

had broken out of a most formidable nature, all the operations of which had been concealed, till 55,000 men had been completely armed and organized; that the signal for assembling was the cry—'Au feu! au feu! au feu!' that in the province of Languedoc and Roussillon also, from 35 to 40,000 men were in arms, who had joined the Spanish patriots in Catalonia; that the general cry of the united armies was, 'peace with England and war with Buonaparte'; that the whole Pyrenean frontier was in full insurrection; and that Talleyrand was supposed to be the grand mover of the revolt." Should that extraordinary good fortune, on which Buonaparte so confidently relied, once turn, his difficulties will be increased in proportion to the extent of the advantages which he now enjoys, and his fall will be as rapid as his rise; but we fear that the crisis is not yet arrived that would justify us to credit the description of the state of France given in the Guernsey Gazette.

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

July 6.

The Gazette of last night contains the following important proclamation.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of July, 1808.

Present the King's most excellent majesty in Council.

His majesty having taken into consideration the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, and the assurances which his majesty has received, from several of the provinces of Spain, of their friendly disposition towards this kingdom; his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council to order, and it is hereby ordered:

First—That all hostilities against Spain on the part of his majesty shall immediately cease.

Secondly—That the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in the possession or under the control of France, shall be forthwith raised.

Thirdly—That all ships and vessels belonging to Spain shall have free admittance into the ports of his majesty's dominions as before the present hostilities.

Fourthly—that all ships and vessels belonging to Spain which shall be met at sea by his majesty's ships and cruisers, shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of other states in amity with his majesty, and shall be suffered to carry on any trade now considered by his majesty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ships.

Fifthly—That all vessels and goods belonging to persons residing in the Spanish colonies, which shall be detained by any of his majesty's cruisers, after the date hereof, shall be brought into port, and shall be carefully preserved in safe custody, to await his majesty's further pleasure, until it shall be known whether the said colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of such ships and goods reside, shall have made common cause with Spain against the power of France.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, the judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to take such measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL,

Letters of the 3d instant have been received from Holland. The *Moniteur* is said to contain a senatus consultum, by which the national guards are called out to supply the place of the troops of the line withdrawn from the different departments. It is said, that at least 160,000 men are on their march to join the troops which Buonaparte had already collected on the Spanish frontiers.

Government this day received intelligence from France via Guernsey. It is understood to relate to the report of an insurrection which we noticed yesterday.

The Algerines are understood from good authority to be fitting out cruisers against the Americans.

The cessation of hostilities between the garrison of Gibraltar and the Spanish lines was in consequence of the arrival in the former place of Don Esteller, the secretary to the new government at Seville. He reached the fortress on the 1st ult. and on the proposal he brought being acceded to, the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood immediately commenced their march for Ronda, with an army of 50,000 men.

The Swedish minister has received dispatches, which we understand announce further success in Finland, and some political circumstances favourable to his country.

It is known that Junot has withdrawn his troops to the fortresses of St. Julien and of the Bougie, which command the entrance of the Tagus; and in which, if he has provisions, he may hold out for some months; while at the same time, he blocks the entrance of the Tagus against our fleet. It is meant, however, by government, to attempt in the first instance, the recovery of Lisbon, and the reduction of the force under Junot, who appears to be cut off from all assistance on the side of Madrid, or of France.

It is said that Louis Buonaparte has been offered the crown of Naples in lieu of that of Holland, but had declined the exchange.

A morning paper states, that government have received intelligence, by express, from Ireland, announcing that the expedition had failed from Cork.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1808.

From the New-York Herald of Saturday last.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

BY the arrival this forenoon of the ship Ocean, capt. Dodge, in 42 days from Gibraltar, our former advices from Spain, via Barbadoes, are confirmed in every particular;—and we further learn, that the Seville government have liberated all American vessels which had been sent in and detained in Spanish ports under Buonaparte's imperial decrees; that the governor of the island of Minorca had, by proclamation, acknowledged Ferdinand VII. king; that the rising of the peasantry throughout Old Spain had been general: that the whole force of Murat, at Madrid, is reduced to three thousand men, and the English troops under command of general Spencer had disembarked at St. Mary's; that general Dupon with his army at Cordova has been surrounded by 50,000 troops. The chief of the Spanish Squadron, Valdes, who was at Minorca with six ships of war, and the commander of the place, De Mahon, have submitted to the orders of the supreme council of Seville, and declared war against France. The news which we received from Portugal is confirmed. At Oporto a general embargo had been laid, and all the Spanish provinces submitted to the decree of the council of Seville.

Mr. Young, the consul general at Madrid, left that place on or about the 5th March with dispatches from Mr. Irving for the American government, but was stopped at a small post town, a short distance from Madrid, in consequence of an order from the supreme council of Seville ordering all persons with dispatches going to or coming from that place to be stopped and sent to Seville. Mr. Young was consequently sent to Seville, where he was lodged in prison, and all his papers, baggage, &c. were taken from him. This was occasioned by their finding among his dispatches some from the duke of Berg (Murat) to the French consul at Philadelphia, under blank cover to the secretary of state, and others destined for South-America. After being detained in prison 15 days a passport was granted him from the council to leave Spain and proceed to any port for embarking for America. With this he left Seville and arrived safe at Gibraltar. Directly after his arrival there, a letter was received from lord Collingwood ordering Mr. Y. to be detained, or to be taken out of any vessel in which he was found. This was done by request of the council of Seville. Sir H. Dalrymple, the governor of Gibraltar, however, did not conceive himself authorized to enforce these orders, but instructed Mr. Y. that he might proceed to any place he pleased, only giving him notice of his intention; at the same time Mr. Y. was given to understand that he would be taken out of any vessel in which he should take passage for America by a Spanish gunboat. In consequence of this information, Mr. Y. entirely gave up the idea of coming to America with his dispatches, (although he had previously chartered the ship Ocean for that purpose) and immediately took passage for England on board the *Prevoyante* store-ship, which vessel sailed the same day with the Ocean.

By the above arrival we have received the Gibraltar Chronicle of July 2d. from which the following extracts are made.

Fresh papers received from Spain.

Edict published in the Isle of Majorca.

D. FERDINAND VII. king of Spain, and adjacent islands, &c. &c.

And, in his royal name, his excellency the captain-general of this army and kingdom.

I make it known, to the faithful and loyal inhabitants of this island, that, last night, I convened, in my palace, a meeting composed of all the constitutional authorities, to lay before them the course which ought to be pursued under the existing circumstances, in which both my loyalty and the unanimous wish of the people require, that we should continue to acknowledge Ferdinand VII. as our lawful sovereign—in consequence whereof, it was unanimously agreed upon, that these islands shall continue faithful to his majesty Ferdinand VII. to which end, and that we may have the benefit of the full exercise of the rights of sovereignty, in his name, as far as required, a board was appointed, which will begin this very evening to exercise the same, and publish what may be deemed conducive to the prosperity of this island. A *Te Deum* shall be sung, and there shall be a levee, royal salute, and illumination.

(Signed) D. JUAN MIGUEL DE VIVES.

By command of his excellency, and as secretary authorized by the board.

(Signed) BARTHOLOME JOCIAS.

Royal Castle of Palma, May 30, 1808.

The Supreme Board has sent me the following letter.

Most serene Sir, D. Dionisio Capaz, member of this board, and an ensign in the navy, accompanied by the Portuguese captain, D. Sebastian Martinez, is going in the name of this board to inform H. M. S. H. of the occurrences which have lately taken place; and as they are thought most important, it has been deemed requisite that he should give you a verbal account of the same, that you may take the resolutions, and send us the assistance which we stand in need of. May God, &c. &c.

(Signed) The Marquis CARRION.

Ayamonte, June 20, 1808.

The purport of this verbal information is, that the French have been driven from the forts on the right bank of the Guadiana, opposite the Ayamonte; the inhabitants of the left, assisted by the few regulars who were there, and a handful of armed Portuguese, having beaten the French troops by which they were garrisoned, and hoisted the Spanish flag in every one of them. The loss of the enemy amounts to 91 prisoners, and a number of killed. The whole of the kingdom of Algarva is in a state of insurrection; Villa Real and Castromarin, as well as the batteries of the Carrasquere and St. Anton have been taken possession of; the rebel Malley has been taken and let down into a dry well, with 26 other individuals; the remainder of the French troops have fled to the mountains; Tavira, Faro and Ailion are up in arms; and the military chests of the French have been seized. The few Spanish troops above-mentioned, consisted of Catalonians, Provincials, and a small number of Murcians.

A Portuguese captain is come to inform the Board, that Algarva, and the whole kingdom, wish to be under its protection, in the name of Ferdinand VII.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 14th June, says,—“A loan for 50,000 dollars was opened here this morning by the general Castanos, for the payment of the Spanish army, and such is the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants of this place, this sum was subscribed and raised in the course of a few hours, the subscribers refusing any interest upon the same, though ten per cent. was offered.”

From a Paris paper of May 25.

On Monday, at noon, the king and queen of Spain arrived at Fontainebleau, accompanied by the Prince of Peace and a numerous retinue.

The prince of Asturias and his brother Don Carlos, arrived on the 19th inst. at the castle of Valency, belonging to the prince of Benevento, and situated in the department of the Indre, at 5 leagues distance from the town of Louroux.

[It will be remarked that no mention is made of the duke D'Infantado.]

It is asserted that marshal Kellerman has obtained the title of duke of Valmy, after the Village in Champagne, whence, in 1792, he compelled the Prussian army to retreat.

This day the heart of marshal Vauban was conveyed to the church of the Invalids, in military state, and placed in the tomb there erected for him.

The Persian ambassador, who is expected at Paris, is loaded with valuable presents from his sovereign to the emperor Napoleon: amongst them are two sabres, one of which belonged to Tamerlane, and the other to Nadir Shah; 200 Cashmere shawls, a carpet of the same stuff, and a casket with pearls, jewels, rubies and diamonds.

From the Washington Federalist.

I received, by the last mail, a letter from Franklin county, in Pennsylvania, containing the following singular information. I publish it without remark. I will barely state that the persons mentioned in the letter, but whose names are left blank in the copy below, are well known to me. They are all gentlemen of liberal information, and unimpeachable integrity.

“C. W. Esq; of Chambersburg, has in his possession, two old German books, printed more than one hundred years ago, which contain something very extraordinary. It is there stated, that sometime before the year 1800, the last king of France would be cut off—that after him would arise a great man, conquering all around him, until he should establish ten kings, whose name should be BUONAPARTE. He should continue to reign until the year 1818. (I hope there is an error here of ten years) after which his fall would be more rapid than his rise. This I had yesterday from our friend I. who tells me major H. had the books particularly examined, and states the foregoing to be a fact. I have also learned from L. that the names of the countries to be conquered by Buonaparte are mentioned. You will probably have something more specific on the subject before long.”

Appointment by the President of the United States.

Gen. John Steel, of Lancaster, collector of the customs, for the port of Philadelphia, vice gen. Stacy deceased.

From Petersburg, Virginia, we learn that on searching John Mofs, a clerk in the Post-Office there, suspected of robbing the mails to a considerable amount, there were found upon him and in his trunks, nearly 2000 dolls. in notes. He has been committed for trial. It is suggested to those who have lost money to transmit a description of their losses to Petersburg.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman of Vincennes, Indiana Territory, to the editor of the

Washington Monitor, dated July 13.

“Nothing of moment has recently occurred here. Our Indian neighbours appear to be peaceably disposed. The famous Prophet has fixed his headquarters on the Wabash, between this and Fort Wayne. He and his adherents at present disavow having any hostile views. They have abandoned entirely the use of ardent spirits, and declare they are not allowed to till the ground. The followers of this prophet are certainly run mad with strange notions of religion. He is to be here in a short time—we may then form a correct opinion of his principles and views.”

We have the pleasure of stating, that the *Almond* grows well in this city—and, we are satisfied, that the *Olive* would thrive here with little trouble.

[See another paper.]