admit with us, that there reigns a great deal of union, of strength, and a great sentiment of glory, in an empire always victorious. Woe to them, and woe especially to our country, if they have given to the generals of the expedition instructions sufficiently void of sense and prudence to engage our troops in French provinces which have regular troops and their population for their defence! Our alarms are so pressing, that we cannot too soon hear of the return of an expedition which has sailed too late. Our brave soldiers, it is true, will have to regret their having been conveyed to the enemy's shores only to be spectators of Col. Congreve's incendiary rockets; but at least the country will not be deprived of their succor.

FORMATION OF THE CABINET.

It has very seldom happened that the government, by which we mean the ministry of the country, has been in more confusion than at present. The present ministers are stated only to hold their places till their successors have been appointed, and the only men who are deemed worthy to succeed them are at some hundred miles distance. In these circumstances, there is a kind of interregnum in the cabinet. The present ministers hold power which they will not use as their own—Every thing is at a stand.

It was said that Lord Grenville and Lord Grey were to succeed to duke of Portland and Lord Castlereagh. Lord Grey, however, according to credible report, has refused to come up from his estate in Northumberland, and it is rumored that Lord Grenville has only come to town from courtesy to the king, and without any purpose of becoming a part of ministry.

The court, however, are still not without hopes of inducing these noblemen to accept the royal favor, for it seems that no other men can be found equal to the circumstances of the times.

In order to understand the justice of this assertion, it is briefly necessary to mention, that in speaking of ministerial arrangements there are two kinds of abilities—the one personal ability, the other parliamentary; the one referring to actual talent, the other to parliamentary connections. Now no one, we presume, will maintain that Lords Grey and Grenville are the only men of abilities sufficient to undertake the public charge. But in the other sense of the word, no one can dispute their alleged abilities. They have each of them the ability to marshal a majority on their side. In the present divisions of the cabinet, and desertions of the household, their united influence would necessarily outnumber any thing that either of the divided parties could oppose against them. Such are the effects of the borough system. Any set of men with powerful connections may compel the sovereign to accept their services.

They reduce them to the alternative of either taking their services or supporting their opposition; and where from peculiar circumstances this opposition becomes commanding, they are necessarily purchased off by being called to office. In this manner both people & prince suffer in turns under this imperfect state of our parliamentary representation. United with the monarchy they can defy the popular interests; and by availing themselves of certain domestic circumstances in the situation of the king, they can command both prince and people.

Some good effects, however, must necessarily result from the change of ministry. In the first place, it has very frequently happended, that a ministry having adopted a bad system have conceived themselves at all events pledged to abide by it; and instead of becoming instructed by experience, to persist contrary to all experience in a contest against nature and probability. With all our respect and regard for the present ministry, we must express our apprehensions that they would have fallen into this error. The treasury papers have daily repeated their intention of retaining Walcheren, and endeavoring by some future expedition to compensate for the failure of the last. They seemed to consider their reputation as pledged upon this unfortunate business, and therefore endeavored to deceive others and themselves into an opinion of the importance of Walcheren. Under this idea, Walcheren we believe was to be kept; and had not the late discussion in the cabinet interposed, a large civil establishment was about to be sent out for its government.

The change of ministry will certainly put an end to this folly. The new ministers, as an indirect reproach on their predecessors, will as ostentatiously abandon it as the others would reluctantly yield it. The new ministers being bound by no pledge of reputation or consistency to abide in the plans of their predecessors, will naturally follow events—will abandon such as have failed, and persist only in such as are promising.

The country therefore cannot fail, in the first instance at least, to derive many important advantages from the changes, should they actually take place.

They will certainly get rid of the obstinate pursuit of unsuccessful plans. Our army will be recalled from Walheren, and most probably from Spain. Ferdinand and the patriots will be left to themselves. If the new ministers would do this, and then in their turn quarrel amongst themselves and retire, the country would receive some benefit from them.

We have repeatedly given our opinion of the personal abilities of lord Grenville. He is a man of long experience and consequent knowledge of business; he is perhaps the best diplomatist and modern civilian in Europe. But here his merits end. His pride, and unbending principles, as he calls them, are but ill adapted to a popular government, where so much depends upon popular conciliation. His coalition with the Fox party could have no other purpose than pure and mere interest, and therefore divests his ambition of any plea or excuse of patriotism. The public must regard him as a man of valuable knowledge, who is willing to serve the public for his own interest, but who has no principle so fixed but that it will bend wheresoever that interest requires it. Lord Grenville himself, for example, is a religious man, yet when coalesced with the Foxes, he concurred with them in a blow on our national church. Mr. Fox was a man of the greatest natural talents, and as far as history and politics went, highly improved by reading and study; but from the habits of his life, and a long course of irregularity, not to say profligacy, he had given little attention to any thing connected with our religious establishment; he was naturally therefore without a due sense of the importance of these interests. But this was not the case of lord Grenville. Lord Grenville is infinitely superior to what Mr. Fox was in decorum and character, though he may fall short of him in natural talent. What excuse therefore has lord Grenville for the coalition with him and the consequent sacrifices?

Such is the present state of things; the king and the country are waiting for a ministry, and an ambitious party have so far prevailed that the country is at their feet. They may take it, or kick it before them. Is this a proper state of our parliamentary representation?—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

London, October 4.

CORN EXCHANGE.

The supply of wheat to day is rather considerable, and sales are heavy at rather lower prices. Rye this week is dearer, new, for seed, up to 70 shillings per quarter. Barley at nearly last prices; malt and white peas higher; in beans but little variation.—There are large supplies of oats, and this trade is cheaper. Flour inclines lower, and fine American at last quotation.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN THIS DAY.

Wheat	84s 96s to 110s
Fine	112s to 115s
Rye	56s to 62s
Barley	54s to 62s
Fine	00s to 00s
Malt	84s to 92s
White Peas	00s to 00s
Boiler	90s to 100s
Grey Pease	54s to 59s
Beans	65s to 71s
Ditto, old	00s to 00s
Ticks	56s to 61s
Ditto old,	00s to 00s
Oats	30s 34s to 37s
Poland ditto	39s to 41s 0d
Potatoe ditto	00s to 42s 0d
Fine flour	95s to 100s
Seconds	80s to 85s
Rape Seed	50l to 54l.

Seville, Sept. 2.—Don Fransico Rebelledo de Palafox, the medri member of the Supréme Central Junta for the kingdom of Arragon, and marshal de camp of the royal armies, wishing to contribute all in his power for the good of his country in the present dangerous situation, contending for her existence against the tyrant of Europe, has offered for her aid the produce of his rents as a companion of the order of Alcantara, valued at fifty thousand rvn. to be applied to the widows and hospitals of the army and kingdom of Arragon, during the occupation of the Spanish territory by her enemies. This proposal he makes notwithstanding his severe losses during his military command. His majesty has been pleased to accept this liberal offer, and has ordered that it be published for the general information.

Madrid, August 13.

Definitive suppression of all the Monks in all Spain.

Don Joseph Napoleon decrees, that all the regular monastic and mendicant orders, which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within 15 days from the publication of the present decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents, & are to take the ecclesiastic secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where they were born, and there they shall receive individually from the treasury of the provincial revenues, the pension determined by the decree of the 17th April last. The ministers of the ecclesiastic affairs of the interior, and of the finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the destination already prescribed. All ecclesiastic persons, without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the *curacies* and to other dignities. They shall enjoy all the advantages of the clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit and conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of those benevolent institutions.

Fifty millions of reals are put at the disposition of the minister of the interior to indemnify all the inhabitants who have suffered the calamities of the war, and fifty more at the disposal of the minister of war to recompense those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity.

Another decree of the 18th ordains that many grandees of Spain and dignitaries of the kingdom having betrayed the confidence the king had put in them, and violated the oaths they had made to him, his majesty shall not henceforward acknowledge any other grandees or titled persons, but those he shall designate by a special decree; those who are in possession of a title may solicit the continuation of it; but until they have obtained it, they cannot use it in any act or contract.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY arrived in this City, on Monday last.

All negociation with the British government at this place is suspended by one of those events which we should call extraordinary, did not their frequent occurrence for a few years past make them familiar to us. Without any redress for the accumulated wrongs heaped upon us, or for the bitter indignity committed by the outrage on the Chesapeake, a new and wanton insult has been offered directly to our government by a minister, whom the unsuspecting magnanimity of the nation trusted would in truth have turned out to be a messenger of peace. Sent, expressly as we have been told, to heal misunderstandings, occasioned by the acknowledged mistakes, if not injuries, of his own government, he has permitted himself, in violation of the plainest dictates of reason, and the clearest precepts of the law of nations, to offer the grossest insult, in the power of ingenuity to devise, to the American nation, by insinuating a doubt of the veracity of its government.

Sensible that our countrymen are no ways deficient in spirit, and that foreign injury & insult, so far from possessing the power to awe, will only serve to excite a just resentment, we shall abstain from ministering fuel to a flame which, we risque nothing in anticipating, will blaze from one end of the nation to the other. It is indeed most manifest that since the inexplicable disavowal of the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine, it has required every effort of moderation and wisdom to keep down the tone of the public mind; and had the government chosen with that scene to close all further intercourse with Britain, there is no doubt but that the nation would have gone heart in hand with them.

As, however, this case is somewha new in our political annals, we shall lay before our readers a few extracts fron Vattel, the most approved writer on the law of nations, & certainly the writer, who from the uncommon benevolence of his disposition, of all others is the most cautious in narrowing & circumscribing the causes of collision between nations.

Book 2, Chapt. 3, Vattel says:—

"Every nation, every sovereign, ought to maintain his dignity by causing the respect to be paid to it which is his due, and especially not to suffer that any stain be cast upon it. If he has then, titles and honour that belong to him according to constant custom, he may require them; and he ought to do it, on occasions where his glory is concerned.

"But it is proper to distinguish, between negligence on the omission of what ought to be done according to commonly receives custom, and positive acts of disrespect and insult. The prince may complain of negligence, and if it is not repaired may consider it as a mark of bad disposition: he has a right to demand, even by force of arms, the reparation of an insult. The Czar Peter I. complained in his manifesto against Sweden, for not having fired the cannon on his passage to Riga. He might think it strange that they did not pay him this mark of respect, and he might complain of it; but to make this the cause of a war, was being extremely prodigal of human blood.

Book 4, Chapt. 7, he says:—

"Should a foreign minister offend the Prince himself, be wanting in respect to him, and by his intrigues raise disturbances in the state and court, the injured Prince, from a particular regard to the minister's master, sometimes requires that he should be recalled; or, if the fault be more henious, the Prince forbids him the court, till he receives an answer from his master; but in important cases he proceeds so far, as to order him to quit his dominions.

"Every sovereign has an unquestionable right to proceed in this manner; for being master in his own dominions no foreigner can stay at his court, or in his dominions, without his permission. And though sovereigns are generally obliged to hear the overtures of foreign powers, and to admit their ministers, this obligation ceases entirely with regard to a minister, who being himself wanting in the duties incumbent on him from his character, becomes dangerous or justly suspected by him, to whom he is to come only as a minister of peace."

So much for this particular case. We shall in our next, should nothing more important offer, lay before our readers more copious extracts on the duties and privileges of public ministers; it being desirable that on this delicate point, the citizen should know and conform to his duties as well as the minister.

It remains to be seen in what manner this extraordinary cause for the rupture of the negociation will be received by the public. That a vast majority will rally round the government there can be no doubt. As little can exist of the cordial co-operation of the legislative and executive departments, between whom and the people there happily exists a perfect identity of interests and feelings. But how will the federal part of the community receive it? Will they seize this new opportunity that offers, to shew that, in a juncture, they know no government but their own? That they are as sensible to the insults it receives, as they are interested in the maintenance of its honor and their own rights? Will they co-operate in the exhibition to the foreign world of a spectable of harmony and union, that will insure our eventual triumph, and draw closer perhaps, than ever, the bands of fraternity among ourselves? We sincerely trust and hope they will. It has recently given us pleasure on more occasions than one to express our satisfaction at the honorable and dispassionate temper which has characterised the most respectable members of the federal party, those, who in point of talents, property and distinction, hold the deepest stake in the country They have not scrupled to avow their confidence in the honor and wisdom of the administration. Now is the time for them to shew the sincerity of their professions, the purity of their patriotism. They have now the noblest opportunity of serving their country. Will they not seize it?

The public will look with interest for the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, which will, we presume, be laid before Congress at the opening of their session.

Genuine Patriotism. The solid independence of our country depends upon the active developement of its resources. In proportion as these shall be drawn forth, our comforts, happiness, and true glory will be augmented. With a variety of soil and climate, fitted to supply us with all the useful products of the earth, except a few of tropical regions, we have every inducement of honor and interest to elevate ourselves above the influence and injustice that wantonly sport with our rights, and to teach our aggressors, by touching their interests, the folly of their policy. With these sentiments, we have, for a considerable time past, felt a lively satisfaction at the rapid progress made in almost every part of the union in domestic manufactures, and in raising the raw materials requisite for them. We consider the practicability of their establishment as definitively settled, by the profit which has already attended the small and imperfect establishments formed among us. A great variety of domestic cotton fabrics have been sold at lower prices than foreign stuffs of a similar quality bear in the market; and it is likewise a fact, that fine American cloth, made principally, if not altogether of Merino wool, has been sold at a profit for a much less sum than that now required for foreign cloth of an inferior quality. We rejoice to perceive that the new republican legislature of Maryland is about to signalise itself on this subject by measures, which, if adopted in the shape proposed by Mr. Archer, will reflect a bright lustre upon them, and, perhaps, serve as a model for the whole southern and western country.

Resolutions proposed by Mr. Archer in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Whereas the present relations of the U. States of America, with the belligerent powers of Europe, give us but little room to hope that they will speedily abandon those unlawful measures of retaliation upon each other and of violent and undefensible aggression & encreachment on the rights of neutral states, which they have adopted, so inimical to the laws of nations and the free navigation of the seas; and our country free, flourishing and independent, and resting, as the basis of its existence, upon the industry, public spirit and disinterested patriotism of its citizens, contains within its bosom the seeds of almost every comfort, convenience and luxury of the eastern hemisphere, which if by careful and tender hands they be nurtured and cultivated, will flourish into maturity in the midst of a grateful people, grown by their assistance, and conducted by their prosperity, to a proud state of perfect and enviable independence, on the commarce and manufactures of the nations of Europe:

And whereas, it is the indispensible duty of the representatives of an enlightened people who are resolved to "live all freemen or die all slaves," to propose such measures and enact such laws as will be necessarily conducive to effectuate so desirable an object, & to place themselves and their constitution above the odious necessity of surrendering their dear bought and high prized independence at the altar of foreign usurpation; or of bowing in humble submission to the lawless and insulting orders in council of Great Britain; or the unauthorised and illegal decrees of the French emperor:

And whereas no measures which a state legislature could adopt, would so effectually tend to rear thsse commendable intentions into actual existence as a strict attention to the encouragement and promotion of domestic manufactures:

Therefore, *Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, that they will make use of all means in their power constitutionally to further protect, encourage and promote the growth and progress of domestic manufactures.

2. *Resolved*, That for this purpose liberal and effectual measures should be taken to encourage the raising and improving the breed of sheep.

3. *Resolved*, That sheep shall not be liable to assessment.

4. *Resolved*, That sheep shall be protected in the hands of every individual from execution or attachment.

5. *Resolved*, That any company of militia within the boundaries of the state of Maryland, which shall clothe themselves in a full uniform of cloth of domestic manufacture, shall be completely armed and accoutred at the expence of the state.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum of dollars be paid from the state for every full blooded Merino ram, not exceeding in number; and dollars for every ewe of the same breed, not exceeding in number, that shall be brought permanently to remain in this state, within years.

7. *Resolved*, That the assessors in the several counties of this state, shall make a return to the commissioners of the tax for the same counties, of the number of sheep owned by each person within the district for which he shall be appointed; and the commissioners of the tax shall annually transmit to the House of Delegates, the names of those who shall own sheep above the number of ; and the names of such persons, and that of the counties in which they severally reside, together with the number of their flocks, shall be recorded to perpetuate their patriotism, and to afford to the citizens a good example, in the journals of the house.

8. *Resolved*, That the Executive of this state be authorised to subscribe, for the use of the state, shares in the company which is or may be hereafter formed in this state for the purpose of increasing the breed of sheep; and for shares in any company which may be formed for the promotion of domestic manufactures of woollen cloths or cotton cloths, or cotton shirting or linnen shirting, if in their opinion the said company or companies shall be so organised as to promote these useful objects.

9. *Resolved*, That a bounty of dollars be paid to any person or persons who may hereafter erect a manufactory or manufactories; provided it or they shall, in the opinion of the House of Delegates, be eminently promotive of these objects, and ...