nobly hazarded their property in the establishment of American manufactories.

6th. *Resolved*, That we are now firmly convinced of the wisdom of the measures pursued by the late administration, and possess entire confidence in the integrity, firmness and independence of James Madison, President of the U. S.

7th. *Resolved*, That our lives and fortunes stand pledged to support the independence of the government of the U. States against all foreign invasions and internal broils.

8th. *Resolved*, That in case of a continuance of the hostile disposition of the belligerents, or either of them, it would be expedient to authorise our merchants to arm and defend themselves, and in case of an attack to capture and make prize of such vessel, or vessels, so attacking.

9th. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the U. S. and also published in the Reporter.

MATTHEW WALTON,
President of the meeting.

Attest,
JOHN LANCASTER, *Secretary.*

From the Federal Gazette of Sept. 25.

Spanish Victory.—The news under the New York head, contained in a letter from Don Thomas Vesquez, at Porto Rico, to the Spanish Consul at New York, was in type before the brig Betsey arrived this morning from St. Thomas. Capt. Morton of the Betsey, has politely favored the Editor of the Federal Gazette with St. Croix and St. Thomas papers to the first of September; from which we copy the following:

ST. THOMAS, AUG. 31.

Translation of the interesting Accounts brought here by a felucka, on Tuesday last, from Porto Rico:—

Translation of a Dispatch.

Gen. Cuesta says, from the Camp of Talavera, on the 26th of July, that being informed that the enemy, in number forty thousand men, were preparing themselves to attack him, he passed the Alberches and took a convenient position with the English general. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy charged them with the greatest fury with the bayonet: they were with equal fury repulsed, and the battle ceased at eight o'clock in the evening with the greatest loss. The 28th, at day break, the enemy repeated their attacks till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were again routed; and the general hopes that they will be successively beaten. The English and Spanish armies behaved themselves with a bravery worthy of their nations. The *intruded king* (Joseph Bonaparte) assisted in person, and he retired the afternoon to Santa Olalla, accompanied with *ninety-eight waggons loaded with wounded.* The division of Lacy is at Toledo and yesterday they were expecting the army of Venegas in Aranjuez, in order to pass to Madrid.

P. S. We have just now received the news by an express, that the enemy were completely routed.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

His excellency Martin Garay, Secretary of the governing Supreme Council, published on the 31st July to the consulate of this place, that the Supreme Junta had just received the important news, that the anglo-Spanish army had completely routed the French army on the borders of the Alberche, after a bloody battle of two days, in which all the troops behaved themselves so as to merit the national gratitude. His excellency does not wish to detain from this city the intelligence of an occurrence so famous for the liberty of their country, and as glorious for our arms.

To the Gentlemen Priors and Consulates of the city of Cadiz & their individuals.

For the Secretary,
(Signed) JOSEF HONTANNON.
Cadiz, Aug. 1st, 1809.

Philadelphia, September 16.

A Letter of which the following is a copy, issued from the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the day it bears date. We understand that the Adjutant General has, in consequence, written to all the Brigade Inspectors, directing them to use their best endeavors to carry into effect the orders of the Governor.

"SIR—The Governor has directed me to state to you, that in consequence of the pleasing prospect of a speedy & honorable adjustment of the disputes between the U. S. and the British government having vanished, he deems it his duty to do every thing in his power to place the State of Pennsylvania in such a situation as to defend itself and contribute its full proportion towards the defence of the just rights of the U. S. against the attacks of that hostile government. He therefore directs that inasmuch as the returns made by the Brigade Inspectors are incomplete, some having made no return at all, & none of them as to the state of the repair of the arms, that you will immediately call upon the Brigade Inspectors throughout the State, respectively, to make return to you on or before the fourth Monday of November next, of the number of Musquets within the bounds of their respective Brigades, designating *public*, from *private*, property, and generally of *all* the arms and military accoutrements of every description proper for the soldier in actual service, also the situation of the arms as to repair, the approaching fall trainings furnishing a favorable opportunity for that purpose; and that as soon as you shall have received such returns, to make report thereof to the Executive Department, that the same may be laid before the Legislature at the commencement of their next session, that it may furnish a data to aid them in placing the Militia of this Commonwealth in a situation competent to meet any exigency that may occur.

And that you make every arrangement in your power to facilitate the drafting of the Militia, should a draft be required.

With due respect and consideration,
Sir, your ob't. serv't.
N. B. BOILEAU, Sec'ry.

THOS. M'KEAN, Jr.
Adjutant General, P. M.
Lancaster, Secretary's Office,
August 14, 1809.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

We have conversed with an *American* Gentleman who was at Liverpool on the 4th of July last, and eye-witness of the transactions which took place there with regard to the American flag and as truth is always desirable, particularly on subjects of so much delicacy, we shall give his information in nearly his own words:—On that day, most of the American captains generally united in commemorating their national anniversary, even in foreign ports. This was the case at Liverpol on this occasion. In the course of the day, some, persons, indiscreetly, or with a design to excite a disturbance, hoisted the American flag, with the British flag under it, reversed. The ship carpenters hearing of this insult to their flag, assembled in a tumultuous manner, tore down the standard, and then repaired on board most of the American vessels, and forced them to haul down their colors, which were displayed in honour of the day. The officers of one ship (the Superior of this port) refusing to strike the American flag had it forcibly taken down & torn to pieces by the enraged mob. No other violence was done. This we believe to be the true state of the case.

From St. Bartholomews, Aug. 25.

The British have declared Guadaloupe, St. Martins, and St. Eustatia, in a state of blockade. We have just learned that a French squadron has entered Guadaloupe with troops. The British have enforced the old act—that all neutrals shall carry the production of their own country to British ports in the West-Indies—so a Swedish vessel cannot carry to Antigua, &c. a cargo of American produce from St. Bartholomews.

New-York, September 22.

HAMET CARAMALLI, the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, has been formally installed Dey of Berne, & has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. DAVIS, agent of the U. States, that province was ceded to him, and its revenues (12,000 sequins) confirmed to him & his heirs for ever.

A letter was received in town yesterday, dated Liverpool, August 8th, which was brought by a passenger in the ship Thomas, captain Jerry, for New York, who left her off Block Island, and landed at New Bedford:—The latter mentions "that the British had blockaded all the ports of Holland, and refused to grant licences to go to those ports, which they had been in the habit of granting; that there was not any official news from the expedition, that there was not any prospect of getting a supply of Goods from Russia, that owing to the impression that the British minister would not settle the differences with the United States, the manufactories were purchasing cotton to a very great extent, at high prices; and that owing to unfavorable weather for their crops, wheat and flour had risen and was much demanded. The schooner Sea Flower, captain Gifford was to sail for New York the 9th of August."

New York, Sept. 23.

[*Per the brig Regulator from Porto-Rico*]

A gentleman of the first respectability in this city, received the following letter yesterday from his correspondent at Porto-Rico. It confirms the news by the arrival at Baltimore.

"*Porto Rico, Sept. 1, 1809.*

"Three vessels have just arrived from Cadiz, one of which is in 25 days, with the official and agreeable news, (dated August 1) that, on the 27th and 28th of July, a most bloody battle was fought in the neighborhood of Madrid, between the Spanish and English armies, under the command of Cuesta and sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 48,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. The presumption therefore is, that Madrid is evacuated."

FROM LATE, LONDON PAPERS.

A British officer writes from Messina, of date the 14th April last:—"I returned a few days ago from a trip to Mount Ætna, where I had been to see the effects of an eruption, which took place on the 20th ult. The preceding day, we were all much surprised at seeing the streets of Messina covered with a quantity of fire ashes something like gun powder, which were driven by a strong south wind, from the top of the mountain, a distance of sixty miles. It appears, that these ashes are thrown up before an eruption of fire; they come to Messina in such quantities, that it was unpleasant to walk the streets, especially against the wind. On the 28th ult. volumes of lava and fire, burst on from the several craters, which the volcanic matter made of itself, about six miles above the village of Lingua Glassa; it is impossible for words to convey, or colors to paint, the awful grandeur of this at once grand and terrific scene. Figure to yourself the highest mountain in Arran vomiting fire from a dozen of different places, and throwing up immense heaps of red hot stones to the height of one thousand feet, attended with a terrific noise, like the roaring of many cannon. Conceive quantities of melted lava issuing from each crater like metal from a furnance, and sweeping along with it, forests, houses, and every obstacle that presents itself to impede it progress, & you may have some faint idea of an eruption of Mount Ætna. In three days the lava proceeded six miles, but very fortunately did not overwhelm any village; it has however destroyed a quantity of timber, many vineyards and some corn fields. It was lamentable to witness the distress of the inhabitants that were unfortunately situated in the neighborhood; they cried; tore their hair, prayed to all their saints and images, and carried them in procession to the lava, in hopes that their presence would stop the devouring element, but to no purpose. The wooden St. Joseph and all the rest of them were deaf to their prayers, and the lava continued to roll on for more than ten days, when the volcanic matter being exhausted, the fire became extinct. Had it continued a few days longer, several villages must have been burnt down. I was not more than 500 yards from one of the craters, but some of the stones flying over my head, I was obliged to scamper off. The effect at night is beyond all description magnifient."

London, July 8. The Dutch papers contain a circular mandate, addressed by Bonaparte, on the 13th ult. to the Bishops, commanding them to offer up praises on account of the victories of Enzerdorf and Wagram. In this instrument, he says—"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire; on the contrary, he required, that in concerns of this life men should obey Cæsar. His great object was the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability our rights. We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God: we shall communicate to its ministers that respectability which we alone can give them: we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience." "We shall not be drawn aside from the great end we strive to attain, and in which we have succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded that these principles, as Greeks, English Protestants and Calvinists, affirm, are inconsistent with the independence of thrones and nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

GLASGOW, JULY 8.

Riots at Liverpool.—The riots at Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday se'ennight, arose from a quarrel between a party of the 19th light dragoons and a press gang. The soldiers were joined by some Americans, Portuguese, Irishmen, and town's people, who collected in a large body, and repaired to the rendezvous houses in Strands treet and Bird street, in search of the gang; but not finding them, they began to ill treat the people they found in the house, and broke the furniture and the windows. A considerable mob collected, who were, however, dispersed about 11 o'clock at night, after several of the ringleaders had been taken into custody. On the Wednesday evening, the rioters assembled again, and conducted themselves with increased violence; they entirely destroyed the inside of five rendezvous houses, ripped open the beds, threw the feathers into the streets, and destroyed every thing valuable in the houses. Mr. Miller, the superintendant of the Police, repaired to the spot, attended by six or seven constables, and succeeded in taking four of the ringleaders into custody; but as they were on their way to Bridewell, two of them were rescued from the officers a Portuguese sailor, armed with a large knife, attempted to stab Mr. Miller, but was prevented from effecting his purpose, Mr. Miller being knocked down by another of the rioters, at the moment the stab was made; his coat was cut in two places with the knife. A party of the Manchester Local Militia, who were on duty there, came to the officer's assistance, headed by the Mayor and Mr. Aspinwall the magistrate. The Riot Act was read, and the mob at length dispersed. Ten of the most riotous were secured, five of whom have been committed to Lancaster Castle, to take their trials at the ensuing assizes.

THEATRE WASHINGTON.

MR. & MRS. WILMOT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in particular and the citizens in general, that they propose a FAREWELL NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT for the SEASON, to take place on *Monday, October 2d 1809*, when will be submitted to their patronage and support,

AN OLIO CONCERT,

Assisted by Messrs. JEFFERSON, CONE, JACOBS, WILMOT, Mrs. WILMOT, and Mrs. SEYMOUR.

Accompanied by a Full Band.

Leader, Mr. Hupfield.

PART I.

Overture (*Pleyel*) Full band.
Song, *Snowy Rose*—(*Kelley*) Mr. Jacobs.
Symphony.
Song, *Get away sorrow*—(*Bray*) Mrs. Wilmot.
Symphony.
Song, *Cosmetic Dr. or Man for the Ladies*—(*Hook*) Mr. Wilmot.
Symphony.
Song, *Admired hunting song*—*Tantivy*, Mrs. Seymour.
Symphony.
Duett, (*Lock and Key*) Mr. Jefferson & Mrs. Wilmot.

FINALE——PART II.

Grand Overture, (*Mozart.*)
Recitation, Patriotic Ode, (written by a citizen of Philadelphia) Mr. Cone.
Trio (violins) by Mr. Hupfield and with accompanyments of a second Violin and Bass, (*Kreutzer.*)
Song, *Down in the valley*, Mrs. Seymour.
Symphony.
Song, *Potatoe merchant*, Mr. Jefferson.
Symphony.
Song, *Artaxerxes lets not rage*, Mrs. Wilmot.
Symphony.
Duett, *True joy resides within that breast*—(*Hook*) Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Wilmot.

FINALE—PART III.

Grand Overture, (*Wranizky.*)
Recitation, *Seven Ages of Women*, Mrs. Wilmot.
Symphony.
Song, *The love letter*, (*Kelley*) Mr. Jacobs.
Symphony.
Song, *The violet girl*, (*Hook*) Mrs. Wilmot.
Symphony.
Song, *The Yorkshire concert*, Mr. Jefferson.
Symphony.
Song, *Dear is my little native vale*, Mrs. Seymour.

Doors to be opened at Six o'clock.
The entertainment to commence at Seven o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be had at the Theatre.
Box One dollar, Pit Seventy-five Cents, and children half price.
September 27—3t

BY Virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 23d day of October next, at the house of Mr Adam Robb in Rockville, all the right, title and interest of the late *Samuel Hepburn*, esq. in and to part of two Tracts or Parcels of LAND, in Montgomery county—one called the Hermitage, situate on Rock Creek about 5 miles from Rockville, and now in the possession of Mr. Edward Harding, who formerly purchased a part of the same tract, and the other is part of a tract called Hanover or Bradford's Rest, lying on Seneca creek in said county, and adjoins the lands of Mr. Lawrence O'Neale. These lands are well adapted to the production of tobacco, Indian corn and all kinds of grain. The terms of sale are 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser and his heirs all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Hepburn, in and to the above lands. The sale will commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.
September 27—w3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, ss.

I HEREBY certify that Henry Smith of said county, brought before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said county aforesaid, a BAY HORSE, 14 hands 1 inch high, three white feet, ridge main and some white spots on his back, shod before, trots and gallops, no perceivable brand, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, taken up of the commons of the city near the Navy Yard with the saddle and bridle on.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of September 1809.
HENRY M. QUEEN.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
HENRY SMITH.
September 27—3t

Bank of Washington,
Sept. 26, 1809.

THE Stockholders are notified that the second instalment of One Dollar on each share will be due on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, and that attendance will be given on that day at Long's hotel, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. in order to receive the same

The Stockholders will observe that unless the payments are punctually made, their shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the President and Directors,
SAM. ELIOT, jun. Cashier.
September 27—4t

JUST RECEIVED,
At the New Store of P. A. WAGNER,
2 Bales of 1st quality of *Spinning Cotton*,
An assortment of Cut and Wrought *Nails*;
Saddler's *Tacks*,
Ladies and Misses Morroccos;
Rice and Barley,
Dry Cherry, Lisbon and Port Wines,
Apply Brandy & and New stock of Whiskey. September 27—3t

WANTED—
A Manager on my Farm the ensuing year, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. No one need apply unless furnished with a good character for honesty, sobriety and industry.
Some capital BLOODED HORSES and MARES to be disposed of on a liberal credit.
WILLIAM THORNTON.
City of Washington, Sept. 27—3t

LOST,
A Red Morrocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of Money, about THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS mostly in Twenty Dollar Notes, and some papers, among which are Scrips for Stock in the Bank of Washington and a Check for One hundred dollars, payable to Joseph Forrest or bearer. I will give TWENTY Dollars for the delivery of the same to
PETER MILLER.
☞ The necessary notice has been given at Bank.
September 27—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:
Circuit Court, June term 1809.
IN CHANCERY.
John McLeod,
against
Alexander Cochran, Jr. and wife.

ON the petition of John McLeod setting forth that he purchased of a certain Alexander Cochran, jr. the following piece of ground lying and being in the city of Washington, to wit; all that part or portion of ground being part of a Lot as distinguished on the plan of the said city by number 29 in square 904, beginning for the part of said lot so purchased on Eighth street east on the west side thereof at the distance of 22 feet north from the south east corner of said lot in said square and running northwardly with the west side of said street 16 feet; then westwardly at right angles to an alley as laid down on the plan of said city; then southwardly and parallel with Eighth street 16 feet; then with a straight line to the beginning on Eighth street;—that said Alexander Cochran, jr. and Eleanor his wife, did on or about the 16th day of May, 1808, execute a deed to the said John McLeod for the said piece of ground and that without any fraudulent intention the said John McLeod neglected to have the said deed recorded—and praying that the said deed may be recorded agreeably to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided. It is ordered that notice be given thereof to the said Alexander Cochran, jr. and Eleanor his wife, by advertisement in the National Intelligencer six successive weeks before the first day of December next, in order that the said Alexander Cochran, jr. and Eleanor his wife may appear in this court personally or by solicitor on the first Monday in June next to shew cause if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

By order WM. BRENT, Ck.
September 27—w6t

MR. G. G. BOURGOIS, Physician from Havanna, and composer of numerous remedies approved by many physicians of Paris, and latterly by the Medical Faculty of Havanna, offers his services to the public. All those who have need of them will find in him talents united to an integrity, which has always characterised his reputation. His numerous friends have no occasion of this information, knowing his diligence in attending those who require his assistance, whether at their own houses or at his.

Desirous, however, to extend his aid to those strangers who visit this capital, he has determined to publish for their benefit the following information:

Mercury, though in itself an important remedy, has produced an infinity of evils by the improper and injudicious use which has been made of it. The limits of this advertisement will not permit an enumeration of the many evils caused by the abuse of Mercury. Suffice it to say that they are without number, painful and destructive of the most noble functions of nature.

Mr. Bourgeois, having long witnessed the ravages committed on the human race by the fatal consequences of a certain complaint when neglected or ill treated, has thought it his duty to direct his attention particularly to it. It is notorious that the disease alluded to is so generally stamped with disgrace, that the Faculty, excepting some few members of it, have been in some degree obliged to neglect cultivating a knowledge of it. It is absurd to suppose that a person, wholly ignorant of the nature of it, could contend against one of the most difficult complaints we are acquainted with; and hence its unhappy victims, deprived of secret and prompt aid, not daring to discover their complaint, often conceal their situation till it is too late to be remedied by medicine.

The disorder, in its commencement, is mild, gentle, easily understood, and not in the least dangerous to the constitution; but, when ill treated, what was merely a local affection is converted into a fatal and incurable complaint. How dreadful is it that a young man, the hope of his country, the cherished child of his family, should be snatched away from their bosoms, by a complaint not fatal in itself, but rendered so by ill treatment! Such are the reflexions which have induced Mr Burgeois to declare without reserve his pretensions.

Persons attacked with this complaint, or who fear the consequences of some lurking poison, ought not to trifle with their constitution. Those who are affected with the remains of the disorder or impurities of the blood or other fluids, eruptions of the skin, scurvy, leprosy, cancer, &c. will find great advantage in applying to Mr. Bourgeois, at his house opposite the Centre Market.