

back, he harangued the unfortunate people. I did not hear him speak, but I am told by a friend, whose veracity I can rely on that he said "his father was a weaver, and exhorted them to support the cause, but to conduct themselves with propriety, and that he would stand by them, and if one was hurt to apply to him for redress."

LONDON, June 11.
TRADE WITH AMERICA.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS
Wednesday, June 1.

The house resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit by a lucid history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke so flow as not to be audible from the gallery. He then adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently and still manifested by America towards this country, so obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of this proposition was, to show to America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to carry on commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before intercourse broke up, because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the most favored nations; and to propose that the principle be meant to offer should in the first instance, continue one year in operation. He concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect: "That all goods, wares and merchandises, the growth and produce of America, imported into this country either in British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America, or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three-fourths of the crews of which shall be natives of America, should be admitted at the same rates of duty as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favored nations; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered into British ports at the lowest duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another resolution, that all tobacco imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from the British plantations, and that all snuffs from the same be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be repeated to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Rose it was ordered that the house would to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the trade with the Brazils.

AMERICAN CONSULATE,

London June 6, 1808.

The following official communication to this office, this instant arrived, I have deemed it an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American merchants, and others affected thereby.

(Signed) WM. LYMAN.

St. Petersburg, (14) 26th April, 1808.

Sir—I herewith hand you a copy of a note I lately received from the minister of foreign affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between Great-Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate our intention to those whom it may interest, and believe me, respectfully,

Sir, your most ob^d servant,

(Signed) LOVETT HARRIS.
WILLIAM LYMAN, Esq.
American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty has judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandises, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel,

however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the Empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses, to which such vessel shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it his duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Lovett Harris, Consul General for the United States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GOV. NIKOLAS DE ROMANOFF.

Petersburgh, 10th April, 1808.

Mr. LOVETT HARRIS.

MANCHESTER, June 11.

By a vessel which effected her escape from Charante, on the 30th ult. by cutting her cables, we find that an order had been issued at all the ports of France, for laying a strict EMBARGO ON ALL VESSELS without respect to any flag whatever.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from the Dutch coast, states, that it was generally rumoured at the time of his departure which was on the 18th inst. that the PRUSSIANS REVOLTED against the French troops, and that it had been very formidable particularly at Berlin and Magdeburg.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

ON THE SPANISH NATION.

The Spanish nation, more than any other, has lived in the midst of extraordinary events, which have had little influence on their manners. Can we represent to ourselves two people more opposite in genius, manners, laws, interests and religion than the Spaniards and Moors—than Christians and Mussulmen, established for seven or eight centuries on the same territory; without intercourse with any other people, always at war without being destroyed,—or in peace without being confounded together. What ought we to expect that such a state of society, without example in history, will produce in sentiment and warlike adventures or even gallant actions among men, one as much as the other, brave and passionate, who laid down their arms only to give themselves up to pleasures, and with whom the unavoidable intercourse between the sexes had to combat all the obstacles presented by a difference of religion, manners and implacable domestic animosities on both sides.

Inured to opposition and dangers by this long and terrible struggle, the Spaniards delivered themselves from these warlike guests only to dominate over the old world, and then fly to the conquest of the new. They astonished the universe by the enterprises of their Cortez's and their Pizarro's, and by the prodigious power of their Charles the Fifth.

Since those brilliant epochs in her history, Spain led or seduced into the ordinary track of the general policy of modern Europe, she appears to have fallen from her national glory. It was in the nature of things that repose should succeed so many agitations, and even languor to a state of things so violent.

But that brave and high spirited people appear at length to have awakened from their slumbers. Roused to vengeance by a series of the most degrading oppressions, revolting with horror at the atrocious and unparalleled rapacity and perfidy of the ambitious Corsicans, the whole Spanish nation appear to be electrified by the holy fire of PATRIOTISM. Animated by a sincere love of their country, which like religion is (in all but degenerate souls) a sentiment innate in the heart of man,—goaded to revenge by a series of the most unheeded acts of oppression, and at last called into action by the late diabolical views and treachery of Bonaparte, they will bear down all opposition, and drive from their dear native land with terrible slaughter those blood hounds, who, under various deceptive pretences have crept into the territory of the descendants of those brave men who fought and conquered under Charles and Philip. Unlike the German empire, divided into numberless principalities (the soil for intrigue to weaken by sowing dissensions,) the Spaniards have but one government, one religion, the same interests, and above all possessing a higher NATIONAL SPIRIT than any other nation on the continent of Europe.

With all these materials to produce energy of action, and burning with indignation to avenge the multiplied injuries and wrongs heaped upon them by a DEVIAT under the mask of a FETTER, the progress of their arms will be so irresistible as to drive the insidious invaders from their soil. Once over the Pyrenees, the French can never again penetrate a country defended by innumerable passes and mountains, and where in every MAN will be found a SOLDIER—fighting

for every thing dear, and determined on Liberty or Death.

EDENTON, August 4.

[Having published the advertisement of Dr. Sawyer respecting Arthur Howe, jun. and being requested by Mr. Grange, a relation of said Howe, to insert the above; we deem it but justice to Dr. Sawyer to say, that the above production, as far as comes within our knowledge, is totally unfounded. Mustapha, we are informed by the Doctor, has never, since he owned him, been allowed to hire his own time. Howe's intentions certainly were bad, having, as we are credibly informed, taken the fellow off in the night; and his having crossed Chawan river next morning a little after day-light, savors very much of roguery. We regret for an account of his respectable connections (that it is not in our power to say any thing favorable of this young man.)

Ed. Z. Gus.

The Printer at Wilmington is requested to give this one insertion.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1808.

Return of Elections for members of the next General Assembly, and Congress.

Ansion—Thomas Treadgill, Senate. William Johnston and Lawrence Moore, Commons.

Hertie—George Outlaw, Senate. Joseph H. Bryan and William Eason, Commons. Chatham—John Farrar, Senate. John Mebane and Andrew Headen, Commons.

Moore—Thomas Tyan, Senate. Archibald MacNeill and William Baile, Commons.

Sampson—Joab Blackman, Senate. William King and Jesse Verden, Commons.

Orange—James Mebane, Senate. John Thompson and David Mebane, Commons.

Robeson—Benjamin Lee, Senate. Hugh Brown and Alexander Rowland, Commons.

Johnson—John Williams, Senate. Joseph Richardson and Joseph Boon, Commons.

Wake—Allen Rogers, Senate. Nathaniel Jones, (W. P.) and Dr. Allen W. Gilchrist, Commons.

Richmond—Duncan MacFarland, Senate. James Harrington and John Smith, Commons.

Helfax—M. C. Whitaker, Senate. William Williams and Lewis Daniel, Commons.

Northampton—Wm. Edmunds, Senate. Francis A. Bynum and Col. John Harrison, Commons.

Granville—Thomas Taylor, Senate. Samuel Parker and William Roberts, Commons.

Montgomery—Edmund Deberty, Senate. Joseph Parson and Clabon Harris, Commons.

Randolph—Collin Steed, Senate. W. Arnold and Seth Wade, Commons.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, Senate. Robert Hannon and John Howell, Commons.

Franklin—John Foster, Senate. Thomas H. Alston and James J. Hill, Commons.

Nash—William Arrington, Senate. Redmon Burn and Amos Gaudy, Commons.

Edgecombe—Henry I. Toole, Senate. Herdy Flowers and Nathan Stanch, Commons.

Warren—Philip Hawkins, Senate. William R. Johnson and John Harwell, Commons.

Wayne—James Rhodes, Senate. William Smith and Jesse Slocum, Commons.

Town of Newbern—William Gaston.

Craven County—Henry Tillman, Senate. John S. Nelson and Stephen Harris, Commons.

Curritet—Elijah Pigott, Senate. Jacob Henry and J. Roberts, Commons.

Jones—Enoch Foy, Senate. Edmond Hatch and James C. Bryan, Commons.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Newbern District—John Starly.

Fayetteville District—Archibald McBride.

Warrenton District—Nathaniel Macon.

Elkborough District—Richard Stanford.

New-York, August 8.

Capt. Aydelott, from P. P. Gaudaloupe, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that 5 days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there, in 32 days from Bayonne, dispatched by the Emperor Bonaparte, with orders to his officers at Gaudaloupe, to take possession of South-America, and to hoist the French flag in the name of the Emperor of France, King of Italy, protector of the Rhinish Confederation, King of Spain, Portugal and the Indies.

The above vessel took out 84 barrels of flour, which was sold at 45 dollars per barrel.

A letter by the Enterprize, dated Gaudaloupe, the 14th of July, states, that a few days since, the British made an attack on the island of St. Martins, with 120 men, and after having possession of the island for two hours, they were repulsed, with the loss of all their party killed, excepting 13 men.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 13.

The ship *Caroline*, captain Toth, arrived at quarantine this morning from Havana, in 8 days; by her we learn, that the Governor

of Havana had issued a Proclamation, ordering all Frenchmen in the place, who had not taken the oath of allegiance to Spain previous to the late revolution, to quit the island immediately; and that vast numbers had already sailed for the United States. The *Caroline* has 10 on board. Five sail of British men of war were lying at Havana when captain T. sailed, besides a number of English privateers. The frigate *La Franchise*, and brig *Fire-Fly*, which had been at Havana, had sailed for Jamaica, with dispatches.

The British officers are treated with the most marked and enthusiastic respect.

It appears to be the firm determination of Cuba to declare itself independent, in the event of Bonaparte's success against the present government of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a gentleman in this city, dated 31st July, 1808.

"This day Sir B. M. brig *Phillips*, capt. Bell, in 9 days from Jamaica, arrived in this port, and brought the following intelligence:

"By accounts received from Cadix to the 19th of June, the Spanish general of marines, Apadoca, with four associates, were ordered by the National Junta of Spain, to proceed to London, not only with powers to conclude peace, but to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, to carry on the war against France, as their common enemy. On the evening of the 18th June, three Commissioners sailed from Cadix for London, on board the *Revenge* British ship of war, Sir John Gore, commander.

"In consequence of the Emperor of Constantinople declaring war against France, a Turkish Ambassador had arrived at Gibraltar, with a splendid retinue, and only waited for a British ship of war to convey him to London."

MARRIED

On Saturday last in this town, Lieutenant Samuel Bond, to Miss Rebecca Wright.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ENTERED

Aug. 21—Sch. *Trimmen*, Sharp, 25 days from Bermuda—Cargo, sugar, to master.

Aug. 23—Sch. *Venus*, Howard, Boston—Rebecca, Berry, from Boston with salt to John Lord.

CREATED

17th Schooner *Tiger*, Welden, New York—The brig *Exchange*, Nichols, has arrived at Philadelphia, 4 days from this port.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on the 19th September, the House and Lot now occupied by George Cameron in the town of Smithville, the property of John Barclay, to satisfy an Execution in my hands in favor of the United States.

Junius C. Dumbabin,

Deputy Marshal.

August 9.

TAKE NOTICE, that Wm. South-

erland, Esquire, of the county of

Duplin is a liar, and does not at all times

speak the truth: he has charged me falsely

with being in arrears with him in a collection

of money I had to collect for him as agent

for Joseph Dean & David Boney; he took an attachment against me,

and levied it on my land and plantation in

Duplin when I was about to remove to

New-Hanover, the same hath since been

fully settled, but to show to the world his

envy and malice he gave leave to the Sheriff

to sell my land by another Execution, and

prevented my selling it when I might have

sold it myself for 440 dollars, and the Sheriff

sold it for 100—2nd the Thursday of July Court last, at Duplin,

Southerland acknowledged he was in my

debt when he took out the attachment and

had received the money himself I was charged

with—he had bought two horses and lived on

the money in extravagance, but God witness

with his heart, he did not intend a defraud,

but what was done was in ignorance and

mistake, for he would learn to swear to a lie if he knew it, but

had forgot what he had done with the money

at the time he swore to the attachment. But

be it known he is in arrears with Joseph

Dean's Executors, and hath strove to procure a forged receipt,

which I can prove; I also have seen in

Southerland's papers where he had paid

Dean four hundred dollars, or near that

amount, & that items he said where it was

entered down was every cent, and all he

had paid Mr. Dean, but since he wanted

to hire John F. Rhodes to forge a receipt,

I will wait for his answer, so what I have

wrote, and if he does not try to extricate

himself, I will stop in saying I can prove

him a liar.

MOSES MANNING.

August 11.