exceeding in cheapness any which can be found in the world. You will be astonished at the prices. Cherries 6 cents per quart; ducks 12 cents; turkies 25; fowls 6; butter 10; leg of mutton 25 cents; beef 3 cents; corn, (dear) at 20 cents per bushel; best timothy hay 33 cents per 100lbs, &c. The country around is so fine a farming country that provisions will always be cheap and this must of course become a large manufacturing town. It now abounds with factories. They manufacture here, annually, upwards of 200,000 yards of cotton bagging, and were encouragement given to domestic manufactures, could easily supply the United States, with this article."

Vermont Election. The Political Observatory gives the names of 14 towns which have given the following votes for Governor, leaving a majority of 1,199 for the republican candidate, viz.

For Mr. Smith	2,124
Mr. Tickner	925

BANK OF COLUMBIA.
THE President and Directors having this day declared a Dividend for the half year ending the 30th inst. at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Tuesday the 26th inst.
WILL. WHANN, Cashr.
September 19—6w

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Monday the 31st of October next will be sold at Public Auction a two Story BRICK HOUSE, with adjacent FRAME Building, and the Lots No. 10 and 11, on square No. 925, near the Marine Barrack. The house was lately inhabited by Lt. Col. Wharton, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Carberry. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at Stelle's hotel.
The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auc.
September 19—tdos

ROSS & GETTY,
Opposite the UNION TAVERN George Town,
Have now in store and offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash or short credits, the following goods, viz.
Old London Part. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Sherry. } WINES.
10 pipes, six years old Cogniac brandy,
4 do. Holland gin,
4 hhds. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. molasses,
6 do. first quality St. Croix Sugar,
4 do. second do.
7 tierces summer and winter strained spermaceti oil,
57 chests and boxes of Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Chulan, Hyson skin, Young Hyson & Souchong, } TEAS, all of the first quality, and of this year's importation.
80 2lb. cannisters gunpowder, tea put up in China for family use,
2000 lb. prime green coffee,
20 boxes Spanish segars,
20 boxes olives,
100 dozen half pint tumblers,
50 do. pint do.
80 do. wine glasses,
60 boxes mould and dipped candles,
30 do. brown soap,
3 hhds. crab cider, two years old,
A few boxes London mustard, powder and shot, all kinds of spices, Spanish and Carolina indigo, country gin and whiskey, together with a great variety of articles in their line which renders their assortment complete.
N. B. Store-keepers in town and country supplied on the most reasonable terms.
September 8—w3t

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscriber, of Prince George's County in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Prince George's Co. in Maryland, letters testimentary, on the personal estate of George Lee, late of Washington County in the District of Columbia, deceased.
All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the ninth day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eight.
JOHN REED MAGRUDER, jun.
Executor
Sept. 5—w6t

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.)
ON MONDAY EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1808,
Will be presented an entire New Operatic Melo Drama.
(Founded on Historical Facts recorded in the History of Virginia.
(NEVER PERFORMED HERE,)
CALLED,
THE INDIAN PRINCESS:
OR
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
(Written by J. N. BARKER, and performed at the Theatres of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greatest applause.)
The Overtures, Songs, Chorusses, &c, entirely new composed and arranged for the Orchestra—*By Mr. Bray.*

EUROPEANS.
Delawar, Mr. Warren,
Captain Smith, Mr. M'Kenzie,
Lieutenant Rolfe, Mr. Cone,
Percy, Mr. Charnock,
Walter, Mr. Bray,
Larry, Mr. Blissett,
Robin, Mr. Jefferson,
Talman, Mr. Seymour,
Geraldine, Mrs. Francis,
Kate, Miss Hunt,
Alice, Mrs. Seymour;

INDIANS.
Powhatan, Mr. Briers,
Nontaquas, Mr. Miller,
Miami, Mr. Francis,
Grimosco, Mr. Cross,
Warriors, Messrs. Harris, &c.
Pocahontas, (the Indian Princess) Mrs. Wilmot,
Nima, Mrs. Jefferson.
Indian Girls, &c.
In Act Third—An INDIAN BANQUET.
To which will be added
AN ENTIRE NEW MUSICAL FARCE, IN TWO ACTS, CALLED,
TOO MANY COOKS.
Old Rivers, Mr. Francis,
Young Rivers, Mr. Jacobs,
Freeland, Mr. Briers,
Bustleton, Mr. Jefferson,
Barney O'Bother, Mr. Warren,
Boosey, Mr. Miller,
Cricketers, Messrs. Blisset, Bray and Cross.
Laura Freeland, Mrs. Seymour,
Phoebe, Mrs. Jefferson,
Katy O'Bother, Miss Hunt,
Dame Freeland, Francis.
☞ The next night's Performance will be on WEDNESDAY.
, Tickets to be had of *Mr. Charnock* at *Mr. Sibbins's* Cabinet maker, in F street, near the Bank.
†‡† Box One Dollar—Pitt Three-quarters of a Dollar.
Doors will be open at Six—Curtain rise a quarter before Seven o'clock.

STRAY COW.
TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near the forks of the road on the Piney Branch, on the 3d inst. a *Light Brindle Cow*, under bit on her right ear, one of her horns crumpled, and is supposed to be about 11 years old. The owner may have her again by paying charges and proving property.
WALTER MULLIKIN.
September 19—3t

FOR SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the honorable court of St. Mary's county, will be exposed to *public sale*, at the residence of Benjamin Tabbs, on Monday the 19th day of September next at One o'clock P. M. all the Personal Estate of the said Benjamin Tabbs—also his right to the one fifth part of the following tracts or parcels of *LAND*, to wit:
Guythers Grove, containing 202 acres,
Flowers of the Forest 263 do.
Charles Park 137 do.
Hickory Bottom 100 do.
Part of Brick kiln and Park's addition joined with addition on which the mill commonly called the Great Mill stands, the fifth part of the mill lot, and the mill.
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security, to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale, for all sums above 20 dollars, and for sums of 20 and under, cash must be paid.
JOSEPH STONE, Trustee,
August 26—w3t

[*Price* 62 1-2 *cents*, 119 *pages* 8 *vo.*]
A general account of
GEN. MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION,
Including the trial and execution of Ten of his Officers,
And an account of the imprisonment and sufferings of his officers and men who were taken prisoners,
UPON the authority of a person, (a Printer residing in New York) who was an officer under Miranda; who was taken and condemned to ten years imprisonment, and who, after suffering nearly two years, effected his return home. This is an interesting pamphlet, alike so to the federal republican and the republican. It is a plain narrative of facts, (though some of them may be false facts) it partakes not of the marvelous, the whole appears credible. The proprietor hopes the sale will soon prove sufficient to indemnify its publication, and afford something towards the relief of the captives.
To be had at the Book-store of
R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
Pennsylvania avenue.
September 7—3t