and loyal Portuguese, engaged in a just, honorable, and glorious cause, such as the re-establishment of its rightful Prince, that all the support lying in the power of his Britannic majesty's fleet shall be given.

"Capt. Smith, commanding his Britannic majesty's ship Comus, is charged to deliver this express, and instructed to proceed to Sines in order to lend prompt and immediate assistance.

"The British admiral undersigned can assure the inhabitants of Siros, of the whole kingdom of Portugal, that the most energetic, valorous, and decisive efforts have been displayed with the completest success to frustrate the perfidious design of the French against the independence and even the existence of this nation. The French ships in Cadiz have been battered and compelled to surrender to the brave Spaniards; the people are in every part risen in arms, and the result cannot fail of proving glorious. Similar energy must be attended with the same success in Portugal, and thus will the inhabitants of both kingdoms hold an equal right to the esteem, applause and admiration of Europe.

"The undersigned has received deputations, from the Provinces of the north of Portugal, already in arms, swearing to re-establish the government of their legitimate Prince and to resist their oppressors. At Oporto, Viana in Entre, Minho E Duro, and part of Beira, 100,000 Portuguese men have risen in arms; and if their gallant countrymen in the south unite themselves to them, they cannot fail overthrowing the small band of Frenchmen now occupying the Capitol; but to vanquish, unanimity is requisite; let them not be intimidated by menaces, or be corrupted by promises; let them bravely and resolutely determine to rescue themselves from oppression, and to restore the government of their lawful Prince.

"General Junot has even in his last edict of the 26th of June, fabricated the most sanguinary threats against the inhabitants of Portugal; they are threatened with the destruction of the most loyal and populous cities, and their inhabitants doomed to the point of the sword by a handful of men, amounting, at most, to ten thousand, bearing in no comparison to the population of Portugal. Woe to the criminal oppressors if the loyal Portuguese encounter them fearless; the righteousness of its cause must triumph. Noble enthusiasm pervading the ranks can never be daunted, if all access to seduction be precluded. A vigorous resistance conjoined to the energetic efforts now exerting by your valorous neighbors and friends, the Spaniards, resolutely engaged in the same glorious cause, must have the happiest issue; as yet there are thousands in Portugal anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers in loyalty and glory. I repeat it to each loyal Portuguese, that all the aid, of which his Britannic majesty's fleet is capable, shall be given in behalf of a cause so just, glorious, and honorable, as the restoration of its lawful Prince, in whose name the standard ought to have been raised in the south, as has been done in the north, for all the loyal to repair to.

"Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship Hibernia, anchored at the mouth of the Tagus, July 1, 1808.

(Signed)

"CHARLES COTTON."

Dusseldorf, Aug. 1.—Counsellor of state Beugnot, arrived here on the 30th ult. with Mr. Pepin de Belleisle. On the same day he received the visit of the chief authorities. The next day he took possession of the grand duchy of Berg, in the name of the Emperor of the French, and received the oath of allegiance of the magistrates. Since the inhabitants of the great duchy were to lose a beloved prince, nothing more glorious and happier could happen to them, than to re-enter under the dominion of H. I. and R. majesty.

Vienna August 1.—On the 8th July, all the Turkish merchants at Semlin were ordered to leave that city immediately. Great exertions were making by them to procure vessels to carry into execution this arbitrary order, the motives and object of which are still unknown.

The court gazette contains the following article respecting Turkey—

"On the 17th June the grand fleet under the captain Pacha, Seyd Ali Pacha received a formal order to be ready to put to sea in three days; & fast sailing cutters were dispatched to procure provisions and ammunition.

This movement is attributed to the appearance of a strong division of lord Collingwood's fleet in the Archipelago, and of the entrance of the Dardanelles.

On the the 27th June, the Turkish fleet consisting of 11 sail of the line, 7 frigates and 5 small armed vessels, put to sea.

Cassel, (Westphalia) August 4—His majesty has just published the following decree respecting English merchandize—

"1. The English merchandize confiscated at Hamburg and to be sent to France, shall pass free through our states.

"2. The escort of each convoy shall be bound to produce, either to the custom houses of the gendarmerie, certificates from the French minister at Hamburg, of the origin of the merchandize and the number of waggons, casks, bales, and tons.

Naples, August 1. Yesterday the council of state was specially convened, to read the following:

NAPOLEON, etc. ect.

The throne of Naples and Sicily being vacated by the accession of our dear and well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have decreed and do decree that the following dispositions shall be executed as forming part of the constitutional statute given at Bayonne, the 20th June, present year:

Art. 1. Our dear and well beloved brother-in-law, prince JOACHIM NAPOLEON, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves [Gen. Murat] is King of Naples and Sicily, the commencement of whose reign is dated August 1, 1808.

2. The crown of Naples and Sicily is hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate of the said prince Joachim Napoleon, from male to male in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females.

3. Nevertheless, in case our dear and well beloved sister, the princess Caroline should survive her husband, she shall ascend the throne.

4. On the demise of our dear and well beloved brother-in-law, prince Joachim Napoleon, and of our dear & well beloved sister, princess Caroline, and in default of male descendants, natural and legitimate, of the said prince Joachim Napoleon, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall devolve to us and to our heirs, male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted.

In default of our male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Spain and the Indies.

In default of male descendants, natural & legitimate of prince Joseph Napoleon, the crown shall descend to the male descendants, natural and legitimate of prince Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.

In default of male descendants, natural and legitimate of prince Louis Napoleon, the crown shall descend to the male descendants, natural and legitimate of prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

And in case this last named king shall have no male children, the crown shall descend to him who shall be designated in our will, either amongst our nearest relations, or amongst those whom we may judge the most worthy to govern the Two Sicilies.

5. Prince Joachim Napoleon, become king of the Two Sicilies, shall be invested with the dignity of grand admiral of France; which title shall be attached to the crown so long as the order of succession established by the present statute shall exist.

The present constitutional statute shall be registered in the archives of the council of state; transcribed on the registers of the courts and tribunals of the kingdom, and published according to the usual forms.

Given at our imperial and royal palace, at Bayonne, the 15th July, 1808.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor, the minister secretary of state.

(Signed) H. B. MARAT.

True copy, the minister secretary of state. F. RICCIARDI.

ROYAL DECREE.

Joachim Napoleon, king of the Two Sicilies, having heard the report of our ministers of foreign affairs, have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The title which we assume on ascending the throne of the Two Sicilies, shall be—Joachim Napoleon by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, king of the Two Sicilies, grand admiral of the empire.

2. The present decree shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws, and communicated to all the departments of state.

3. Our minister of foreign affairs, and our other ministers, as far as concerns them, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Bayonne, 20th July, 1808.

(Signed)

JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION.

Joachim Napoleon, by the Grace of God, &c. to the people of the Two Sicilies.

According to the intent of Divine Providence, his majesty, the august emperor of the French, our dear and loved brother-in-law, having ceded to us the crown of the Two Sicilies, it is pleasing to us to find ourselves chosen to govern a people gifted with all the good qualities necessary to recover that ancient glory which distinguished their ancestors and perpetuated their name.

All our efforts and constant study shall be to second this enthusiasm, from which ought to flow the grandeur and the prosperity of the country and of our crown. The first duty which we impose on ourselves is to shew to all Europe on every occasion the gratitude with which we are penetrated towards the august emperor, Napoleon, and to let our people feel all the advantages which will result to them from an intimate union of their interests with those of the great French empire.

The constitution proclaimed by our august predecessor, & guaranteed by his majesty the emperor, having been solemnly accepted by us, shall be inviolably observed, and shall form the basis of our government.

And as it is agreeable to us to walk in the footsteps of a sovereign who has been a blessing to his people, we confirm in all military, civil and political employments of the state all persons who are actually invested with them. And we wish that each of our subjects may continue to enjoy the rank and treatment which he has hitherto enjoyed, and exercise their respective functions.

Our intention is to reside constantly in the midst of you, with queen Caroline, our august spouse, with the prince royal Achilles Napoleon, and our young family whom we confide with pleasure to your love and fidelity. They will commence from this moment to learn the sentiments which ought to attach them to the country, and the duties which they will have to perform in order to contribute to the glory and happiness of the kingdom. As for you, we doubt not all the officers employed in the service of state will be anxious to perform those duties strictly, in order that our people may receive the justice due to them. All our subjects may depend on our vigilance and attachment.

(Signed)

JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

By the king, minister secretary of state. F. RICCIARDI.

The council of state voted an address of thanks, and a deputation to compliment the new sovereign.

To-day the decree of his imperial majesty and the proclamation of H. M. Joachim Napoleon were published throughout Naples with the greatest pomp. This evening all the theatres will be opened gratis; the city will be illuminated three days.

The queen is expected here on the 15th.

New-York, Oct. 11.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship Argo, Dick, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, which place she left the 29th of Aug. The Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* has received by her London papers to the 26th Aug. and Lloyd's Lists to the same date. From the former we have copied whatever is interesting; the latter, in consequence of the Embargo, afford scarcely an article of marine news.

London, Aug. 20.—By a vessel arrived from Oporto, we learn that gen. Castanos had detached 10,000 of his troops to Estremadura, where they were to be joined by 15,000 men of that province, for the purpose of assisting in the liberation of Portugal from the French yoke.

There is a report that Bonaparte has been assassinated near Bordeaux by a band of 100 youths, who formed a plan for the purpose. A letter from Amsterdam is alleged as the authority.

August 22—Bonaparte is pouring troops from Italy and the south of France into Spain. Even the Paris guards are ordered for that service. Every possible means of expediting their march are resorted to, and it is computed that the French army in Spain will amount to 150,000 men. The Paris and Dutch papers at length admit something of the real state of Spain.—They confess that the commotions in it are not yet appeased; but they add that they are not dangerous. If they are not dangerous, how comes it that an army of 150,000 men is necessary to appease them; but it is not on the side of Spain alone, we trace the perturbed spirit of Napoleon. Every part of the continent is in a state of preparation for the renewal of hostilities. In Poland, Silesia, as well as along the course of the Vistula and the Oder, we find that Bonaparte's troops are in motion.—Nor is the Austrian government less active in their exertions to meet the impending shock. From Carniola and Trieste, to the northern circles of Bohemia, not only military efforts are making, but a circumstance which we consider with at least equal satisfaction, testimonies of loyalty, alacrity, and attachments to the state, are exhibited to the people.

The Emperor of Russia appears to rival Bonaparte in the severity of his regulations against commerce. By a recent Ukase, no loaded vessel, of any nation whatever, is allowed to sail from a port blockaded by the English. The Swedes are said to have made an unsuccessful descent on Finland.

August 24. We have received the Hamburg Correspondenten to the 13th inst. This journal preserves something of the character by which it was formerly distinguished. While the Dutch and French papers are silent, or very nearly so, respecting the military preparations in every part of Germany, the Correspondenten contains a mass of intelligence on the subject. According to this paper the French troops are every where in motion. Camps of exercise are ordered to be formed at Hocheim, in Bavaria and Monte Chiaro, in the Venetian Frioul. Great activity is employed in repairing and provisioning the fortresses on the right bank of the Rhine, and other parts of Germany field hospitals are ordered, ammunition preparing, and in short, that bustle prevails in all the military departments which generally indicates an approaching campaign.

In every part of the Austrian states the zeal of the inhabitants anticipates the wishes of government, and the materials of armies are collected almost as soon as the orders for making the preliminary arrangements are issued. The same activity manifests itself in Poland. They are fortifying the right bank of the Vistula with as much industry as if they expected an immediate attempt on the part of the Russians to force the passage.

It is now rumored that marshal Barnadotte (prince of Ponte Corvo) will be created king of Portugal, and have the chief command of the French and their allies in Spain, to which country French and German troops have, during the last fortnight, been sent by forced marches.

The Danes are fitting out a number of privateers, to cruize in the Elbe and Weser, to prevent all communication with England by way of Heligoland.

August 26. Private letters from Rotterdam of the 22d, repeat the rumors of approaching hostilities between France and Austria. That not only Russia but Prussia, as far as its present imbecility will permit, is to take part in the war against Napoleon.

The Austrian minister has quitted Amsterdam and returned to Vienna. He has not taken with him all the members of his mission.

Letters from the North of Europe, state that the Emperor Alexander, upon receiving intelligence of the abdication of the Royal Family of Spain, expressed himself in terms of disapprobation as to the manner and object of that proceeding.

Admiralty Office, August 23, Two o'clock.

A telegraphic message is just arrived from Yarmouth, announcing that several thousand Spanish troops, that were in the Danish islands, have surrendered to Admiral Keates, and are now in our possession in the Island of Langland, in the Great Belt.

August 19.—Some very favorable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made from the government of the U. S. leading to an adjustment of differences with this country. A messenger from America arrived at the house of the American minister, at a late hour last night, with dispatches, brought by the Hope schr. from Virginia, after the short passage of 28 days. The substance of them was laid before his majesty's ministers; and Mr. Pinckney has been invited to a conference previously to their being taken into consideration by the Privy Council. The Hope, without coming into Falmouth, proceeded immediately for Havre-de-Grace, with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, which are said to contain instructions decisive respecting the conditions on which the present relative situation of the two countries can be preserved. Those received in London are believed to be of a similar character.

Tranquebar, Feb. 19, 1808.

We embarked on the 10th instant at Madras, on board his Majesty's ship Russel, and sailed at day break the following morning. On the afternoon of the 12th we reached our destination, the mouth of the river Caveri, off the town of Tranquebar. The place was immediately summoned & articles of capitulation were signed at ten P. M. between Colonel Watson and Captain Cauffield, on the part of the British, & the Deputy Governor on the part of the Danes.

Vienna July 30. An order has been issued in the course of this month, in which it is directed, that as a general embargo has been imposed in the U. States, in consequence of which no vessel can sail thence, no ship under the American flag shall be admitted into any of the Austrian ports.

Paris, August 16. On the 14th, at four in the afternoon, their majesties the emperor and empress arrived at St. Cloud in good health.

Petersburg, July 19.—The Court Gazette of this day contains the following Ukase:

"Having understood that some foreign vessels have entered our ports from Gottenburg, we have judged it proper, during the war with Sweden to decree as follows:

"1. No foreign vessel of any nation, laden or unladen, shall be allowed to enter a Russian port from Sweden.

"2. No vessel shall be allowed to sail for Sweden under any pretext, laden or unladen; and all merchants sending vessels from Russia shall take an oath and give security that the said vessels are not destined for Sweden."

The same Gazette publishes the following imperial rescript, addressed to M. Alopeus:

"Wishing to recompense your active and zealous services while on a mission to Sweden, and desirous also to testify our particular satisfaction at the firmness you displayed when arrested by order of the king of Sweden, contrary to the laws of nations, I have appointed you a knight of the order of St. Ann, of the first class, and I herewith send you the decoration.

"Your very affectionate,

"AEXANDER."

July 20.—Since the introduction of the British goods have been prohibited, our manufactures have increased considerably. Instead of British cloth, which now actually sells at 15 rubles per *orschir*, very good Russia cloth may be had at 5 rubles and a half.—The same may be said of all cotton goods.

Every thing promises a plentiful harvest in Russia.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, at the Hotel lately occupied by P. E. STELLE, will be sold to the highest bidder, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. where the conditions will be made known, by

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

Washington, October 7—2t

☞ *SALE POSTPONED.*

THE above Sale is posted until SATURDAY the 15th inst.

SALE—NEAR LEONARD TOWN.

ON THURSDAY the 10th day of November next will be offered at Public Sale, at the late dwelling of PHILIP FORD, deceased, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the deceased, (except Negroes) consisting of an excellent, *Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of all sorts, Plantation utensils, &c.*—Six months credit will be given to purchasers for all sums over $20, upon their giving good security for the payment of the same with interest from the day of sale. All sums of $20 and under, the cash must be paid to

PHILIP FORD, surviving Adm'r.

October 14—3w

District of Columbia, Washington county, ss.

I HEREBY certify that BENJAMIN HALSEY of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures a SORREL HORSE about two years old, and 14 hands high, with a white face, only three shoes on, gallops and trots very well, and was taken up about three miles from the city of Washington. Given under my hand this 13th day of October 1808.

SAML. H. SMITH.

October 14—3t

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington & Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Third Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 25th day of October next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

September 28—13t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Calvert county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at "*Gods Graces Levels*," in Calvert county, the late residence of Mrs. Rebecca Mackall, deceased, on THURSDAY the 10th day of November next or the first fair day after, the *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plantation Utensils, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs*, of the said Rebecca Mackall; and also a number of *Law Books* and other *Books*. The sale will be on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with security, and will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and continue from day to day if necessary.

RICHARD POTTS, Adm'r. of Mrs. Rebecca Mackall.

Calvert county, October 12—w3t