

obliged to abandon a throne which he was compelled to adopt, and which was only a seat of thorns to him while he possessed it.

Hence you may infer what a lamentable fortune awaits you if you calmly submit to the dominion of the tyrant.

Recal to your minds your former triumphs, and let the glowing recollection impel you to emulate the virtue and the valour of your forefathers, who rescued you from foreign oppression, and completed your independence as a people.

Be assured that the tyrant trembles on his throne, and a glorious exertion on your part would tend effectually to hurl him from the eminence which he has gained by unparalleled turpitude.

He sees, by the desertion of his soldiers in Spain, how hateful to them is the cause in which they are engaged, and be assured that the cause is only dear to his generals, who know that their security depends upon the continuance of his power, and that his downfall would be the certain presage of their own.

Even those generals heartily detest their tyrant, and would most readily be content with their present rank and acquisitions, and rejoice in the destruction of so oppressive and so insulting a master, if they had reason to believe that they could escape in the wreck of his fortune.

Hollanders, the awful crisis of your fate has arrived.—If you suffer the present moment to pass without a bold assertion of national vengeance, you will be lost as a people for ever, and must hereafter be the wretched victims of foreign domination.

How glorious is the opportunity which presents itself to you! what an example will you hold forth to the enslaved nations of Europe!

You will recover your character in the eyes of mankind; you will regain the rights of which you have been so wantonly and barbarously deprived; and you will transmit those rights to your latest posterity, who will look back upon your success with pious gratitude, with reverence, and with emulation.

Reflect that the descendant of the House of Orange, of an illustrious line of ancestors, once the protector of your country, is now a wanderer from his native land, nor can you do better than to invite him to your shores, and invest him with the privileges which his ancestors enjoyed.

He will have learned the duties of the station, and the esteem which is due to you, in the school of adversity, and he will look with love and veneration on a people who have recovered their rights, and invested him with those which his family enjoyed.

But however you may determine respecting him, do not forget what is due to yourselves. The eyes of all Europe are upon you, and other states would find in the recovery of your independence the restoration of their own.

Hollanders, do not pause a moment—arise as one man; you are many; your enemy is in himself but a weak individual, and the hearts of all men are against him. Renown or infamy, freedom or bondage, depend upon yourselves at this eventful crisis.

If you rise in the fullness of national might, you will be irresistible. Assure yourselves that the efforts of other countries will be the result of your heroic vindication of your rights. The tyrant will be confused and distracted by a general revolt of the enslaved continent. He will fall in the struggle; mankind will exult in the event, and history will proudly record your triumph as a dreadful warning to oppression, and a glorious example for mankind.

A truce for two years and a half has been effected between Portugal and Algiers, through English agency. The Portuguese are to ransom 600 prisoners at 800 mill-ries each, amounting to \$ 600,000.

Another war contribution of 500,000 crowns, is about to be levied in Portugal. A treaty of family compact between Austria and France was signed at Paris the 13th June last.

The property of the non-jurant bishops and canons at Rome has been sequestered by order of Bonaparte. The fortresses of Custring, Glogau and Stetten are retained by France until Prussia pays her arrears of contributions.

Some of the French Douaniers have been discovered to have been bribed; an order of the prefect of the mouths of the Rhine, consigns all persons found guilty of offering bribes, to Custom House Officers, to long confinement in irons.

From the year 1797 to the 8th February last, inclusive, there have been issued from the bank of England, stamped dolls, to the amount of 4,817,634. It is understood that Sir Francis Laforey is to succeed in the command of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Sir Alexander Cochrane, recently appointed Governour of Guadaloupe.—*Lon. paper.*

Norfolk, Oct. 8.—We learn that important dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, were forwarded by Saturday's mail to the seat of Government, by Mr. Ellis of Richmond, landed here from Liverpool, which place he left the 27th August.—*Herald.*

A gentleman landed from the ship Sally, Captain Webber, in 38 days from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, and came to this place on Saturday; he has favoured us with London papers to the 25th August.

This gentleman is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, at London, and General Armstrong, at Paris, for the Secretary of State.

Capt. Day who arrived at this port yesterday, in 95 days from Batavia, informs that 2 days before he sailed, Fitz, the commander of the Spice Islands, was shot by order of the governor-general for having given up the Islands to the British. Capt. D. further states, that several engineers had just arrived at Batavia from the Isle of France, for the purpose of constructing fortifications. The seat of government has been removed from Batavia to Buitenzorg, about 50 miles from Batavia.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 4th inst.—“By letters from London of Aug. 23d, we are informed of Bonaparte's determination to restore to the proprietors the property sequestered at St. Sebastians, on the payment of the new duties.”—*Phil. Gazette.*

On the above news the Editor of the Norfolk Ledger remarks—“This is an ingenious mode of getting our property, without acting the part of a robber; as the new duties amount on some articles to their full value in France, on others to two thirds, and to none less than one half more than the duties were when the vessels entered.”

We have been favoured by a gentleman just from Liverpool, with the perusal of some London prints.—The last date is the 25th of Aug. the same that has been previously received, via New-York.—These contain only one article that is at all interesting, and which follows from the Statesman of the 25th. We are informed that on the very day the above gentleman left London, Mr. Pinckney was to have had an interview with the Marquis Wellesley, respecting the late despatches from France—and that the result is probably contained in the dispatches which were sent on to this gentleman in Liverpool, and which were forwarded by him in the Saturday's mail, from Norfolk.

[A Ministerial paper has the following observation:—and we are glad to find our Orders of Council are to cease. It would be well too if Ministers would review their doctrine of blockade, and could see to what injury to yourself it evidently leads.—*Statesman.*]

“We have already stated, that Bonaparte has expressed his determination not to grant any licenses for the importation of East India produce before the 2d of November. This determination is said to have been come to in order to enable him to ascertain whether the British government will repeal its Orders of Council.—There can be no difficulty or hesitation respecting them—and our ministers may notify that the edicts having declared his intention of revoking his Decrees on the 1st of November, the operation of our Orders of Council, consequent upon those Decrees, will cease from that day. As to abandoning the blockade of his ports, they will take no notice of that condition, which Bonaparte himself is perfectly sure we shall not comply with.”

By an arrival at Baltimore from Kingston, (Jam.) we learn, that “all Miranda's men have been set at liberty by the new government of the Spanish Main, six of them had arrived at Jamaica. All others who had been imprisoned under the old government were also set at liberty.”

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, October 10. Dreadful Conflagration.—On Sunday night last, at half past 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a small wooden house in Church-street, between St. Philip's Church and Amen-street. As the whole of this part of the city consisted of wooden buildings, the flames soon spread to the adjoining houses and raged with uncontrollable fury.

No rain having fallen since the 12th of last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along Church-street to Amen-street, and down this street to Motte-street. At this time the wind, which at the commencement of the fire was about N. W. shifted to the E. of N. which drove the flames along Motte-street, consuming all the houses on each side, except one, down to Queen-street; through both sides of this street to near the Bay; and down Union-street to Broad-street, burning both sides. The wind now shifted to the North and then to the westward of North, and blew very fresh. The fire broke through the Bay, at Mr. Hart's new brick house, which it consumed.

From Union-street it extended round Broad-street and the Bay to Mr. Hart's. Many of the wooden buildings were blown up to arrest the progress of the devouring element. The blowing up of the house occupied by Mr. Chupin, in Broad-street, above Union-street, was the means of preventing the further extension of the flames up Broad-street. The houses on the opposite side of this street, near the Bay, were several times on fire, but the wind shifting more to the westward, saved them. While the fire was ravaging this part of the city, the flakes, which were blown to a considerable distance, caught the roof of a wooden house on the Bay, two doors below Tradd-street, occupied by Mr. Baker, and entirely consumed it; but the brick houses on either side prevented it from spreading farther.

About 9 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the progress of the flames appeared to have been arrested; but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a large back store of Mrs. Ryan's, near Lodge-alley, on the Bay, was discovered to be on fire. The exertions of the citizens saved the contiguous buildings, and confined the conflagration to the store in which it began.

The water in the wells held out much better than could have been expected, considering the drought of the season. The bones of a female were yesterday discovered among the ruins of Union-street. Several persons received injury in pulling down the houses, fences, &c. but we have not heard of any that are severely wounded.

The loss of property cannot, as yet, be accurately ascertained, but it is supposed that it will not be less

than half a million of dollars. The number of houses which were burnt and blown up, are about two hundred and fifty.

Bread and Meat were yesterday distributed among the poor sufferers, and subscriptions set on foot for their relief.

A large proportion of the houses destroyed were either owned or occupied by persons in the humblest walks of life, many of whom have been deprived, by this awful calamity, of their little all. We sincerely hope, and earnestly intreat, that those who are blessed by Providence, with more than their common wants require, will generously come forward to relieve those who have been deprived of both house and home, and the means of immediately supporting their families, by the most dreadful of all visitations, and thereby enable them to rejoice in the happiness of being members of a benevolent and feeling community.

The following are the number of dwelling houses fronting on the several streets which were destroyed during the conflagration:—On Church-street 0, Motte-street 35, Kinloch's-court 9, Amen-street 21, Lodge-alley 3, Union-street 44, East-Bay-street 14, Queen-street 26, Chalmers-alley 3, Unity-alley 8, Broad-street 11.—Total 194.

The above correct account of the fire is taken from the Courier.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, the citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from the stable loft of Col. S., in Queen-street; but was fortunately got under before any material injury was sustained. There remains not the least doubt but that this last fire was the work of some wicked incendiary, as a quantity of live coals were discovered among the hay, evidently placed there by design. Several Negroes have been arrested on suspicion, and are now undergoing examination.

It affords us much pleasure to state, that the Gentlemen appointed by the City Council to collect the contributions of the Citizens in the different Wards, for the relief of the sufferers, have already met with much success; and it is hoped that their benevolent exertions will be so far seconded by the charitable and liberal inhabitants, that they may be enabled to afford efficient assistance and relief to many who have been reduced in a moment from the enjoyment of comfort, to the most distressing poverty.—*Times.*

The Georgia Journal (the State paper) of the 29th ult. published at Milledgeville, contains the following article:—A letter has been received by a gentleman in this place from an officer of the United States' army, in the Mississippi Territory, dated the 22d ult. which states, that “all officers on furlough are ordered to be at head quarters by the 15th Sept. for the avowed purpose of taking possession of Pensacola.”

RICHMOND, October 5.

This is the way in which our flag is used! Richmond, Saturday Morning, 29th September, 1810.

John Thomson, Jonas Vanberry, Peter Swanson and John Frederick Flack, severally declared that they are mariners, and arrived at Rockets the day before yesterday, in a schooner which is sometimes called “The Patriot of London,” and at other times “The Mary of Boston.”

That said schooner had on board, British colours and American colours, under the one and the other of which she has sailed since they have been on board; she has also two sets of papers or shipping articles at least; the one of which purports her to be a British vessel, and the other an American vessel.

That Richard Billing, who is on board calls himself the owner of said schooner—says he is an American—is married, and has a family in London; in which place he has resided more than 20 years last past.

That when the said schooner uses American colours, the said Richard Billing is recognized and reported to all passing vessels, as the master or commander and the said schooner as an American vessel at sea sails under American colours.

That when the said schooner sails under British colours, or clears from or enters a British port, one Robert Martin, who is on board, is called and recognized as her master and commander, because the said Robert, as they understand, is a British subject—at other times said Martin is known and acts as the mate.

That said schooner cleared and sailed from London on the 19th February last, for Cadiz, where she arrived on the 7th March. That after being at sea, she assumed American colours—and rubbed out the name, “The Patriot of London,” from the stern of the boat—entered the bay of Cadiz under American colours, but finding the British possessed there, hoisted British colours. That at sea, and a day or two before they arrived at Cadiz, they were seized, and by threats of being put on board a man of war, they were compelled to sign another and different set of articles than they had first signed at London.

That John Thompson obtained from R. S. Hackley, American Consul at Cadiz, a protection which on the 26th February was taken from him on board said schooner by said Billing, who is still retaining and refuses to restore it.

That in like manner at Cadiz, and on board said Billing took from Swanson his protection as a Swede and withholds it.

That said schooner took from London some Gin and Porter—and bale goods—part of which was disposed of at Cadiz, and what was not then disposed of has been brought to this place.—That after she entered the Capes of Virginia, and had a pilot on board the coverings and wrappers of the bales were changed; old marks were obliterated or ripped off and thrown away—and new marks put on—and larger bales made into smaller.—*Enquirer.*



MILITARY. NATIONAL MILITARY DRESS.

Mr. Editor.—You published one or two years since the Prospectus, for a National Military Uniform, to be exhibited at the Arlington Store Meeting. Since that period, this new and interesting subject appears to have met with considerable notice in different parts of the Union.

Laying aside the propriety and patriotism of adopting a system of cheap domestic clothing for a regular service, for the militia of the United States, it is certainly the most desirable and practicable plan that could be devised. To uniform the yeomanry in the produce and industry of their native soil, is a matter of pleasing reflection to every generous mind; and to rescue our militia from their present degraded state, and place them upon at least the footing of warlike appearance, is an end the most desirable and praiseworthy.

For a service, such as the soldier must experience in American warfare, the texture and fashion of foreign military habits is by no means suited. To resist the inclemencies of the season, in forests and morasses, the splendour of the foreign costume will be inappropriate and wasteful. When troops can meet with the comforts of an inn, or a barn, their habitments may be tolerably preserved, but to sit in the open air, exposed to the storm, or to march under the rays of a southern sun, would soon diminish the gilded appendages of modern war.

It is perfectly in the powers of our countrymen to equip themselves in an uniform consistent with their resources, and conformable to the character and habits of their country. American wives and sweet hearts have hands and needles. American fowls have feathers—and he who will wear a plume, let him plume himself upon the virtue of generosity, from his own barn door. We have every requisite, and only want the will, the desire of doing what we ought to be proud and emulous to do, from conviction and not necessity.

Is it necessary to be in the American fashion, that a man should have his boots made in London and his breeches in Paris; or is it necessary for the soldier of American Freedom to borrow his military habit from the parades of St. James or the Thuilleries?

In the day of combat, the sight of an hunting shirt, the glorious habit of our fathers, will convey more dread to an enemy than all the pomp of gold or silver. Who can behold this emblem of the revolution, and not remember the glories of Quebec, Saratoga, and the King's mountain? On those memorable days the children of the forest, like the pioneers of death, soon opened the road to victory.—The hunting shirt men, and their cursed twisted guns, were at once the theme of dread and wonder to our foes; nor will the remembrance of their prowess be readily forgotten. If attacked by an European host, it must be by a system of partisan warfare that we can hope for safety or success. To meet the disciplined legions of the modern Zenghis, in the open arena of combat, cannot be expected from troops so new to war as ours must be for a time. Those myrmidons have been too long familiar with victory, and have waded too deep in blood to have their progress stopped by ordinary means. It will be the Fabian maxim, which saved us in the perilous moments of the revolution, that will form our safety in the revolutions to come; and although the Fabius Maximus of our country now sleeps in the tomb, his glory and example remain, for a political salvation.

The last of republics must either bury the name, or remain as a mighty rock amid the billows, braving the storm of universal empire, and affording the last ray of hope to a despairing world.

The devastating hand of war will reach us in time. The modern Alexander is not yet weeping for more worlds to conquer; and if our hour is not yet come, we only enjoy the privilege which Polyphemus gave to Ulyces—That of being devoured the last. Let not our military ardour effervesce for a moment, and then subside into an apathy, disgraceful and dangerous. Let the people of America beware of false security, for the effect of war, which some time since appeared in our horizon, is becoming a dark and gloomy cloud.

Every thing is to be dreaded from a foe who possesses great power, and knows no right; who divides to destroy, and who hungers to disturb the happiness in others which guilt has denied to his own feelings. A virtuous, a generous impulse and sympathy, should pervade all ranks of American children, at a period so impending as the present. “Pro Patria Semper,” should be the text of our political sentiments; and the nation at home the theme of political enquiry. And in a period of such pressure and alarm, let us look to the chart laid down by our departed commander, & we shall see the course which leads to honour and safety.

As an old servant of my country, in the cause of her domestic interests, I have indulged myself on a subject very dear to my feelings. I am happy to find that goodly cause in which I have laboured, so worthy progressing, and hope to see the day, when the standard of my country will float over the ranks of her embattled sons, called from their farms and firesides to defend the last land of freedom. Not a small band, glittering in the parody of other nations, but a mighty host, virtuous and gallant in the garb of their own. When the soldier wars in this glorious cause, will his garment sit heavier on his shoulders from having been prepared by the hands of his wife or child? Will the plume which nods on his brow be less dear to his esteem from its being the gift perhaps of one he loves?—Let the nation reflect upon the importance of increasing all manner of attachments between the citizen and the soil, the best sources of happiness to individuals, and security to the state.

The characteristics of Americans are foreign to splendour and show, and the affection of these borrowed manners are repugnant to the principles, and inconsistent with the duties, of a people whose land was founded upon their virtuous humility, and whose happiness will be preserved by its practice. The Highlander deliques in the habit of his fathers