great, yet most of the families who inhabited the houses in Tryon Row and Augustus street are poor, and have lost their all. Houseless now, and stript of furniture and cloathing, they have claims upon the public liberality which should not be withheld.

Commercial Advertiser.

New-York, May 10.

We learn by the fast sailing ship Richard, in 12 days from St. Barts, that on the 26th ult. a letter was received there from a house of the first respectability, from St. Kitts, stating, that the king of Sweden had been put to death by his own subjects, and that no Swedish vessels with cargoes were permitted to enter the English islands.

Captain Ridgeway further informs, that the Saints surrendered to Admiral Cochrane on the 17th of April, at 8 o'clock P. M. after two day's bombardment. The British troops had returned to Martinique, and it was reported that their loss was considerable. The French squadron made their escape from the Saints on the 16th, and two of the frigates, loaded with provisions, had arrived at Guadaloupe, which island was strictly blockaded by Admiral Cochrane.

[The Richard has performed her voyage in 42 days, and lay at St. Barts 20 days.]

Philadelphia, May 10.

Don Joseph Ygnatius de Viar has been appointed, by the Supreme and Governmental Junta of Spain and the Indies, in the name of king Ferdinand the VIIth, conjoint charge d'affaires of his Catholic Majesty, (with the Chevalier de Foronda) near the United States of America.

Le Chevalier de Foronda, Consul General of H. C. M. Ferdinand VII. received yesterday a letter from the Captain General of the Island of Puerto Rico, informing him that no other port in said island except St. John's, is open to American vessels, but that they will be permitted to sail for any other port of the island, for the purpose of taking on board a cargo, if the government should think it necessary; at the same time the Captain General requires that the vessels should be furnished with documents from the consuls.

Charleston, May 4.

The United States brig *Hornet*, J. H. Dent, commander, 18 days from the Balize, anchored in the Roads yesterday noon. After leaving Havanna the *Hornet* proceeded to Pensacola, where she remained two days; from thence she went to the mouth of the Mississippi, landed Gen. WILKINSON and suite, and sailed the next day.

From Cuba—We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable French gentleman for the Spanish paper containing the following proclamation. America will once more shelter in her hospitable bosom the otherwise houseless Emigrants.

(Translated for the Federal Gazette.)

PROCLAMATION.

Don Sebastian Kindelan y O'Regan, Knight of the Order of St. Jago, Governor and Commandant of the city of St. Jago de Cuba, &c. &c.

No sooner had the unwelcome news of the tragical events in our mother country (produced by the exterminating genius of the infernal tyrant of Europe, whose unheard of conduct has scandalised & insulted the whole world) reached this island, than the excellent and worthy chief who governs, adopted those measures which he judged to be most conducive to the welfare of the state as well as to public tranquility, which is the basis of the happiness of the people; and displayed that energy which has made him so eminent in this hemisphere, without endangering the safety of the French refugees in his district, to whom he had offered an asylum with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and the arts. For emulating the virtuous conduct of the chiefs of the metropolis, who have ever been and are still his models, he could adopt no other means than what were dictated by good sense and morality to maintain the reputation of Spanish magnanimity and generosity. He could not for a moment lay aside those qualities which characterise the true Spaniard, who looks down with disdain on whatsoever is tinctured with baseness or villainy. The protection of innocence & of mankind, equally recommended by feeling and by the laws, has been the motive of his conduct during this period, and has procured him the applause of our generous allies, the wise and brave British, seeking at all times to reconcile the interest of the state, with the sacred duties of hospitality, so long as the French shewed no signs of ingratitude, or, whilst it was possible consistently with the public security to permit them to remain in the island.

This is the reason which determined him to establish in every part of this island a Committee of Vigilance, by means of which the intentions of the government are effected with the least possible delay: Nevertheless, having considered that regulations however excellent, do not always produce the same salutary effects in all places, owing to a diversity of circumstances, as is the case in this city, for which I am responsible, relative to the above disposition in its whole extent; wishing equally to suppress the clamors of the vulgar, and the suggestions of a false zeal, as well as to provide against the fatal consequences of a maritime invasion, which, however remote such an event may appear, is not impossible during the conflict between the two nations; more especially since the opening of the ports of North America, as vessels may now be obtained for the transportation of troops, which before were not to be procured: I have proclaimed and ordered as follows:—

Art. 1. All such Frenchmen and other foreigners, of whatever rank, sex or color, as have come to reside within the city of St. Jago, or the jurisdiction thereof, since the French revolution, and are not domiciliated by express act of H. E. the captain general of this island, shall depart the district.

2. Artists and laborers are to cease exercising their pursuits from the date hereof; butchers and bakers are allowed eight days; gardeners, &c. fifteen days, during which time they may dispose of their stock and effects.

3. The government, desirous of extending every hospitality which may not be incompatible with the interests and dignity of the nation, allows forty days for the departure of all those persons possessed of immovable effects, that they may dispose of the same, or prepare procurations before a notary for such Spaniards or Frenchmen as they may confide in, who may sell the same, and transmit the proceeds as directed to any place not subject to or in the possession of France.

4. Those not possessed of immovable property shall depart within twenty days.

5. All persons thus compelled to leave the district, may take with them their property and effects.

6. The fisheries now carried on on the coasts, shall cease their operations from the publication hereof. Orders to this effect have been dispatched to the commandant of the marine.

7. Disobedience to any of the foregoing articles, shall subject the delinquent to imprisonment, and his property to be confiscated.

8. Every Spaniard is authorised to inform the government, or members of the committee of vigilance, or any of the regidors of the most illustrious *Cabildo*, of any infractions of the above articles.

9. Any person who may secrete or aid in secreting any Frenchman, shall be punished according to the circumstances of the case.

10. These regulations embracing all strangers not provided with the letter required by the first article, those only can be deemed exempt from their operation who enter and leave the port in the prosecution of commerce, or for any other equally lawful purpose. This privilege is not, however, extended to Frenchmen, who are strictly prohibited from entering the place on any account whatsoever, under the pain of incurring the resentment of the government, and being held and treated in all respects as prisoners of war.

11. Frenchmen who, agreeably to the requisitions of article 1st, may continue in this city or its dependencies, are enjoined to conform strictly to our laws and customs.

12. The Cubans will not fail so to assist those who are thus compelled to leave our shores, as shall manifest that we continue to treat them with that humanity and tenderness, by which we are characterised.

The foregoing proclamation shall be published in the usual form, in Spanish and in French, and posted at all public places.

Done at the city of Cuba, 10th April, 1809.

(Signed)
SEBASTIAN KINDELAN.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following is a list of Bonaparte's new creation, as far as they have yet come to hand.

EMPERORS.

Napoleon Bonaparte	Emperor of France.
Napoleon Bonaparte, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, another term for	Emperor of Germany.

EMPRESS.

Countess Buharnois, maried to Napoleon Bonaparte,	Empress of France.

KINGS.

Napoleon Bonaparte	King of Italy.
Joseph Bonaparte	King of Naples.
Joseph Bonaparte, titular	King of Spain.
Louis Bonaparte	King of Holland.
Jerome Bonaparte	King of Westphalia.
Joachim Murat	King of Naples.
Elector (Duke) of Bavaria	King of Bavaria.
Elector (Duke) of Wurtemburg	King of Wurtemburg.
Elector (Duke) of Saxony	King of Saxony.

QUEENS.

Countess Buharnois, married to Napoleon Bonaparte	Queen of Italy.
——— Bonaparte, married to Gen. Murat	Queen of Naples.
———, married to Joseph Bonaparte, titular	Queen of Naples, and Queen of Spain.
Mademoiselle Buharnois, married to Louis Bonaparte	Queen of Holland.
Princess of Wurtemburg, married to Jerome Bonaparte	Queen of Westphalia.
Dutchess of Bavaria	Queen of Bavaria.
Dutchess of Wurtemburg	Queen of Wurtemburg.
Dutchess of Saxony	Queen of Saxony.

PRINCES

Cambaceres	Prince, Arch-chancellor of the F. Empire.
Le Brun	Prince, Arch-treasurer of the F. Empire.
——— Buharnois, son of the Empress of France	Prince of France and Vice king of Italy.
Talleyrand	Prince of Benevento.
Berthier	Prince of Nieufchatel & Valengen.
Bernadotte	Prince of Ponte Corvo.
Melzi, and two or three of Bonaparte's Italian ministers	Princes of the kingdom of Italy.

PRINCESSES.

——— Bonaparte, formerly married to Gen. Le Clerc, and since to the Prince Borghese	Princess of Lucca.
Mademoiselle Buharnois, daughter of the Senator Buharnois, married to the Prince Royal of Bavaria	Princess of France.

GRAND DUKES.

Prince of Baden	Grand Duke of Baden.
Joachim Murat	Grand Duke of Berg & Cleves.

DUKES.

Elector of Saxony	Duke of Warsaw.
Cambaceres	Duke of Parma.
Le Brun	Duke of Placenza.
Massena	Duke of Rivoli.
Angereau	Duke of Castigliano.
Lauriston	Duke of Lauriston.
Lasnes	Duke of Montebello.
Duroc	Duke of Friuli.
Le Febvre	Duke of Dantzic.
Davoust	Duke of Auerstadt.
Bessieres	Duke of Istria.
Soult	Duke of Dalmatia.
Marmont	Duke of Ragusa.
Mortier	Duke of Treviso.
Moncey	Duke of Cornegliano.
Victor	Duke of Belluno.
Ney	Duke of Elchingen.
Junot	Duke of Abrantes.
Savary	Duke of Rovego.
Kellerman	Duke of Valmy.
Caulincourt	Duke of Vicenza.
Arigei	Duke of Padua.

COUNTS.

Fontanes	Count Fontanes.
	Count Lapacede.
Menou	Count ———.

London, March 25.—Died, at Vienna, on the 22d ult. Count Louis de Cobenzel, after a lingering illness.

On Thursday, at noon, at his house in Clipstone-street, after a lingering and painful illness of several months, which he bore with unexampled calmness and fortitude, Thomas Holcroft, Esq. author of Hugh Trevor, the Road to Ruin, and a number of other works. He was in his 61st year. Mr. Holcroft's has been a life of literary labor. He possessed great natural endowments, and a most burning desire of knowledge. He owed all his attainments to his own thirst of information, and overcame every impediment that suppressed the ardor of his mind. For several years he was a Comedian of eminence in several respectable Provincial Companies, and came to London in the year 1778. From that time till the day of his last illness, he has been indefatigably engaged in almost every department of literature. He acquired, by his own assiduity, such a knowledge of the languages, as to enable him to translate freely from the French, Italian and German; and his dramatic pieces, as well as novels, entitle him to no ordinary praise, as a fruitful and able writer. We lament to say, that he has left an amiable wife and six children, the oldest of whom is only nine years, totally unprovided for. He has also left two daughters by his first wife.

London, March 25.—In the House of Commons yesterday, the Serjeant at Arms, reported, that Brig. General Clavering was in his custody, and on the motion of Mr. Wynn it was ordered, without any debate, "that Gen. Clavering be committed to Newgate." The House has thus shewn the purest impartiality by extending to two men, offending in the same degree, and different only in rank, the same measure of punishment. This proceeding cannot but excite highest sentiments of approbation.

Another London paper, says, General Clavering was committed to Newgate for prevaricating and contradictory evidence, in the case of the Duke of York.

A new Morning paper has lately been established in London, called "*The Day.*" The following lines form the motto prefixed to the Naval Register, contained in it:

"*The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,*
"*And not a sail but by permission spreads*"

RESOLVED, by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the Treasurer of the city shall on or before the first day of August next, collect all monies now due to the Corporation, or shall take all legal measures to recover the same, and shall likewise on or before the said first day of August, render a full statement of his accounts to the City Council, and in default thereof the Mayor is hereby requested to put his bond in suit.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
President of the First Chamber.
E. B. CALDWELL,
President of the Second Chamber.

Treasurers Office, May 15, 1809.

In pursuance of the above Resolution, and in order to carry the same into full effect, the subscriber will (ten days after this notification) enforce by distress and sale of the property of delinquents, the amount of taxes due the Corporation of the City of Washington without respect to persons

HENRY WHETCROFT, *Treasurer of Washington City.*

COFFEE & SUGAR.
100 bags prime Green Coffee,
10 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
4 barrels do. do.
Just received per the brig John, capt. Mustin, from Porto Rico, for Sale on reasonable terms, by
CHARLES J. NOURSE.
Georgetown May 15—tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Supposed *to be Stolen from the Subscriber near Snickers Gap, about the middle of October 1805, a Negro Girl named MILLY, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a yellow complexion and slender made; formerly the property of Mr. John Sanders of Prince William and his property when sold by the sheriff of said county, which Girl I purchased at Public Sale. It is the opinion of some people that she is harbored by some person or persons in Prince William or lower down this state. Whoever will take up said Girl and bring her home, or lodge her in any jail so that I can get her, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.*
JEREMIAH SANDFORD, Jr.
May 15—3t

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit.

On the petition of ISAAC NORRISS an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington country aforesaid, for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Isaac Norris that on the 29th day of May inst. at the hour of nine o'clock A. M. at the Court Room at Long's tavern the oath prescribed by the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Isaac Norriss and a Trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist three times a week before that day.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

WM BRENT, Clk.

May 15—3t.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. Doyne will be able to accommodate a few gentlemen with boarding and lodging during the ensuing session.
May 15

United States—District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit:

In Chancery, December Term 1808.

Benjamin Stoddert and John Mason, versus Thomas Waters Griffith, John R. Livingston, Jonathan Burrell, Gobault and Dodrey, James C. Montflorence, I. I. Picaud, James Davidson, Robert R. Livingston and Daniel Parker.

The bill states that the defendant Thomas Waters Griffith was the agent of the house of Taney and Simmond for the delivery of a cargo of flour belonging to the said Taney and Simmond to the French government—that the French government not being able to pay ready money for the said cargo the balance due thereon from the said government was placed to the credit of the said Griffith the agent, instead of being placed to the credit of the real owners Taney and Simmond; that the debt so due hath been liquidated under the Louisiana Convention in the said Griffith's name, for the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and seventy francs French money of the value of 35,675 dollars; that the said Thomas Waters Griffith, now residing and for several years past having resided in Baltimore city in the state of Maryland well knowing all the circumstances mentioned in the complainants said bill, and that the debt aforesaid was liquidated in his name in Paris, under the Louisiana Convention, was in truth and in fact a debt due to the said complainants, as the trustees of Francis Lewis Taney, and Taney and Simmond, did execute a writing transferring all the interest of said Griffith in the said debt due to the complainants as trustees aforesaid; that notwithstanding the above circumstances the said Griffith did employ James C. Montflorence of Paris to receive for his own account and upon the aforesaid debt which actually belongs to the said complainants as trustees aforesaid, & the said Montflorence did actually receive the bills of the Minister of the United States on the Treasury of the United States in part payment of the said debt in four sets of bills drawn in favor of said Thomas Waters Griffith, and which bills have been fraudulently endorsed by the said Montflorence with a view as the said complainants believe to defraud them the said complainants, and under a real or pretended power from the said Griffith, & as his attorney to the said I. I. Picaud, who endorsed the same over to John R. Livingston who has endorsed the same over to Jonathan Burrell, cashier of the Bank of Discount and Deposit at New York, who has endorsed them over to James Davidson, cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of Washington, who now holds the same for collection. The complainants further state that four other bills, for the balance of the aforesaid claim on the French Government liquidated in the name of the said Griffith, but actually belonging to said complainants as trustees as aforesaid, have been drawn in favor of Gobault and Dodrey as transferees of Thomas Waters Griffith for thirty-thousand francs, French Money of the value of 5,625 dollars, which said four bills have also been sent to the aforesaid James Davidson and endorsed over to him for collection, in the same manner as in the case of the four other bills first herein recited. That all the aforesaid eight bills of exchange drawn by the American Minister at Paris on the Treasury of the United States under the Louisiana Convention for the debt liquidated in the name of Thomas Waters Griffith, are actually the property of said complainants as trustees aforesaid.

The object of the bill is to save and protect the said complainants from the fraud projected against them on the part of the said Thomas Waters Griffith, and his coadjutors, and to obtain a writ of injunction, directed to all the before-mentioned defendants, &c. and particularly to the said James Davidson enjoining him & commanding him, from paying over to any person besides the said complainants, the money that may be paid by the Treasury of the United States, in virtue of the said bills of exchange, and particularly enjoining the said James Davidson from paying the said money arising from the said bills or parting with the said bills, until the further order of this Court in the premises.

It is represented by the complainants that the said Thomas W. Griffith, John R. Livingston, Jonathan Burrell, Gobault and Dodrey, James C. Montflorence and I. I. Picaud, defendants in this cause, all reside out of the District of Columbia, and are not within the reach of the process of this Court.

And whereas further, in the supplemental bill filed in this cause, in which bill the said Robert R. Livingston and Daniel Parker are made defendants, reciting the substance of the said original bill, further states that Daniel Parker, a non resident of the District of Columbia who resides in Paris in France was concerned in the fraudulent assignment of the bills of exchange mentioned in the said original bill, that the said Parker at the time he procured the assignment of said bills knew that the claim for which the same were drawn as liquidated in the name of Thomas W. Griffith was the bona fide property of the complainants, and had been properly before transferred and assigned to them, and also that the said Robert R. Livingston is not a resident of the said District of Columbia, but resides in the state of New York, and is the person really claiming the proceeds of the said bills, and prays that he may be made a party to said bill and compelled to answer to the facts stated in the original bill—Also that said Parker may state the circumstances, attending the pretended transaction between Picaud and Montflorence the defendants, whether he paid any consideration and what to Picaud & Montflorence, and whether he did not know, or whether he had not received notice of the complainants claim and right at the time of or before the said transfer. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree in favor of the complainants, ordering and decreeing the monies for which said bills are drawn, now in the hands of James Davidson, to be paid over to the said complainants as the assignees of Taney and Taney and Simmond, and to enjoin the defendants and each of them from paying over or receiving the same until the decision of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer printed in the city of Washington, six weeks successively previous to the fourth Monday in December next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of this application, and of the object of this bill and to be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the said fourth Monday of December next, to shew cause, if any, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

By order WM. BRENT, Clk.

May 15—6w