

neighbouring nations have obtained only by dint of bloodshed and misfortunes.

Would to Heaven that all the Spaniards were together here! One sole interest binds them, and then they would have but one sentiment. We should not see ourselves under the cruel necessity of losing any of those who, seduced by foreign incitements, mult see themselves reduced by the force of arms!

The enemy of the continent hopes and expects to deprive us of our colonies, by taking advantage of the troubles which it excites in Spain. For this reason, every good Spaniard should open his eyes, and cling round the throne. We bring the act which establishes the reciprocal rights and duties of the king and the people. If they are disposed to make the same sacrifices that we are, Spain will before long be tranquil, and as happy in its interior as it will be just and powerful in its exterior.

We accept with the highest confidence this contract at the feet of the Deity, who reads in the innermost recesses of the hearts of men, who disposes of them at his will, and who never forsakes the man who loves his country, and has no other fear than that of his conscience.

This speech being finished, H. M. delivered the constitution to the president, who handed it to one of the secretaries; and he having read it in an intelligible voice from the beginning to the end, the president put the question to the assembly whether they accepted the constitution, and all the members answered individually that they accepted of it; and then the president answered the speech of H. M.

Translations from Spanish Papers.

Extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of Saragosa, of the 20th of June.

On the 17th a Spanish soldier, who had been a prisoner to the French, delivered a letter directed to the administrators of Saragosa, which had been given him by the French gen. Lefebvre to be placed in the hands of his excellency Palafox. The same soldier brought with him a proclamation printed in Bayonne in the Spanish language, which were delivered to him by the French general. The letter was sent without breaking the seal, to his excellency, who has given the following answer, which was sent this day to the enemy's camp.

Saragosa, at my head Quarters, June 18th.

If his majesty, the emperor, lends you general, to establish the tranquillity of this country which it has never lost, the cares you take are very useless. If I ought to answer the confidence placed in me by the valiant people of Arragon, who drew me from my retirement to place their interests in my hands, I certainly should not fulfil my duty by abandoning them at the appearance of a friendship so deceitful. My sword guards the gates of its capital, and my honour is answerable for its security. The labour should not be the lot of those troops, who are yet fatigued from their exertions on the 15th and 16th, they will be found, however, active in their ranks, I shall be so in my exertions.

The spirit of the Spanish nation roused by their numerous wrongs is far from being appeased, it continues to rise. The spies paid by your excellency are faithless: A greater part of Catalonia has placed itself under my command; the same has been done by not a less part of Castile: The captains general of Valencia are united with me: Galicia, Estremadura, Asturias and the four kingdoms of Arragon are resolved to revenge their sufferings. The French troops commit atrocities unworthy of men; they rob, insult and murder worthy people who have done them no wrong; they outrage religion, burning the sacred images in an unheard of manner. Neither this, nor the tone your excellency adopts, even after the days of the 15th and 16th, are proper to satisfy a valiant people. Your excellency may do what you please, I shall do what I ought.

Y. H. S. JOSE PALAJOSSY MELEI,  
General of the troops of Arragon.

PAMPLONA, June 29.

The Gazette of the 20th, announces that the French army had lost 4000 men killed, since its entrance into that kingdom, independent of wounded, prisoners and deserters. The Gazette of the 24th, assures that a detachment of 2000 men, who were marching towards Epina, and who indeed entered, were so completely destroyed that there only remained 400 that could flee. That of the 25th relates another famous action in Saragosa whose result has been so favourable that we are assured that gen. Lefebvre, can have at the most only 2500 men, of the 12,000 who marched for that place, and Logrono. Indeed God protects our cause, since the Spaniards perform miracles never known in a people undisciplined. A courier from gen. Lefebvre has been intercepted, in which he declares to the emperor his want of men, but requests all the kingdoms might be declared already reduced to obedience. Notwithstanding this news formidable trains of artillery continue to leave this city, destined for Arragon, as well as bombs, &c.

A letter of the 3d July, states that in Saragosa, on the 26th ult. a shell from the French camp fell in the square of St. Domingo, which so enraged the inhabitants, they rushed to the field of battle, routed the enemy, pursuing them 7 leagues, and became masters of 27 pieces of cannon, with all their baggage.

On the 28th, 29th and 30th there was a violent cannonading, but the result is not known, a person however who came yesterday from P. assures us that gen. Lefebvre, with the few men left him surrendered, and that the escort with provisions and ammunition destined for his camp, had been taken by the Arragonians with 45 baggage wagons.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the British packet Lord Hobert, capt. Hamilton, with the July mail. She sailed the 13th July, and has had 12 days from Halifax. A gentleman in the packet informs, that on the 8th July Lt. Leach of his majesty's navy, arrived at Falmouth in 5 days from Gyon in Spain, accompanied by two Spanish gentlemen of rank, bearing dispatches from the commander of the patriot army. The intelligence they brought is as follows:

The patriots were in possession of Madrid, having defeated the Duke de Berg (commander in chief of the French forces in Spain) in several engagements, and compelled him to retreat to a country seat belonging to the kings of Spain, situate about 18 miles from Madrid: the loss on the part of the French during the different actions that had taken place, had been computed at 35,000 men killed, besides wounded; prisoners none, no quarters having been given on either side. The retreat of the Duke de Berg from Madrid was so precipitate, that his Dutches fell in the hands of the patriots but was spared. In Portugal the people had massacred a vast number of the French army. Junot the French commander has been obliged to retire before them; he requested reinforcements from the Duke de Berg, but was informed that it was not possible to send him any in consequence of which, Junot removed to the castle of St. Julian which he was putting in a state of defence.

The Austrians, it was said, had commenced hostilities, and had taken two or 3 French towns. Information of the surrender of the Russian fleet laying in the Tagus, consisting of 8 sail of the line, to the British Squadron blockading the port under the command of Sir Charles Cotton, was daily expected in England when the Lord Hobert failed.

On the 17th July, in lat. 49; 20, N. long. 8, 30, W. the Lord Hobert fell in with a fleet of transports consisting of 73 sail bound to Spain, under convoy of his majesty's ships Donngal, Resistance and Crocodile. This fleet carried 12,000 British troops under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, intended to support the patriot army there.

We further learn by a gentleman passenger in the packet, that a vessel had arrived at Pictou in 14 days from Grenock, confirming the above, together with news of a peace between Sweden, Russia and England, and the commencement of hostilities on the part of Russia against France. There was no doubt in England of the complete success of the Spanish patriots against the French troops. Every possible exertion was making in England to supply them with troops, ammunition and stores.—200,000 stands of arms and 10,000,000 of musket cartridges had already been sent to the Spaniards from the different ports in England.

The news from England and Spain by the packet and the Arcturus is highly interesting. By the former, it seems that peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden, and an alliance formed by those two powers in conjunction with England against Buonaparte. This formidable and determined coalition will be strengthened by Switzerland, Germany and other powers of the north, who cannot remain indifferent spectators, but will seize this auspicious moment to shake off the galling yoke of the Corsican. This diversion in the north will insure success to the Spanish nation in their glorious struggles to maintain their independence, and avert the disgrace and dreadful calamities which would ensue from their being compelled to submit to the degradation of having a foreign vassal and despot to rule over them. We observe with exultation, that even by these French accounts, the people of Spain had fought many desperate battles with their merciless and perfidious invaders, and were every where victorious.

The following particulars, we have collected from a passenger in the ship Arcturus, from Spain. Murat was at Bayonne, dangerously ill of a wound received at Madrid. Madame Murat was also at Bayonne.

The confidential message brought by Mr. Livingston from Buonaparte is said to be—Buonaparte requires of the president of the U. States to declare war against England within three months—and threatens to make war upon him if he refuses!

The E. Post (which is more probable) states that during the conversation between Mr. Livingston and Buonaparte, the latter expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the measures adopted by Mr. Jefferson, and said that Mr. Jefferson might now make up with England if he pleased, he would have no objection. We trust that as the only obstacle to a settlement of our differences with England is now removed that our patriotic president will seize the present auspicious moment to reciprocate the good wishes of that nation to adjust all disputes, and be again on terms of friendship, so essential to the interest and happiness of both countries.

The following extract of a letter, written by a gentleman in Halifax to his friend in this city, received by the packet, corroborates the above.

HALIFAX, Aug. 21.

"The latest news from Europe is very flattering. A vessel arrived at a small port in this province, in 24 days from England, which brings an account of the Swedes having made a very honourable peace with the Russians and England also—that Sir John Moore was about to return with his troops. Every thing seems to operate against Buonaparte, which I hope will end in his entire overthrow ere long. I now begin to think that the Corsican family, will be entirely annihilated by next December."

#### Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1808.

#### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 12. 1808.

CHARLES G. BRORSER, major of a battalion, 10th reg. Washington county.

John L. Beall, adjutant ditto.

Jacob Beckley, lieutenant, and John Clarke, ens. of capt. G. Smith's comp. do. do.

Solomon Ditti, capt. Isaac Keepers, lieutenant, and Sylvester Griffith, ens. of a comp. do. do.

Patrick M'Laughlin, ens. of capt. Barnes's comp. 42d reg. Harford.

John Warren, lieutenant, and John Morgan, of Solomon, ens. of capt. Safford's comp. 19th reg.

Zachariah Walker, lieutenant, and John N. Robb, ens. of capt. J. Leach's comp. 44th reg. Montgomery.

Allen Simpson, lieutenant, and Thomas S. Davis, ens. of capt. Fleming's comp. do. do.

Daniel Shawen, ens. of capt. Coblitz's comp. 28th reg. Frederick.

James Morrison, capt. Joshua Deaver, lieutenant, and Abraham Deaver, ens. of a comp. do. do.

Charles Kankey, capt. Thomas Murphy, lieutenant, and Joseph Lufby, ens. of a comp. 33d reg. Kent.

Ephraim Vansant, jun. capt. John Meadows, lieutenant, and Henry Wallace, ens. do. do. do.

Samuel Withered, paymaster, 33d reg. Kent.

Adam Ridenaur, capt. Jacob Heflinger, lieutenant, and Ludwick Protzman, ens. of a comp. 24th reg. Washington.

John Wolgamot, capt. and Andrew Kerstner, lieutenant, of a comp. 8th reg. Washington.

John B. Weems, capt. William Watson, lieutenant, and Daniel Dorsey, ens. of a comp. 22d reg. Annapolis.

James Boone, lieutenant, and Charles Boone, ens. of a comp. do. do.

Henry Johnston, lieutenant, col. commandant 4th reg. Talbot.

James Dudley, major of a battalion, do. do.

Stephen Riner, capt. of a comp. do. do.

David Kerr, jun. capt. of a comp. do. do.

John Chalmers, major of a battalion, 5th reg. Baltimore.

Adam Whann, 1st lieutenant, and John G. Richardson, cornet, of capt. W. Hollingsworth's troop of horse attached to the 1st brigade, Cecil.

Larkin Hammond, capt. Richard Ridgely, jun. 1st lt. Samuel Brown, jun. 2d lt. and Henry Ducker, cornet, to a troop of horse, attached to the 2d brigade, Anne-Arundel.

Philip Key, Esq; justice of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, vice A. Fenwick, Esq; resigned.

#### IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Bayonne, under date of the 27th June, to a gentleman in this city.

"It is apprehended a general embargo on all American ships in France will soon take place. SIXTY TWO American vessels have been of late condemned by the Conseil des Prizes a Paris. God knows how all this will end! Let us hope, however, that political matters may not be pushed to extremes."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Sept. 5, to a gentleman in New-York.

"We have it from a gentleman of respectability who arrived here this day in the ship Arcturus from St. Sebastians, that the emperor in a late conference with a gentleman attached to our diplomacy to his court, was pleased to express his approbation of Mr. Jefferson had done, and would take no objection we made terms with England; that all which we have heard respecting Spain is true, but the French are marching 180,000 men into Spain, and the road to Madrid is open to them by means of the fort which the French previously to the late patriotic revolution had contrived to get into their possession."

A gentleman who came passenger in the Arcturus in a letter to his friend in this city, has copied the following address delivered by Napoleon Buonaparte to his Spanish Junta on leaving Bayonne.

[Gaz. U. S.]  
"I now intrust to you your sovereign, and depend upon your exertions in the different provinces to bring back the nation to their duty. Le peuple est un monstre qu'il faut museler. [The people is a monster that must be muzzled.] The means are in your hands. My armies and treasures are at your service."

"Should I not hear, before you reach Madrid, that tranquillity is restored, I will no longer wage war, but will reduce you to subjugation, and treat you as a conquered country."

All the transports that were at Halifax, had received orders to sail immediately for England, and all the Spanish prisoners that were at Halifax had been sent to Havana.

A communication between Falmouth and Cornwall had been opened, and the first British packet was sail for Coruuna on the 17th July.

The Boston papers of the 5th instant state that Governor Sullivan is dangerously ill; the Council of 7th has nothing on the subject: it is probable, therefore, that the New-York account of his death is correct.