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LONDON, AUGUST 5.

SPANISH PATRIOT DINNER.

The grand dinner, so long announced, in honor of the glorious cause of the Spanish Patriots, was given yesterday, at the New City of London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street. So early as three o'clock the street was crowded with spectators of every description, anxious to see the company on their way to the dinner, and particularly the Spanish part of it. The windows of all the houses were filled with elegantly dressed females, the roofs were not visible, so great was the crowd that covered them, and even every lamp-post swarmed with boys. In such a crowd, agitated by so much anxiety and expectation, it was not an easy matter, however laudable the sentiment and feeling, to preserve order and decorum.—This difficulty appears to have been foreseen, and every proper precaution was employed to meet it. The city officers mustered at an early hour in great force, and prepared a passage through the crowd sufficient for the free passage of the carriages. With the exception of so much open space, the street was one solid mass of people, many of whom fainted from the excessive heat and pressure. So early as four o'clock the company begun to arrive, and at five all the seats in the great room were filled, except those at the table appropriated to the noble visitors and principal patronis of the *fete*. At half past six the Spanish deputies made their appearance. Their approach was announced by the loud plaudits and huzzas of the crowd in the street. It was an animated and cheering welcome—such a burst of honest enthusiasm does honor to human nature.—On their arrival they were conducted into an anti-chamber, and at seven o'clock dinner was served up.

There were six tables length-ways, and one cross-table in the large room, in which 328 noblemen and gentlemen sat down; and in the adjoining room there were 72, making together 400 persons; and it is not an exaggeration to say, that their united property was not less than fifteen millions of money. The decoration of the head table was splendid.

The *parterres*, or sand-work, represented in one place *Britannia* offering her assistance to Spain; in another *Fame*, supporting a medallion, on which were inscribed the names of the different provinces of Spain, who have stood the foremost in resisting the common enemy: in another the figure of *Time* crowning the Spanish Patriots' flag with laurel; in another, the figure of *Hope* leaning on the *Rock of Justice*; in other parts, the arms and standards of Spain intermixed with those of England, with different mottos, such as "Vencer O! Morir," "Success to the Spanish Heroes," &c. &c. &c. The ornaments stood from seven to eight feet high, pourtraying in one part the battle of the Nile, with the blowing up of L'Orient; in another, Trophies of Flags, &c. &c. at the tops of all, the Royal Standards of England and Spain, the whole finished with garlands and *bouquets* of flowers, China Figures, Vases, &c. &c.

The dinner consisted of one *full service, with removes*—a plan of dinner for so large a company, infinitely better adapted to comfort than that of division into several courses. It was served with the regularity and alacrity of a private board. There were drest for the day 2,500 lbs. weight of turtle, and the intervals between the tureens had every delicacy in season—the removes were haunches of venison. The *desert* was extremely magnificent in ices and fruits, and contained about 600 pieces.

The chair was filled by Sir F. Baring, and about him sat the Spanish deputies, Viscount Materosa, the Spanish Admiral, the Portuguese Ambassador, Earls Camden and Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Erskine and Hawkesbury, Sir Charles Price and William Curtis, Messrs. Sheridan, Canning, Perceval, and Windham; Aldermen Combe and Shaw; Messrs. Mellish, Thornton, &c.—These noblemen and gentlemen, attended by the city marshals, and the stewards, with their wands in their hands, proceeded through the rooms amidst the acclamations of the company, and took their seats at the head of the table, in the great room.

The Portuguese Ambassador and Viscount Materosa, sat on the right hand of Sir Francis Baring, and next to them the cabinet ministers. On his left were the Spanish Admiral and several distinguished foreigners.

The other side of the cross-table was filled by Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Erskine, Mr. Sheridan, and several other English nobility and gentry.—After dinner, *Non Nobis* was sung by Messrs. Dignum, Taylor, Doyle, Gibbon, Leete, Vaughan, and Sale, in a very superior style. The following toasts were drank with three times three, accompanied by appropriate music and songs:

1. The King.
2. The Queen.
3. The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.
4. His Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain and of the Indies.
5. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal; and may the House of Braganza "never" cease to reign.
6. The King of Sweden, our coadjutor in the glorious cause.
7. The King of the Sicilies.
8. The President and the United States of America.

On this toast being given, some partial disapprobation was shewn; but, on a song being called for from Mr. Dignum, general unanimity was restored.

Sir Francis Baring next called the attention of the company to a toast which he felt must, when heard, awake in every British bosom the sincerest feelings of sympathy and zeal.

Toast—"Success to the gallant Heroes in Spain, our brave associates in liberty and arms."—Music; *To arms! To arms!* This glee was admirably sung by the gentlemen under the direction of Mr. Dignum.

The toast was drank with three times three, and never was witnessed a more general expression of sincere and ardent sympathy than was exhibited by every individual in the respectable company assembled.

The following song, adapted to the occasion, was next sung by Mr. Dignum, amidst the loudest plaudits of approbation:—

Long by anarchy, faction, and treason defac'd,
The order and peace of the world had been broke;
And nations, by chains of oppression disgrac'd,
Had shrunk from their duties, and bow'd to the yoke.

By Cunning o'erreach'd, or by Terror dismay'd,
A Despot's decrees had unstrung ev'ry nerve;
And, Virtue or Courage no longer display'd,
Men sunk into slaves, and were willing to serve.

Entrench'd deep in crimes now the Despot's assail'd,
And his arts shall no longer his tyranny guard;
Thine example, blest BRITAIN! at last has prevail'd—
Thy firmness at last shall obtain its reward.

Gallant Spain has her cruel Oppressor defy'd:
To freedom, religion, and glory a friend,
Her children once more with us Britons ally'd,
The flame they have caught shall through Europe extend.

Thus the true sons of valor all over the earth,
By wishes long since, and by sympathies link'd,
Their rights shall assert, and, with Liberty's birth,
Usurpers shall fall, and their fame be extinct.

The Chairman then rose to propose to the company the healths of the illustrious guests who had that day honored them with their presence. Before he announced it from the Chair, it was his duty to state, that through an intimate acquaintance with the commercial world, for the last fifty years, he never did see a more, nor indeed such a respectable company, as was that day assembled, in this great metropolis. In addressing them on the subject of the present meeting, he was aware that he only anticipated the genuine and sincere sentiments by which they were actuated. He should, therefore, at once conclude, by giving, as a toast, "The healths of the illustrious guests who then honored the company by their presence. May they, on their return to their native country, have the proud gratification of seeing that loyalty and love of country, which they have exhibited, crowned with the success which so noble a cause deserves," which was drank with three times three. Shouts of approbation resounded through the room, and the Spanish deputies altogether rose, conveying to the company, by their action and appearance, the great and generous satisfaction which such a mark of respect excited in their bosoms.

Mr. CANNING, at the request of the Spanish deputies, rose to express their thanks—"Gentlemen, I have the honor to be called upon by the illustrious guests whom you, this day, entertain, to return, in their names, their sincere and ardent thanks for the proud mark of respect and approval which the great commercial interest of the British metropolis has conferred upon them. They desire me to assure you of the high sense they entertain of a reception not more gratifying to them than it is advantageous to the noble cause in which we are all engaged, by inspiring all those incentives of energy and zeal, as well in Spain as in Britain, and, indeed, in every country that has the mind and the fortitude to shake off the vile thraldom, which, unfortunately for the peace, happiness, and comfort of mankind, has been too long suffered to continue. They also desire me to say, that it would be not flattering to this country, and must be dishonorable to themselves, were they to affirm, that Spain, unless supported by this country, would not have engaged in its glorious struggle. Far different were the motives which impelled their countrymen to the awful but heroic decision. Though unaided they had determined on the exertion. The effort they would have made, with whatever prospects either of friendly co-operation or of ultimate success.—*(Loud peals of approbation.)* But in the testimony which G. Britain has so promptly borne to those efforts, in the sympathy which every class of its people do feel for Spanish success, in its preparations for active co-operation, and in its performances to a great extent, they, whom I have now the honor to represent, do feel hopes the most agreeable, to arise from the assistance of the British nation. That their country should have afforded to the oppressed world a well-grounded expectation of rescue, is to them the best of consolation—the great reward to which Spain looks, for such efforts, is in the permanent friendship of Great Britain.—*(Hear, hear!)* They have also desired me, as your guests, and as their own toast, again to propose the health of your venerable and beloved sovereign."

The toast was drank with rapturous acclamations, and the musical part of the company sang the appropriate song.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the following toasts:—

May the united efforts of Great-Britain, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, rescue the continent of Europe from oppression and tyranny.—Three times three.

May Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and British valor, always unite in support of religion, liberty, loyalty and law.

The health of the chairman was then drank with three times three, every individual expressing to those immediately in his vicinity the obligation which the company must feel to Sir Francis Baring for his attentive, liberal and patriotic conduct.

Sir FRANCIS, in a few words, returned thanks. He felt that, from his state of health, it was impossible for him to fulfil the duties of a President to such a respectable company. However, when he was honored with the application to act in that capacity, on such an occasion, he felt the call irresistible, and he therefore obeyed it. *(Repeated approbation.)* He concluded with proposing, without distinction, the healths of the noble visitors who had that day honored the meeting with their presence.

This toast was drank with loud acclamations, and the Chairman communicated to the company that he was requested, by the noble visitors whose healths were drank, to propose that of Mr. Canning.—*(Great Applause.)*

Mr. CANNING—"Gentlemen, when last I had the honor to address you, it was in the character of interpreter to your illustrious guests of the Spanish nation—I did then feel sincerely the observations which it was my duty to make. In my own person, I have now to return you my thanks for this honor confirmed on myself, with the strongest assurances of sincerity and respect."

The Spanish deputies, accompanied by the other noble guests, then took their leave. On their departure, as on their entrance, every demonstration of respect was paid to them. Every man appeared to feel the value of those sacred principles and efforts which it was the object of the day's meeting to cherish and to commemorate.

Sir Francis Baring was succeeded in the chair by Beeston Long, Esq Governor of the bank of England who kept up the festivity of the night to a late hour.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock on 4th street, near the Navy Yard, a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE, 14 by 18 feet two rooms below and two above stairs, with two out-houses, and LOT 24 feet fronting on 4th street, and 80 feet deep; together with a quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Washington, October 7—1t

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Washington City, October 1st, 1808.

A.—Lucy Austin, John Abron, John Arnott.

B—Samuel Button, Benjamin Bryan, Thomas Brister, Clement C. Biddle, Robert Brown 2, Rev. O. B. Brown, William Bankson, Lazarus Beach, Mr. Bruff, —— Breckenridge, John Babcock, James Bankhead, Jonathan T. Bell, Thomas Beatty, John W. Bronaugh, John M. Baker, Thomas Blount, Thomas P. Brice, James Button.

C—Col. Thos. Cushing 2, Overton Carr, Philip Cevelear, John Crafts, James Chesnut, George Curtis, Walter Cure, Philip Clayton, John Chamberlain, Capt. Wm. Campbell 2, Anne Crone, Ann Cooper.

D—— Dawson (M. C.) W. M. Duncanson 2, Beall Duvall, W. W. Davis, Anthony Doibler, Monsieur Dauci 2, John P. Decatur, William Donnison.

E—Charles E. Eckel 2, Mid'n. Jesse D. Elliott, Robert L. Edmond, Frederick Ebeee, Elisha E. Elam, Mrs. Elizabeth.

F—C. Floris, Wm. Ferguson, Mary Fox, Mrs. Fletcher, Ferdinando Fairfax, Rev. Edward Fenwick, Elizabeth B. Finch.

G—George Gillespy, Hannah L. Gibbs, Adam Glossbreniur, Silas Grig, Capt. G. Gill, Dr. Wm. Grayson, Walter Gaither.

H—Peter Hagner, Wm. Hines, Robert Holliday, Simon Hulbert, George Hodge, Maj. James Heard, B. G. Hipkins 2, Hanson Hedges, Lt. Dan. Hughes 2, David Henly, Hill & Nicholls, Alex. Hunter, Joseph Henpricker, Levi Hollingsworth, John Herron, Gustavus Higdon, Ben. Howard.

J—Francis Jenkins, Thomas Johnston, (black man) Peggy Jones, Mary Jones, Henry B. Joy.

K—Henry Kramer, John Kramer, jun. Sarah King, Joseph Kerr, Alexander Kerr 2.

L—Lt. Wm. Lewis 4, Capt. Winslow Lewis, Conrad Lang, Lt. Jas. T. Leonard 2, Jas. Livingston, Richard Leake, Andrew Lady, Edward Livingston 3, J. Lockwood, Joseph Lewis, jun. Owen Lyon, Alexander Lucas, Thomas Lynch, John Lyon.

M—Hon. J. Marshall 2, Mary Matthews, Peter Mills, Capt. Wm. A. Murray, Capt. Myer Moses, Capt. Andrew M'Clary 3, John Maddox, Leonard Matly, Miss Mile, Horatia Moore 7, Mr. Moore, Edward L. Miles, Lt. Daniel Murray, Enoch Miller, James Moore, Ebenezer B. Morse, Lieut. G. A. Marcellin, William March, Mr. Millar, Wm. R. M'Kay, William Minnifie, Charles Mullen, Serj. D. Maher, Jacob Miller sen. David Magruder.

N—Lt. Noah, Nicholl & Peck, Wm. L. Neale, John Nowland.

O—Warren Offut, Daniel Osterday, James Oldham, Col. Archibald Orme.

P—Capt. Jos. Perry, David Parish, R. W. Peacock, John Peebles, Capt. N. Pinckney, Bernard Parsons, Stephen Perry, Capt. Joseph Perry.

R—John B. Rittenhouse, Dr. John Ridgely, George Rowland, Gilbert C. Russell, Edmund Rogers, Com. John Rogers.

S—Mrs. Simon, Mr. Spalding, Horatio Smallwood, David Slater, Thomas Simpson, Thos. Y. Sprogle 2, Susan Sotorious, John Smith, John Sharp, Wm. Sherard, Maj. Amos Stoddard, William Shorthouse 2, Foxhall Sturman, Thomas Shields, John Smith, George C. Sibley, Richard Spalding, R. Stanford, Ebenezer Sturges, Jacob Summers, Col. Patrick Sim, Miles Smith.

T—William Thornton 2, Joseph Thom, Col. Alisha Thomas, Robert Tilley, Elizabeth Tucker, Stephen Thomas, Elisha Thomas, John Thompson.

W—John G. Woolfolk 2, James White 2, Philip Williams, Stephen Woodand, Serj. Sam. Whitmore, Edward Webb, Jacob T. Walden 2, Joseph Walker, D. Whitehurst 3, Henry Watson 2, Joshua E. White, Levi White, John Westcott jun. 2, Rubin Whips, David Woods, George Wolgar, Miss Catharine M. Wood.

Y—John E. Young, Mrs. Cloe Young.

October 7—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

There never was, perhaps, a more curious phenomenon than that pretentend at this moment by the enemies of the administration.

When the Embargo was laid it was roundly asserted to have been at the dictation of France, and the most ingenious arguments were used to shew how prejudicial its operation would be to England, and beneficial to France. It was in vain that the friends of the administration affirmed that it was a measure of rigid impartiality, and that if it operated unequally, France would feel it the most sensibly—this was denied, and it was declared that the hand of Napoleon was in it.

Now, mark the contrast. From the same quarters we are told that England does not feel the Embargo, that she laughs at it, nay that she is thankful for it.

If so, surely it must be admitted that it was not laid with motives peculiarly hostile to England, or peculiarly friendly to France. If its operation is, to benefit England, and to injure France, it must have flowed from an improper subservience to the views of England, if it did not proceed from motives purely American.

Again—Mark the inconsistency of the first declarations of the federalists, and their present declarations, and say what credit ought to be given to opinions so capricious, so hostile to each other. If their perceptions of the great interests of their country were so obscure as six months ago to have *prophecied directly the reverse* of what has happened, is there the least reason to credit their prophecies now of what is to happen six months hence? Nothing can be clearer than either that they did not believe the predictions they made when the embargo was imposed, and therefore knowingly uttered a falsehood, or that their understandings were in fault, and that, consequently, after such a signal display of ignorance and incapacity, they do not merit the least confidence.

The fact, however, is that the embargo was laid to preserve our peace, not with France only, but likewise with England.

A phenomenon, equally curious with that we have exposed, and on which this exposure will shed some light, is the *present clamor of the federalists to take off the embargo.* They are told, if the embargo is taken off under the existing state of things, it will produce submission to French decrees and English orders, or war, and they are called upon to say whether it is either their wish to submit to these, or to go to war. They reply no. They know that the greater part of their own party, by far the most respectable, part would revolt at the idea of paying tribute to England or crouching to Bonaparte. They therefore loudly disclaim any such idea. And as to war, although they have no objections to it provided France be the object, they shrink with horror at an idea of war with England. They declare, however, that the removal of the embargo will not have this effect. But this effect would in all probability be produced; notwithstanding the opposite prediction now made, and which is entitled to just the same measure of credit with that which we have already so clearly exposed.

This is easily proved.

Suppose the embargo taken off. In taking this step, authority will either be given to our vessels to arm and defend themselves, or it will be withheld from them. If withheld, the consequence will be submission. It will, however, be submission of the most dreadful nature; submission, not merely to England, but likewise to France; for the first of which we shall be warred on by France, and for the latter by England. What will be the result? It will be the entire monopoly of our European trade by England. No insurance that can be made will cover the risque of a voyage to the enemies of England. No such trade therefore will be carried on, except to the French Islands in the W. Indies, from whom we shall be only safe in taking a moiety of their products required for our own consumption, as we shall be prohibited from carrying any to the continent, and as England