advices, had raised the prices of colonial and produce of the U. States greatly above the high quotations then transmitted, when the fever of speculation was suddenly cooled by ingenious artifices contrived to counteract it—A report was circulated, and even publicly announced, by the minister of foreign affairs, purporting that the king of England was dead, and that the Prince of Wales was come to the throne surrounded by new ministers, who were ardent advocates for peace. The holders of goods had scarcely recovered from the alarm produced by this report when a new and more effectual check was given to their enterprize."

"The National Bank at Paris, which had heretofore granted extensive facilities, suddenly refused to discount any paper, arising from or in any way connected with speculations in colonial or other produce. This produced a momentary distress for money, and compelled some to sell at a loss of 25 per cent. For two weeks a complete stagnation in business has prevailed, and prices merely nominal. Few holders will now sell, and although those political stratagems have had the effect of damping the ardor of speculation, they will not prevent the prices from rising again, if the impediments to importations continue to exist, and of which there is every probability."

PROCLAMATION.

Noble inhabitants of Asturias!—What panic terror has taken hold of your hearts? A remote danger affrights you! An imaginary invasion terrifies you!—Do you not know that the whole power of Rome in the zenith of its splendor, and with her Emperor at her head, has not been able to add this small province to her empire? Have you forgot that the innumerable hosts of barbarians which Africa has vomited into our peninsula, have found their tomb amidst these rocks! You are, peradventure, afraid of the threats of the conquerors of Jena and Austerlitz. Away with these ideas spread by our enemies to dishearten you. The French armies, that had filled the world with their name, lie prostrate in the dust; the remainder is holding in coercion the unhappy that have been sacrificed to the ambition of their Chief. In Spain we have but few soldiers, raw, inexperienced, weakened by fatigue, incapable of undertaking the conquest of an invincible country. They will face the danger, if their Chiefs bid them; but what will be their fate? Will they return? Will they, if you refuse to imitate your forefathers; but if you attack the enemy with fury and desperation, they will be astonished, and you will immolate them like victims unable even to help themselves. They shall fall to your feet in heaps, who from terror, who from the irresistible weight of your robust arms. Cast away your muskets, attack them with arms still more cruel, with implements of husbandry, with the same which your arms are accustomed to handle, and then you will shortly see the disparity betwixt you and them. The cavalry and artillery, in which their principal force consist, cannot avail them among you: all the rest is a contemptible mass, without vigor, without fortitude, at the utmost knowing to fire a musket, helpless and forlorn the moment you close in with them. Arouse! Take heart! You will have the pledge of victory with you, and be assured the French will not invade you; if they dare we shall entomb them among the mountains and vallies that surround us. What! think you that before they reach your towns, even the nearest to Castile, they will not experience the havoc of the artillery, and of the troops that garrison our posts? The wise expositions of the Supreme Junta, the precise and appropriate orders of the commander in chief, will they not repress the impetuosity of those ruffians, and not preserve the people against the effects which the invasion might occasion? Respectable ministers of the Almighty, pastors of the people, when you hear the tremendous voice of danger, unite your flock, exhort them and conduct them to the field of honor? Generous gentlemen, ye that have such influence on the minds of the pacific villagers, when you see the flames spreading and raging among the mountains, sally forth to preserve the vallies from the conflagration, taking with you as many as can contribute to its extinction! Arouse, Asturians! and be constant in your valor; if any Frenchman escape from the army, let him find in you the fate prepared for yourselves! Let them know at once that you will receive them according to their desert, and perhaps the timely notice will detain them; if not, rush on and confirm the lustre already hereditary to your name. Let the world know, that Asturians have for the third time repulsed their proud invaders, and that extermination awaits them.

Oviedo, 26th July.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The *Secretary of War* arrived here on Monday.

The ship American from Amsterdam has arrived at Wilmington, & on board of her Mr. Baker, the messenger that went out with the St. Michaels. The American left Amsterdam the 18th of August. We do not learn that she brings any important intelligence, except relative to Spain & Portugal. This information was obtained while at sea, early in September, from an English vessel, which stated that Sir Arthur Wellesley after a severe engagement had taken the whole of Junot's army, that the Russian fleet had likewise surrendered, that Lisbon was in possession of the English, and that Joseph had retreated from Madrid to Burgos.

We understand there was a London paper of the 18th of August in possession of one of the passengers on board the American, but that it was lost. It is said not to have contained any thing important.

We do not learn that the St. Michaels had left England. Our previous advices state her as being still there on the 3d of August, which was twenty-five days after her arrival. This delay cannot well be accounted for, but on the supposition of her being detained by Mr. Pinkney under the expectation of a favorable issue to the depending negociation.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated August 6th.

"I enclose you a Price Current, by which you will observe an additional duty on cotton, amounting to a penny and a fraction per pound more in American vessels than in British."

The great engine, put into motion by the opposition, in the hope of influencing public opinion, is the accusation, against the administration, of hostility to England and partiality to France. This charge is urged in a thousand shapes. The meanest capacity may boldly *assert* it. Hence, for the most part, it is affirmed without the least resort to proof. Such a mode of supporting it can only be met by a denial as unqualified as the affirmation. Even this may be useless, as the mind that will, without evidence listen to such a high charge must, from its weakness or depravity, be callous to its refutation. But other means of sustaining it are resorted to. Genuine facts are distorted, fictitious statements are multiplied, unimportant incidents are magnified. In short, nothing is left unessayed, which ingenuity and cunning can devise. To enumerate these stratagems were endless. Neither our own time, or the patience of the reader, admit of it. But at a time when the most disgraceful industry is exerted to impair the confidence of the people in their rulers, silence, upon any topic calculated to have this effect, would be criminal. We shall, therefore, meet the subject fully and fairly, by noticing every material charge alleged; & we pledge ourselves to our readers to offer nothing which we do not conscientiously believe to be true.

This charge is attempted to be maintained through a wide field of time and a long succession of events.

I. It is directed against the President, in the form of a strong early personal attachment to France, and *consequent* regard for Napoleon.

II. It is directed against him, in consequence of his alleged hatred to England.

III. It is endeavored to prove it by the measures of the administration.

It will be only requisite to touch lightly on the two first considerations, as they are in fact merged in the last, so far as they have any force.

I. We are told of the strong early attachment of the President to France, and his *consequent* regard for Napoleon.

That Mr. Jefferson entertained, during our war, a regard for France, that it may have been strong and ardent, need not be contested. For if it were so, so far from being criminal, it was honorable. The darling object of his soul, the bright prize of his ambition, the pedestal of his fame, we all know, was the independence of his country. *He* was among the earliest to recommend, and the most earnest to enforce it. *He* drew the instrument that established it, so far as our wills could establish it. But the Herculean power of Britain was still in the way. France interposed, and other powers followed her example. France gave us the means, in men and money by which we gained our point. What was the consequence? We looked upon Frenchmen as our brothers, we treated them as such. Our greatest men, Washington and Franklin and Adams, joined in the eulogy. An universal sentiment of esteem, admiration and gratitude blazed through America. Was it the fault of Jefferson, that his heart felt the same emotion? Would not his countrymen have deemed him a monster, if he had not?

Our liberties had not been long established, when the æra of the French revolution burst on the astonished world. Never was there a more glorious display of patriotism; never was liberty ushered in by a brighter dawn. So free were its first stages from the violation of person or property, that it seemed as if it were the emanation of a God. Americans caught the flame, and feeling a holy ardor, rejoiced in the prospect of the emancipation of a great and gallant nation. Our feelings, if not our judgments made us universally consider the prospect a fair one. In the progress of its events for a considerable lapse of time, we sympathised with the French in their misfortunes, we exulted with them in their triumphs. We emphatically made them our own. This enthusiasm was felt by all of us. Not only the people, but the government felt it.

On the 25th of April, 1804, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. it was,

Resolved unanimously, That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of this House, in terms expressive of their sensibility for the friendly and affectionate manner in which they have addressed the Congress of the U. States, with an unequivocal assurance, that the Rrepesentatives of the people of the U. S. have much interest in the happiness and prosperity of the French Republic.

And ordered, That *Mr. Wm. Smith* and *Mr. Parker* be a committee to wait on the President with the foregoing resolution.

The Yeas and Nays were called the same day, and it appears that the following gentlemen were present, who, as the vote was unanimous, must all have voted for the resolution, viz.

Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Muryra, Ames, Boudinot, Dexter, Goodueh Hillhouse, Sedgewick, Wm. Smith, and Tracy.

At a period, subsequent to this, even Washington, then President, notwithstanding all his caution, in an address to the French minister, breaks out in the following glowing language.

"Born, sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure it a permanent establishment in my own country; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly excited, whensoever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave, were to pronounce but common praise. Wonderful People! Ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits.

"I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching. I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a Constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm; liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regularly organised government: a government, which, being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the U. S. by its resemblance of their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

"In delivering you these sentiments, I express not, my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens, in relation to the commencement, the progress and the issue of the French revolution; and they will cordially join with me in purest wishes to the Supreme Being, that the citizens of our sister republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy, in peace, that liberty which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

"I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colors of France, which you have now presented to the U. States. The transaction will be announced to Congress; and the colors will be deposited with those archives of the U. S. which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May these be perpetual; and may the friendship of the two republics be commensurate with their existence."

Jefferson, doubtless, felt the flame. To suppose otherwise were reproachful to his heart.

What does all this prove?

The attachment of Americans, of Gen. Washington, of Mr. Jefferson, to the great cause of equal rights, to the republican system. It proves this, and it proves no more.

But the glories of the revolution were soon overcast. Equal rights ceased, the republic fell and royalty rose in its room. Who then were the eulogists of France? The republicans and Mr. Jefferson? No—But the federalists. Bonaparte stamped the councils out of existence, and absorbed all power in himself. Who rejoiced? Not the republicans and Mr. Jefferson? But the federalists. It was they that raised their shield against the *democratic* assaults upon Bonaparte's character. It was they that denounced the democrats for reprobating the means by which he attained the supreme power. It was they that denounced Mr. Jefferson for countenancing these slanders, as they termed them. It was they that inveighed against the culpable indiscretion of the Aurora, the National Intelligencer, and other republican prints for holding him forth as a tyrant and usurper, and who declared that such language, emanating from prints said to be connected with the administration, might have a tendency to embroil us with the French government and should, therefore, be repressed by ours—ignorantly considering the republican prints as the passive registers of governmental edicts.

This was all very natural. The republicans and Mr. Jefferson were friends to the revolution and to equal rights; the federalists were friends to neither. It was, therefore, perfectly consistent in the former to deprecate the change, and to doubt the motives of the man who had effected it; as it was likewise consistent in the latter to rejoice in the change and to eulogise the motives that produced it. It shews further, that the sentiments in this country did not, on either side, spring from affection to France, but from the paramount devotion to the political principles respectively embraced by the prevailing parties.

So much for the early attachment of Mr. Jefferson to Bonaparte. It does not appear to have existed; that of the federalists does.

II. Let us now enquire into the alleged hatred of Mr. Jefferson to England.

Those, who know Mr. Jefferson, know that he is incapable of hating any man, or any nation. Indeed the constant charge against him is that he is a philosopher and a philanthropist; that he loves all mankind too well, to be a patriot. So far then the general texture of his feelings refutes the charge. But to be more specific;

We have seen that Mr. Jefferson was among the earliest and most zealous asserters of our rights, and that he actually laid the corner stone of our independence. That, in accomplishing this mighty object, he exerted the powers of a great mind to the full, is not doubted. That it was his duty to do so is equally unquestionable. That Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and all our patriots did so too is their pride and our boast. So far as respects the outrages of Britain on our rights, and her numerous oppressions, the feelings of Mr. Jefferson were highly excited against her. So were those of every man in America who was not a tory. So were those of that illustrious band that signed the immortal declaration of independence. So, we may add, were those of an impartial world.

But we overcame our enemies, and the treaty of peace guaranteed our independence. Great-Britain stipulated for the performance of several measures. Many of these she left unperformed for many years; among the most grievous of which was the retention of the western posts, which covered the savage murders of Indians instigated by her against our defenceless frontier. She likewise imposed heavy and unjust burthens and restrictions on our trade. These naturally excited indignation in our breasts, and frustrated the entire healing of revolutionary wounds. This indignation was common to us all, and may have been equally felt by Mr. Jefferson.

But, during all this time, what evidence, we demand, is there of Mr. Jefferson's hatred to England? Was there a word uttered, or an act done or attempted, by him, that is brought forward? If there is not, the charge is a base aspersion.

The case might be rested on this ground. There is, however, other ground, if possible, still stronger. At the era of the federal constitution, General Washington, whose motives and knowledge of men are the subject of deserved praise, called Mr. Jefferson to the first office of confidence in his power to bestow. Without, then, making General Washington a participator in the criminal hatred alleged to be entertained by Mr. Jefferson against England, we must pronounce it unfounded. Did General Washington hate England? No. Would he then have called to the first office under the government, to the office charged with the whole foreign relations, a man who did? The notion is too absurd to be entertained for a moment.

Let us now view Mr. Jefferson in the office of state. Possessed of the confidence of General Washington, here was a triumphant theatre for the gratification of any malevolent feelings to England. Did he shew them? No. Rest assured then he did not possess them.

(To be Continued.)

By an arrival at New-York from England we have news of one day later date than had been previously received. The following however is the only article worth noticing.

LONDON, August 5.

Bonaparte has issued another decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the decree of the 21st November, should be immediately sold, and the proceeds paid into the Chisse d'Escomptes, there to remain until the final issue of the pending negociation between France and America.

The Rutland Herald of the 24th of September, gives a detailed statement from which we have formed the following outline:

The towns heard from give

Mr. Tichnor	11,631
Mr. Smith	11,423

Fifty-five towns remain to be heard from, of which 29 are republican and 26 federal.

The Herald adds:

"We venture to predict that there will be no election of Governor by the people. The scattering votes will doubtless exceed 500.

"From information which we think we may confidently rely on, the members of Assembly will stand as follows:

Rep.	*Fed.*
109	94

"The Republican Ticket for Councillors will probably prevail.

"Our information relative to the election of Representatives to Congress from the Northeast and Southeastern Districts will hardly warrant an opinion on the result."

The election for Inspectors of Election in Philadelphia has been uncommonly animated; fourteen of which are republican, and fourteen federal. The aggregate federal votes given are 2,443, and the republican 2,321. This election is no criterion of the final result.

The following is the result of the election for members of Congress for the state of New-Hampshire:

Whole number of given votes	27,298
Accessary to make a choice	13,650
Nathaniel A. Haven, has	15,015
William Hale	15,024
James Wilson,	14,922
John C. Chamberlain,	14,965
Daniel Blaisdell,	14,967

These five gentlemen are federal and are elected.

We learn that *Thomas Gholson, jun.* esq. is elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg and Brunswick, in the room of Doctor *John Claiborne*, whose ill state of health compelled him to resign.

Petersburg Intel.

Who is there, whose veins are filled with American blood, that is not roused by the following energetic eloquence and whig sentiments delivered by *General Smith* of Baltimore, at a late popular meeting, as given in the Whig?

General Smith. Friends, fellow-citizen—I might say acquaintances—for I know you all, and have known you long. Perhaps you are surprised that I came not sooner to participate and take an efficient part in the cause of republicanism, to which such an extraordinary opposition is set up—set up by the same party, which eight years ago lay prostrated in the dust. Fathers, who know what parental feeling is, will excuse me, when they learn that I have been ten weeks travelling with a beloved daughter, whose health was impaired; and thanks to God, I have,