markets for American produce were good at Lisbon—flour 12 dollars—corn two dollars—and other American produce equally good.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Fair Trader, capt. Shackleford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, we received papers to the 8th inst. and letters to the 10th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the packet on the 9th from Falmouth, on her way to New York, bringing London intelligence to the 7th. No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have, however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5, had mentioned that "it was said" orders had been given for a general embargo in Great Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt whether the packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the silence on this point we doubt whether the measure had been taken. But if it were, a motive can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for the sailing of the great expedition. There could be no reason to consider the measure as taken from hostility to this country.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter which mentions that the packet brought news of the embargo. A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader believes she only brought information that the expectation of an embargo continued.

Extract of letters from Halifax, Aug. 8.

"By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica and the ship Bee from England, we have London papers to July 5.

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching, consists of only 4[illegible]000 men. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true they have declared against France.

"The Austrians occupy the bank of the Danube opposite to Presburg, and above and below Vienna—and frequently annoy the enemy.

"There are some hints of overtures for peace between the emperor of Austria and France. Baron Von Vincent is said to be gone to Vienna; and Bonaparte has sent Counts Pergen and Zongerdorff to Walvansdorff, where the Emperor of Austria resides. The Moniteur says, "this circumstance has given rise to reports of peace."

"Admiral Cochrane is coming here from the West Indies, with his squadron. It is said he will be expected in about a fortnight."

August 9.—"The Lady Pellew packet has just arrived from Falmouth, in 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of July 6, the English Chronicle. It says, "We stop the press to state, that intelligence to the 30th ult from Corunna, announces the entire evacuation of Gallicia by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces have been reduced to 12000. They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy."

August 9—at night.—"Since writing this morning I have seen a London paper, the Evening Mail of July 7. The postscript says—letters from Heligoland of the 2d inst. were received yesterday.—It was reported and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two grand armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great loss.

"Our collector has just informed me that the clause in the act permitting the American trade to these ports (Halifax, Shelburne, &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last session of Parliament, a new clause has been passed previous to its expiration, authorising his majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his order in council, until the year 1812—but, his majesty not having thought proper to renew his order in council to that effect, the trade to these ports in American bottoms could no longer be permitted here."

From a London Paper of July 7.

Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of his majesty previous to leaving England.

From English Papers received at Halifax.

From the Austrian Imperial Head-Quarters.

WOLVENDORF, JUNE 12.

His majesty the emperor of Austria has received the following report, by a courier who was dispatched from Inspruck the 31st of May:

"After field marshal lieut. Chasteler, who commanded in Tyrol, had marched to Lienz, in Pusterdale, in order to attack the Italian army, which was advancing against Styria and Carinthia, with part of his corps, the Austrian major general Buol remained with part of the 7th corps, in the strong position at the foot of the Brenner mountain, in the Lueg, in order to cover South Tyrol from the attacks of Bavarian troops, which had entered Inspruck.

While the inhabitants of the town of Inspruck and Hall were laying down their arms in order to relieve their districts from the calamities they suffered, fresh assemblages of armed peasants were formed in the vale of the Upper Inn, as well as the Lech, and in Viasglau, with the assistance of Teimer, as in the dale of the Lower Inn and the Wipp, chiefly by the well known Sandworth and Audura Holes, who commands the fusileers; and as early as the 27th of May, the former arrived with 2000 men, in the environs of Schonberg and major Teimer, with a large number in Tell. Schonberg is situated three, and Tell five hours march from Inspruck.

On the 28th an action took place with the Bavarian troops, from 6 to 8000 strong, and an armistice was concluded for 12 hours. The Bavarians had evacuated Inspruck, but were overtaken near Vomp, where another severe conflict was fought. According to the same account, the imperial Austrian troops are making inroads from the southern part of the Tyrol, as far as Verona."

(Utrecht Gazette of June 12.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

THE EXPEDITION.

From the secrecy which has hitherto been preserved, there is not the smallest reason to believe that the numerous points of destination which have been ascribed to the expedition are announced on any better authority than that of mere conjecture. The quantity of artillery, both field and battering, is so numerous, as to render it extremely probable that a sudden attack is meditated on some great naval arsenal, or place of strength of some of our enemies. It is already discovered that it will be impossible to complete the various arrangements so early as the 8th instant, on which day it was originally proposed that the expedition should sail, and to collect the whole at one point is found to be equally impracticable, within any reasonable time; the expedition must therefore sail from different ports. Portsmouth is the grand point of assemblage; at Harwich and the Downs also troops are collecting. Notwithstanding the expedient of employing ships of war to convey the troops, which now appears to be a measure of necessity, the deficiency is such, that even foreign vessels have been taken up by government as transports.

Orders are said to have been issued for a rigorous and general embargo in every port in the United Kingdom.

New York, Aug. 22.

By the brig Argus, from Gibraltar, we have received Gibraltar papers to the 27th June. They contain nothing new except some marine articles.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, lieut. Lawrence, bound to France, with despatches, was spoken by the Argus on the 19th inst. lat. 39, 35, long. 70, 30.

MANIFESTO

OF THE

SPANISH NATION TO EUROPE.

Dated at the Royal Palace of Alcazar.

SEVILLE, *Jan.* 1, 1809.

NATIONS of Europe, Princes on your thrones, and good men of all ranks and conditions! In the name of the Spanish nation, the Supreme Central and Governing Junta of Spain, to whom, oweing to the unjust and perfidious captivity of her king, she has instrusted her government, is about to expose to you a series of her misfortunes, and of the insults she has suffered. Making to you a faithful representation of her present state and designs, she demands with confidence your compassion for her sufferings, and your interest for her fate.

The world can testify with what constancy Spain has adhered to France, and the uninterrupted friendship she has preserved for her, during the interval of one hundred years. They waged war in common—in common they made peace: the same were their allies, the same their relations. But France, by her preponderancy which she enjoyed in Europe, and the superior influence of her kings, who were considered as the principal branch of the family, pointed out their enterprises, and directed their operations; consequently all the benefits, which could result from such an union, were her own, and Spain derived therefrom no other utility, reaped no other glory, than that of being the first and greatest instrument of the splendid power of her ally.

This union subsisted until the revolution of France: when the expulsion of the Bourbon family from the throne of their ancestors put an end to every family compact. Under these circumstances, other views, other political relations, another posture was necessary for the Spanish monarchy; which Charles the IV. appeared to adopt, when in 1793, he declared himself against France and united his forces with the great coalition of Europe. But, the arbitrary influence, which the favorite who has been the cause of our destruction, already possessed over our deliberations, wretchedly directed our military operations, in the hour of conflict, and our diplomatic transactions at the conclusion of peace. An unsussessful war succeeded by a shameful peace; and in this peace by a ruinous and unequal alliance. From that time until the present, Spain, chained to the car of France, has been compelled servilely to follow its violent and rapid motion.

Why were all the advantages on the side of France? The fruits of their industry, enlivened by our treasures, were consumed in Spain and in Spanish America: their's were our armies, their's our ports, our ships, and we may even say our colonies. From this public relation of power to power, followed a good undestanding and adherence among individuals. We always received them like brothers, and in their two expeditions to Spain, our peasants deprived themselves of bread, in times of the greatest scarcity, in order to give it to their troops; and even the women who had just brought their children into the world, abandoned their beds, and yeilded them to the French soldiers. Let Frenchmen remember this; those who possess any shame that they may blush, and those who have none, that they may duly examine the political views of the man, to whom they have committed their interests, and who, to satisfy that hydropic thirst for command, which consumes him, has deprived his nation forever of such immense benefits.

And what in return are those which Spain has received from that alliance, before the infamous rupture? Two maritime wars equally fatal: our sqadrons sacrificed at the caprice of our allies: important colonies lost; the principal nerve of our industry cut asunder by the interruption of our relations in America: Louisiana ceded by Etruria to the French, and immediately sold by them, contrary to the express stipulated convention, never to alienate it: Etruria the price of this cession, and the immense sums of money, violently forced from the Prince who possessed it; and the immense current of silver and gold which flowed incessantly from Spain into France, in order to quench the insatiable avarice of her rulers: in short, the silly administration of the *favorite*, maintained and protected by her, is another of the bitter fruits, which their friendship produced to us.

The constant and only maxim, which directed our cabinet in their operations, was to satisfy the French. The favorite of Charles, who always regarded them as the authors of his destruction, sacrificed every thing to his own preservation, and to this end, there was no meanness, no vile condescension to which he did not stoop.—Our princes were totally ignorant of the grand maim, that the best, the only defence against the aggressions of an ambitious man, is the love and the respect of the people. From error to error, from cession to cession, involved in a fatal lethargy, they were hastening towards their destruction, & still continued to expect every thing from the wretch, who had so perfidiously deceived them.

The fatal flame, which in its career of destruction had swallowed up Italy and Holland, overturned the political order of Germany, and ruined Prussia, having been stopped in its progress by the peace of Tilsit, fell back with violence, to exercise its fury in the West. The unjust invasion of Portugal, and some pretended expeditions into Africa, were the pretext with which French troops were first introduced into Spain; and the offer of a sovereignty in that kingdom, the lure by which he drew the favorite into the snare, which he was preparing for him. To these arrangements was added the scandalous scene of the Escurial, the fatal effect of the division of the royal family, brought on by the vile and secret intrigues of the French. Spain and Europe learned with astonishment the accusation of particide adduced by Charles IV. against his successor, and heard with horror a father demand the sword of justice against the supposed attempts of his first born son: but Europe and Spain refused their assent to such a calumny, and they did not stain *even with a suspicion* the innocence of a virtuous prince. Slighted, persecuted, deprived of the love and confidence of his parents, his respect and obedience had never been wanting and his true crime was his being feared and detested by the favorite.—The infamous wretch did not dare to consummate the crime, and terrified with the silence of reprobation, which he perceived in the Spanish loyalty, he retracted from his execrable intention, and made this one step more towards his destruction.

In the mean time, the French troops were entering Spain; and Napoleon perceiving a most favorable opportunity for the execution of his designs, whilst they were engaged in this shameful dispute, gave the signal for action to his generals. The fortresses of Pampeluna, Barcelona, and Figueras, were treacherously seized by the soldiers, who had been received as friends, in these cities. When this infraction of the laws of hospitality was known, the whole kingdom was alarmed, and the government shuddered; but too weak openly to resist, it was obliged to be contented with the vain apologies which the French made, and returned again to its slumbers. They already approached towards the capital. The mystery of their designs, and the affectation with which, in their public discourses, they honored the nation, without ever mentioning their princes, augmented the inquietude and fears, and destroyed the hopes of the incautious, who thought at first that they only came to put an end to the tyranny of Godoy; and he, at length persuaded that their intentions were not favorable towards him, gave sudden directions for the departure of the Court for Andalusia, in order that from thence they might pass into America.

The patience of the Spaniards could hold out no longer. They perceived that they were about to lose every hope upon which they could rely, every object which could inspire them with any respect. The people looked upon themselves as forsaken by their princes, without a government, without protection, abandoned to the mercy of strangers and exposed to the same fate as Portugal, where, having been received without resistance, their first step towards reformation had been to confiscate all public and private property, and impose an immense contribution, which was to serve as a ransom. They raised therefore their voice and would not consent to the departure of the royal family: the favorite fell headlong into that obscurity, from which he ought never to have been drawn; and his protectors not wishing, or not knowing how to reign without him, abdicated the throne in favor of their heir. Ferdinand VII. was solemnly and generally acclaimed and acknowledged king by the people, who were to obey him. The nation revived suddenly from death unto life: confidence again reigned in their hearts, and happiness and joy were evinced in every quarter. None, better than the French, can, if they will ever tell the truth, depose as to this unanimity of sentiment, this universal joy, these truly national acclamations and applauses.

The political relations, which still appeared to bind the two nations together, were not broken off by this change: the public and secret measures which from the moment of his exaltation to the throne, were adopted by the young monarch, were principally directed towards strengthening and consolidating these bonds. When Prince of Asturias, Ferdinand had sought the friendship of Napoleon, had implored his protection against the oppression under which he suffered, and intimated a desire of being connected with his family. Now, king of Spain and the Indies, he professed the same sentiments; he sent a solemn and extraordinary embassy, to announce to the emperor his exaltation to the throne; reiterated his demand for the connexion—being informed that he was approaching towards Spain, he sent the Infant his brother to compliment him; and he himself went out to receive him, when in consequence of the news given to him by the unfaithful emmissaries of Bonaparte, he thought that he would meet him within the limits of his kingdom.

These demonstrations of friendship and confidence would have been sufficient to disarm any man, however fierce or wicked, if he had preserved in his breast any traces of humanity. Napoleon taking advantage of them, prosecutes the detestable plan of his artifices and the innocent deluded monarch goes from Burgos to Victoria, from Victoria to Bayonne, where he at length finds his ally, who, as soon as he has him in his power, commands him to renounce in his favor the crown, with which his people had encircled his brows. In order to overcome the resistance, which he finds in the Spanish Prince at so degrading a proposal, he causes the parents of the king, who already seduced by his intrigues, had protested against their abdication, to be also carried to Bayonne. There setting himself up as the defender of the rights of the father against the son, availing himself of the filial respect, which always glowed in the virtuous bosom of Ferdinand, and abusing the melancholy condition of both, he compels the son to restore the crown to the father, and the father to renounce it in favor of himself.

And what was the situation, what were the sentiments of the Spanish people, whilst he was preparing, whilst he was executing this tyrannical, this shameful scene; whilst he was thus violating all the fundamental laws of the monarchy, and thus opposing every desire of the national will. Restrained within the limits of their immaculate loyalty and love of order, whilst they entertained the hope that their king would be acknowledged, they shewed no disgust, no impatience against the French, who being stationed within the capital and its environs, availed themselves of the name of Ferdinand and his government, to enjoy the noble treatment and bounty of the Spanish generosity. But when they saw that their king, notwithstanding the promises he had made at his departure, did not return; when the horrible plot, which he was forging in Bayonne, was whispered among them; and seditious papers scattered abroad, crying down the happy revolution, which they had just effected; when in short they perceived the last remains of the royal family carried off from the mansion of their ancestors; then discontents broke out into complaints and clamor, and their restrained fury began to announce an inevitable rupture.

The French took advantage of this violent state of their minds, and by their atrocious management and intrigues, hastened the memorable event of the 2d May. They already wished to unfold measures of terror, thinking that by humbling the capital, they would humble the whole nation, and they seized upon the first pretext, which was offered them by a dispute, which with prudent measures might easily have been adjusted. Thirsting after blood, impatient for tyranny, they fired unexpectedly upon the people, who had yet done no harm, and extended their murderous columns through the peaceable streets of Madrid. The inhabitants indignant, ran to arms; hand to hand, body to body they closed with the battalions, and displayed more valor than their enemies, both in annoying them and yielding to death, notwithstanding the superiority of those base assassins in strength, discipline and military array. The blood flowed in torrents; and the neighborhood, although [illegible] unequal in numbers, although forsaken by their government, although they were neither assisted nor directed by the military, whom the strictest orders kept within their quarters, maintained the struggle with firmness and in many places with advantage, when the voice of peace and concord, issuing from the mouths of the Magistrates, restrained and disarmed them.

The combat ceased, and horror began; the barbarous Frenchmen took possession of Madrid in a military manner, and detained every person they met under arms, or with utensils that resembled them; and these unfortunate wretches without trial, without preparation, were with the greatest barbarity, during that night and the following morning, plunged into eternity, within sight of their very homes. The dreadful silence of that cruel night was only interrupted by the report of the guns, and the groans of the dying. The brave Spaniards, detained and disarmed, could neither lend their protection to their brethren, nor fly to avenge their cause.

The fatal day placed in the hands of the French the supreme authority of the state, and the renunciations of Bayonne, which immediately appeared, announced to the monarchy, that its fate was in future to depend upon the will of Napoleon. He ceded the crown of Spain to his brother Joseph, & in order to give to these acts a ridiculous authority, characteristic of the French insignificancy, he convoked at Bayonne an assembly of Spaniards, some corrupt, others imbecile, and the most of them defective; who, without any commission or public representation, affixed their signatures and approbation to a miserable scrawl, which Napoleon and his secretaries decorated with the pompous title of the constitution of Spain.

(To be Continued.)

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act making appropriations for sundry contingent expences.

BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That for defraying the expense of House Rent for the Council, Stationery and Fuel, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD,
President of the First Chamber.
DANL. RAPINE,
President of the Second Chamber.

APPROVED,
August 16th, 180[illegible].
ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Poor, Infirm and Diseased of the city of Washington.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That for the support of the poor, infirm, and diseased of the city of Washington from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and nine, until the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ten, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated, and the Treasurer is hereby authorised to pay the same over to the Trustees of the Poor.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the Trustees of the Poor in drawing on the Treasurer for the above appropriation shall not draw for more than one half of the same in any one quarter.

SAML. N. SMALLWOOD,
President of the First Chamber.
DANL. RAPINE,
President of the Second Chamber.

APPROVED,
August 16th 1809.
ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having opened a New Store in F street, between the Bank and the Treasury Office, has supplied himself with a variety of the best qualities of *Cloths & Blankets* suitable for the approaching season, and also of *Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins*, Silk, Cotton and Worsted *Hose*, Morocco and Leather *Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.* where he invites his friends and the public to make their purchases, and assures them they shall be supplied upon the most reasonable terms.

Cash, flour, corn, oats or whiskey, will be received in payment.

JOSEPH WHEATON.
Washington City, Aug. 25—3t

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Washington who have neglected to procure FIRE BUCKETS agreeably to an act of the Corporation, passed 10th January, 1803, are requested to procure their complement of Fire Buckets complete, on or before the 15th day of September next; viz. one bucket to contain at least two & one half gallons, for each story; the buckets not to be made use of for any other purpose, and to be placed in some conspicuous part of their dwelling, ware or store houses, under the penalty prescribed by law.

By order of the Mayor,
JOHN C. SHINDLE, Inspector.
August 25—3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th inst. at the dwelling house of Mr. John Dempsie, near the Navy Yard, a quantity of Household and Kitchen furniture, comprising mahogany chairs, tables, &c. also a nine plated stove, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon—Terms, all sums under $ 20 cash—all above $ 20 notes at 60 days, with good endorsers.

ELIZABETH DEMPSIE, Executrix.
N. L. & H. M. QUEEN, [illegible]
Aug. 25—[illegible]