voted for by N. York? Who would answer for such an intention being kept a profound secret, and in case it were divulged, as in all probability it would be, would not the federalists unite their votes in the same candidate, and would not the whole be viewed by the people of the U. States as a stratagem made use of to cover a sinister design?

It follows, from these considerations, that, on this occasion, as on all former ones of like importance, the republicans unless ready to sacrifice themselves, must be united; and that every attempt to unite them in any other candidate than Mr. Madison will be mischievous, and may be fatal.

The unimportant affair of French dispatches having been found on Mr. Young, is again pressed into the service of the opposition for electioneering purposes. It is now said, with characteristic contempt of truth, to have caused "the determination of the Council of Seville to suspend the release of American vessels detained under the French decrees."

This affair has been already sufficiently explained. It has been said that it was absurd to ascribe to the administration any participation in an act which it could not have dreamt of, and that the act itself was of a common and harmless nature. If, as is now said, but is not known to be the fact, Murat's dispatches were under cover to Mr. Madison, it may have been an erroneous procedure on the part of Mr. Erving; but it must have been an inadvertant one.

Facts, however, but recently known, shew the absolute folly of ascribing the suspension of the release of American vessels to this circumstance.

Mr. Young left Madrid on the 25th of May. On the 23th he was arrested at Euja and put in prison; then sent on to Seville, where he was detained in prison until after the 10th of June, when he made a protest against these proceedings. On the 27th of May nothing was known in Cadiz of an intended change in the government; the only apprehension being at that time of an attack from the British. On the 15th of June letters were written from Cadiz stating that our vessels in that port were released under an order from the new government there, and intimating a hope that the same would take place at Algesiras. On the 9th of July information was sent from Cadiz that this had been done.

Hence it follows clearly—

1. That so *far* from Mr. Erving having any knowledge of a new government at Seville, when he sent off Mr. Young, that government had not then got into operation. And 2. That it was after the arrest of Mr. Young, that the order for the release of the American vessels was issued.

LONDON, August 1.

Saturday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Sir Samuel Hood, dated off the island of Moen, in the Baltic, on the 17th ult. They state that the admiral had received intelligence from several gailiots, under Mecklenburgh colours, that a French force of 20.000 men had assembled at Stralsund, for the purpose of invading Sweden, and were in perfect readiness, except that they were obliged to wait the arrival of a great number of boats, which had been collected in the Elbe, and which were to convey them in the first instance to Rugen, where they were to be joined by the Spanish troops.

August 4.

The Catalonians have rendered themselves masters of Fort Monjoie, commanding Barcelona, with a considerable loss on their part, but with the absolute destruction of the whole garrison.

One circumstance we have both pride and pleasure in communicating—which is, that the Supreme Council of Seville has been able to suspend the levying of further contributions, and even to refund out of the money arrived from England, the forced and voluntary loans that had been already advanced. This must give the people of Spain a feeling sense of the interest we take in their concerns: and, when compared with the brutal rapacity exercised by the ruffians who are endeavoring to oppress them, will place the character and principles of the two nations in the most striking point of view. Upon this subject we cannot help mentioning a circumstance which was currently reported at Gijon, before the Scorpion sailed; which is, that the people of Cordova, who, as our readers will recollect, were obliged to make the temporary surrender to the French, did it on condition that no plunder should be permitted. Dupont pledged himself to this term; but, on getting possession of the town, gave it up to pillage, and all sorts of excesses, for four hours; which so exasperated the Cordovans, that the whole population rose en masse, and, after a most sanguinary conflict, forced him to evacuate the town, and absolutely drove him ten miles into the country, where he was entrenching himself, for fear of a further attack. Two regiments have actually marched from Gibraltar, through the lines of St. Roque, towards Cadiz, near which a great battle was daily expected to be fought.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have arrived at Madrid so early as the 20th of July, seven days before he was expected. He was received with sullen silence; no guns were fired by the Spaniards, nor did any species of rejoicing take place on the occasion. The bell ringers refused their usual office; which being considered an unpardonable offence, three of them were taken into custody, and on the following day, after a summary trial, put to death. It is said, that a few hired tinkers (menders of saucepans and kettles) appeared before the palace, and saluted the new sovereign by the noise produced by beating their pots and kettles with sticks; and these men cried "Long live King Joseph." The people positively refused to assemble on the occasion; and every appearance indicated a speedy renewal of the occurrence of the 2d of May.

It is indeed reported, on the authority of a letter from Plymouth, that a most violent tumult had actually taken place at Madrid on the 23d; that in the conflict which ensued the whole of the French troops in that city were either killed or put to the route; and that only 4000 cavalry were enabled to effect their escape. The report adds, that upwards of 20.000 persons fell on this occasion. We must submit these statements without, in any respect, vouching their accuracy. The letter which contains them, was received by a mercantile house in the city. It states, that the account was published at Oporto on the 28th of July, in an extraordinary Gazette, which concluded thus:—

"We have now to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings to the God of Hosts, that Spain no longer contains a single Frenchman who is not in the power of the Spaniards."

Advices may be hourly expected to arrive, of the landing of the expedition under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Sir Arthur Wellesley had arrived at Oporto on the 25th ult. landed and paid a short visit to the Bishop. He then re-embarked, was soon out of sight and expected to reach Figueira on the 26th. It was rumored, that he was first to proceed to the Tagus, to communicate with Sir C. Cotton, and then rejoin the troops at Figueira. The Portuguese are in the highest hopes, and entertain confident expectations of driving out their oppressors, or destroying them.

According to the Dutch papers, the kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat—his successor in the dukedom of Berg is not mentioned.—Bonaparte makes his relations dance about, and change places, like so many puppets in a show—he never suffers them to remain long in a place. One month we see them planted in Italy, the next in Germany; to-day they appear as grand Dukes, to-morrow they start up before us as kings. What a restlessness there is in all this man's actions!

The only other news of importance in these papers is, the proclamation of the provisional government of Tuscany, informing the inhabitants that it is to be united to the kingdom of Italy. The Queen of Etruria, who is to be thus robbed of her dominions, our readers will recollect, has already been robbed of her liberty, being at present a state prisoner in France. The Proclamation, adding insult to outrage, styles the man by whom she has been thus treated, "the protector of religion and morality."

FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

Vittorio, July 14.

On the 11th his Catholic majesty proceeded from Tolosa to Bergara, where he was waited upon and complimented by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and by students of the celebrated college of that town.

He also received a deputation from the town of St. Andero, consisting of six persons, who ratified the oath of fidelity already taken by their town, and solicited forgiveness for their error. His majesty received each of them with the greatest friendship, and was engaged in business with his ministers until nine in the evening.

On the following day the king continued his journey to Vittoria. On the boundaries of Guipascoa, the deputation from that province took leave of his majesty, who found the deputation of Alara on their own territory. He also received the magistracy of the place, and made enquiries of them respecting the state of their respective districts.

When about three leagues from the city, he received some dispatches by a courier—he stopped, read the dispatches, and answered them without alighting from his carriage. During this interval, a detachment of the African regiment of infantry were introduced to him, which was so resolutely bent on accompanying his majesty, though repeatedly told, that being on foot, it was impossible to keep up with the carriage, that it nevertheless went on for three long leagues, and never stopped until his majesty arrived at the apartments prepared for him. At his entrance into the city all the troops were under arms, and the houses were hung with carpets. The firing of the artillery, the ringing of the bells, and the concourse of the inhabitants from all quarters, all contribute to distinguish this event. The day before, his majesty was proclaimed king of Spain and the Indies, in this city, being the capital of the province.

At the distance of a league from Vittoria, his majesty received a special deputation from the province, the civil and spiritual authorities, and all the individuals of respectability, who assembled from the environs in order to be introduced to him.

At nine in the evening a display of fire works took place, and his majesty was pleased to partake in the festivity.

This day, after transacting business with his ministers, his majesty attended mass in the collegiate church. He was received at the entrance by the chapter, who conducted him to a seat under a canopy, which was placed near the grand altar. On his return to his residence, his majesty gave audience to all the deputies from the adjacent towns and villages, as well as those who were introduced to him the preceding day.

The festivities of the former day, with the display of fire works, were this day repeated.

On the day of his majesty's arrival the following proclamation was issued:

"Don Joseph Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the constitution of the State, king of Spain, and the Indies.

"Spaniards!

On entering the territory of a people, the government of whom Providence has confided in me, I feel it my duty to explain the sentiments which I entertain.

"In ascending the throne, I rely upon finding among you some generous souls who will second my efforts to restore this people to the possession of their ancient splendor. The constitution, to the observance of which you are about to pledge yourselves by your oaths, secures the exercise of our holy religion, and of civil and political freedom. It establishes a national representation, and restores your ancient Cortes in an ameliorated form. It appoints a Senate, forming the guarantee of individual liberty, and the support of the throne in critical circumstances, and constituting an honorable asylum and rewards to those who shall have performed signal service to the state.

"The courts of justice, the interpreters of the laws, divested of passion and favor, shall, in pronouncing judgment, be impartial, free and independent.

"Merit and virtue shall be the only claims to holding public offices.

"Unless I am disappointed in my wishes, your agriculture and commerce shall flourish, free from those restraints which have hitherto retarded their prosperity.

"Desirous of ruling according to the laws, I will be the first to give an example of the honor which should be paid to them.

"I enter among you with the greatest confidence, surrounded with those meritorious individuals, who have concealed from me nothing which they thought necessary for your interests.

"Blind passion, false rumors, the intrigues of the common enemy of the continent, anxious only to separate the Indies from Spain, have plunged some of you into the most dreadful state of anarchy. My heart bleeds at the view of it; but this evil, however considerable it may be, may instantaneously cease.

"Spaniards, only unite around my throne. Conduct yourselves so as that internal disturbances shall not deprive me of that time which I wish to employ in laboring for your happiness, nor deprive me of the means of accomplishing that object. I esteem you enough to persuade myself that you will make every exertion to obtain and merit that happiness which is the dearest object of my wishes.

"I, THE KING."

Vittoria, 12th July, 1808.

By order of his majesty,

The minister secretary of state,

M. Riano Luis de Urquijo.

BOLOGNA, July 15.

Her majesty the queen of Spain arrived here yesterday, on her way from Naples, and made a stay of several hours. Her majesty received a visit from the cardinal Oppezoni and the Prefect of the department, who went to pay their respects to her. The Chamberlain Bianchetta, who was sent by the Viceroy to compliment her on her passage through the Bologna, was received in the most friendly manner, and had the honor of being invited to her table. Her majesty continued her journey the same day towards Bayonne.

MIRANDA, July 14.

His majesty set out from Vittoria at 3 o'clock this morning accompanied by the deputies of the town and province of Alava, to the boundaries of their jurisdiction. On the journey he received the magistrates of the different villages, and in this city the Corregidor, the municipality, the civil and spiritual corporations, the director of the post office, and all the magistrates of the towns and villages who had come to be introduced to him, and in a word every person of respectability and rank, who was desirous of that honor.

The anxiety which his majesty shews to inform himself of all that relates to the interests of the districts he passes through, with regard to productions, as well as the improvements of which they are susceptible, and the affability which marks all his enquiries, gain the hearts of all that have access to him.

After the audience, and during the rest of the day, until nine in the evening, his majesty was occupied in business, either in private or with his ministers. His majesty notwithstanding the inconveniences of a journey in the warm season, is in good health.

It is difficult to conceive how a small town, containing only about 300, could furnish the fire works, bands of music, and all that contributed to the splendid festivity which was displayed as a proof of its joy.

July 21.

Since the first of this month, general Clarke, minister at war, has dated his dispatches as Count de Hunenburg. Mr. Lance, director general of the conscriptions, has also signed himself Count de Seccas.

Banks of the Maine, July 23.

We are assured that his highnes the Prince Archchancellor of the French empire, will after the return of the Emperor, make a journey into Germany; the object of which is said to be the organization of the Confederation of the Rhine. He will first visit the court of the Prince Primate, and at the opening of the approaching sitting of the states, he will propose several important measures, calculated for the support and security of the whole body.

Vienna, July 18.

The army of the Grand Vizier, which has been reinforced from time to time by numerous divisions from Asia, has now advanced from Adrionople to Sophia. The Russian colonel Beckleurichew has arrived again at the head quarters of prince Prosoroski from Constantinople. He, according to the ancient custom of the Sublime Porte, received an answer to his mission from the hands of the Grand Vizier. The Russian army, which has received considerable reinforcements, has taken various positions on the shores of the Danube. The Turkish fortresses are well supplied with provisions and ammunition, and they are indefatigable in raising new works.

LONDON, August 3.

Intelligence of the greatest importance has been received from Spain, and we rejoice in being able to state it is most glorious. Government have received dispatches from Lord Collingwood of the 17th of last month. Seville Gazettes have also been received to the 14th, and Oviedo to the 30th of last month, that is, to last Sunday. The dispatches from lord Collingwood have brought a confirmation of the success of the Spaniards in Valencia, in Arragon and Catalonia. Near Barcelona the French sustained a defeat, and were forced to retire to the forts. A Madrid article of the 20th, in the Oviedo papers adds, after the enemy had thrown themselves into Fort Montjui, which commands the harbor of Barcelona, the Catalonian Patriots resolved to storm it—their loss was very great, between six and seven thousand men; but they succeeded in making themselves masters of it, and immediately put the whole garrison to the sword.

Moncey found a grave for his army in Valencia. A series of actions took place near the wall of that city on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June. On the 26th and 27th, the Spaniards are said to have sustained considerable loss, and the French to have succeeded in their object of getting near Valencia, so as to be able to make an attack upon it on the 28th. The Valencians, aware of Moncey's intentions, were posted under the walls. He began his attack in the afternoon of the twenty-eighth, but the town was so vigorously defended, that he was obliged to retire to his position between Quarte and Mislata, where he had thrown up a battery. There he was attacked by the Patriots on the 29th, and a most sanguinary conflict ensued—But, thanks to Providence!—"The good cause," as the Oviedo Gazette informs us, was ultimately triumphant, and of 18.000 men of whom Moncey's army consisted only 1000 made their escape. These wandered about, uncertain what course to take. At length they effected a junction with a French force at St. Clemente. Such is the fate that has attended the French arms and operations in Valencia. A similar fate has befallen them in Murcia, but the particulars are not mentioned.

The dispatches have brought also a confirmation of the failure of all the attacks upon Saragossa.—And thus in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, the French army have suffered a diminution of near 40.000 men.

Dupont remained in Andujar when the last accounts were received from general Castanos, on the 14th ult. He had by a stratagem evaded one attack from the Spaniards—as the latter were preparing to attack him, they discovered in the enemy's van Spanish women, children, and Monks, whom Dupont had carried off with him from Cordovo—The Spaniards shrunk from the idea of getting at the French over the bleeding and murdered bodies of their country women, and the attack was not made. But general Castanos in his dispatches of the 11th ult. to the Supreme Junta of Seville informed them that he meant to attack Dupont on the next day. Dupont was completely hemmed in and reduced to the last extremity.

Two French divisions under generals Frere and Wredel were sent to join him, but Wredel having been routed, Frere did not think it prudent to proceed further than St. Clemente.

The important Fort of Figueras in Catalonia, has been taken by the Patriots.

Upon the above intelligence, so important and so glorious, we have not room to make any comments—nor indeed are any necessary. It will fill every British heart with exultation and pride—it will strengthen the belief that the decree is gone forth, is to arrest the tyrant in his course, and to assert and avenge the cause of freedom and of men.

SLOOP UNITY-HAND,

Arrived at Philadelphia the 20th inst. in three days from Norfolk, is taking in Freight, and will sail soon for this place.

October 3—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted on the evening of the 29th of September last, Daniel Hargin, a recruit belonging to this rendezvous; says he is thirty-one years of age, but appears older; five feet seven inches in height, has hazel eyes, black hair and sallow complexion, was born in Ireland, and by occupation a blacksmith; had on of the public clothing, a black hat bound with white tape, cockade and Eagle, a coarse shirt ruffled at the breast, white frize vest with an Eagle button marked first regiment, a pair of coarse linnen trowsers, short stockings, and shoes. He had on of his own an old cloth coatee, of a dark mixture, wore out at the elbows.

The above reward with reasonable charges will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to me, or to any other officer of the army, or securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me or any other officer of the army information thereof.

ROBERT CHERRY.

Commanding Recruiting Rendezvous.

Washington City, October 3.

TO BE LET,

A Comfortable dwelling house, with every convenience to accommodate a genteel family, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Laurie—possession may be had on the 17th of this month—Stable and Carriage House if required. Apply to

PIERCE PURCELL.

Also a Two Story Brick House on F. Street—an excellent stand for business—a large store completely finished, a dry cellar, &c. &c. Stable and carriage house. Apply as above.

October 3—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Auction on Saturday the 8th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

A GOOD Hack Carriage, two strong Horses, well broken to harness or saddle. A likely mare five years old, by the imported horse Driver—A well bred remarkably handsome horse, three years old, in fine order, by the celebrated horse Chiden, and a handsome colt one year old, by the Arabian horse Dey of Algiers. Terms of sale one half cash, the other half six months credit for approved notes.

LUND WASHINGTON.

Capitol Hill, October 3—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on Thursday the 29th inst. on the premises, for Cash,

THE FARM whereon Ignatius West now lives, containing upwards of 300 acres of Land, the greater part in woods—late the property of said West, taken by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the suit of Cornelia Landsdale, assignee of John Hodges of Thomas, who was assignee of Benjamin Odlen use of Wm. B. Renns. The sale will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff of Montgomery county, Md.

September 14—2t.

N. B. The above Sale is postponed to Tuesday, 11th of October, at [illegible] precisely.