Minor Huntingdon, Samuel Borden, Lewis Harrington.

Ensigns.—Timothy Gerrish, Frederick Conklin, Abram Hawkins, John Smith, George P. Peters, Jonathan Simonds, *Ward Howard, *Thomas H. Clark, Milo Mason.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Alexander S. Parker.

Captains.—Thomas Strode, Nimrod Long, Edward Dillard, Nathan N. Wright, Richard C. Dale, George Hanrmill, George Gibson, Benjamin Wallace, James Bankhead, Colin Buckner.

First Lieutenants.—Henry Saunders, Roger A. Jones, Townsend Stith, *William Brook, James Fonerden, Mordecai Griffith, Richard Whartenby, Talbot Chambers, Alexander M'Ilheny, James Dorman.

Second Lieutenants.—Richard H. Bell, Leroy Opie, *Robert Crutcher, *Thomas Randolph, Wm. Henshaw, William King, Jacob Hindman, Washington Lee, *Silas Amberson, *Robert Alexander.

Ensigns.—Elias Edmonds, *Will. Skipwith, *Frazer Otey, Robert Carson, David Gallagher, Owen Alston, Nicholas Uierick, James Saunders, John Jamieson, Jr.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Jonas Simonds.

Major.—Zebulon M. Pike.

Captains.—Samuel Cherry, Ebenezer Cross, William P. Bennett, John T. Bentley, Charles F. Lott, Benjamin Walton, *Thomas Davis, Jona. Brooks, Jr. William Cock.

First Lieutenants.—Ebenezer Beebe, Gad Humphrey, William Lake, George Nelson, John Christie, John Machesney, John T. Arrowsmith, James Chambers, Christ. Snyder.

Second Lieutenants.—James E. A. Masters, Abel Morse, Clement Sadlier, Jr. Chauncey Pettibone, Robert Sterry, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Fergrave, John I. Plume, James I. Voorhis, Henry Philips.

Ensigns.—Jacob Heet, Edw. Webb, Charles H. Gardner, Neil Shaw, Wm. Gamble, *Ephraim Pentland, Jacob Sinn, Henry Sheil, Asa Grimes.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—*William Russell,

Captains.—George R. C. Floyd, Thornton Posey, *Edward Hord, Robert C. Nicholas, Jervis Cutler, Gilbert C. Russell, Thomas Vandyke, *Arthur Morgan.

First Lieutenants.—Richard Oldham, Zach. Taylor, Uriah Blue, Carey Nicholas, Enos Cutler, James Doherty, Wm. M'Clellan, Walter H. Overton, *——— Duraid, *Minor B. Sturges.

Second Lieutenants.—Elisha Edwards, *Lowry Bishop, Thomas S. Jessup, Alexander White, *Joseph Tricou.

Ensigns.—Wm. S. Allen, John Hughes, Jr. Samuel Vail, *Henry M. Gilman, Samuel M'Cormick, *James S. Wade, *Narcissus Brutin.

It has been observed that the assemblages of the poor people in Yorkshire and Lancashire, announced and described by the English papers, differ much in their character and features from those riots produced by a turbulent disposition, or the effervescence of popular indignation. These assemblages stiled by the English papers *riots*, and which the military are called upon to suppress, are composed of poor people, struggling againt want, and constrained by hunger to collect in such numbers as to enforce a supply for their immediate relief. Their distress is the natural consequence of that fatuous policy in the British ministry, which has compelled other countries, in defiance of their own wish, to suspend for a time all intercourse with her, throwing back her manufactures upon the hands of the merchant, who of course can no longer employ the labourer. That this is the effect of her own measures, has been abundantly proved by the evidence of her most respectable merchants, examined on the subject at the bar of the House of Commons. But it should seem that such is the thirst for universal naval dominion, that Britain will almost destroy herself in the struggle to obtain it.

The British ministry have hitherto been supported in the measures so destructive to our commerce by the hope of an insurrection in America. They know not the disposition of the American people; they consider them as a mob whom every breath of faction can agitate. These opinions are nurtured in connection with the prejudice against republics, which it is essential to the safety of monarchies to maintain.

The time must arrive and shortly too, when they will be convinced, by sore experience, that the American people are not so volatile, so sensible of the least deprivation, but that they will endure it; they will enthusiastically support the government in the measures which contribute to protect their country when they are evidently dictated by a pacific disposition and enlightened policy.

"Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee." The federal papers have repeatedly told us that the British orders in council were in *retaliation* for the Berlin decree, and therefore perfectly justifiable. We copy the following paragraph from the Charleston Courier.

"MORE FRENCH FRIENDSHIP!

"*Or additional proofs of Bonaparte's regard for the American flag, and neutral property.*

"A letter was received in this city on Saturday last from an American gentleman at *Paris*, dated 10th April, stating, that the condemnation of the cargo of the American ships, *Horizon*, *M'Clure*, belonging to Messrs. *Alex.* and *John M'Clure*, merchants of this city, has been finally confirmed by Boneparte."

In addition then, to the proof afforded by the examination before the House of Commons and Mr. Brougham's celebrated speech, that the Berlin decree was perfectly innocuous, we have now positive proof that no instance of condemnation took place under it till late in last March, (this being absolutely the first instance of the execution of the decree) *four months* after the date of these orders of council which are justified and supported on the ground of retaliation of the Berlin decree!

It may be well to observe that although this condemnation with *British* property on board, is justly deemed and proclaimed an infraction of neutral rights, no notice whatever is taken by federal prints of the two late condemnations in England of American vessels with *American* property on board, on pretence of violation of the blockade of Curracoa in 1805, nearly two years anterior to the Berlin decree; and one of these vessels was captured and condemned *on suspicion* of an *intention* to attempt a violation of the blockade.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE, PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following presents a lamentable memento of the frailty of our weak natures. It is the melancholy effusion of some disordered intellect, in the form of a toast given in some obscure place on the 4th of July:

"*The honorable Timothy Pickering*—the touch of whose spear, like that of Ithuriel's has unmasked knaves and traitors—May their next conclave be in Pandemonium and illumined by the eloquence of a Sullivan, a Wilkinson, and a Varnum!!!"

The anniversary of American Independence, though celebrated with patriotic ardor from Georgia to Maine, in the Atlantic states, has not been less warmly commemorated by our Western brethren. We are requested by our friends in Kentucky to republish the account of the observance of this festival at Russelville (Ken.) "as it is wished (says our correspondent) that our Atlantic brethren should know our sentiments on the late wise measures of our administration."

Russelville, July 4th, 1808.

The Thirty-second Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at the house of Capt. Amos Edwards, in a manner highly gratifying to every true American. All hearts united with fraternal sympathy in the proud feelings which that day is eminently calculated to excite. Anthony Butler, Esq. delivered a short and elegant address introductory to his reading the declaration of American Independence, when a numerous and respectable party sat down to dinner, and drank the following toasts. The day was closed by a splendid ball.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. George Washington, the father of American Independence.
3. The heroes of "76."
4. The President of the U. States—May his wise administration and patriotic resignation be emulated by his successors.—6 cheers.
5. The Vice-President of the U. States—The great general and sound statesman—May his past services never be forgotten.
6. James Monroe—An able negociator—may his fame be as durable as the vast territory he has added to his country.
7. The heads of Departments.
8. James Madison—May we hail him as our next President.
9. The Embargo—A wise and spirited measure—hushed be the clamors of interested merchants and the sophistry of wicked designing politicians.—9 cheers.
10. John Pope, our Senator in Congress—May his support of the embargo law endear him to his country.
11. Our Representatives in Congress who were friendly to the embargo.
12. John Q. Adams—An enlightened statesman, superior to the prejudices of party, who acted and voted like a true patriot.
13. The militia of the U. States—The bulwark of liberty.
14. The Federal Constitution—May it be a perpetual bond of union.
15. The sovereignty of the states.
16. American Manufactures.——9 cheers.
17. The American Fair—May their beauty be their least excellence.

Baltimore, August 4.

The ship Fame, Capt. Wickham, arrived last evening from N. Orleans. July 20, spoke the brig Adherbal, M'Meal, off Tortugas, for New Orleans. Was spoken off Havanna by the British sloop of war, Fre-fly, the lieut. of which informed that she had just left the Havanna, where she had been for two days. The day before she came out a brig had been sent off with 200 French; and the French, generally, were shipping off as fast as possible, and the Spaniards at the Havanna had declared in favor of the change of measures in Spain, which had been received in a vessel from Cadiz, in 25 days. In consequence of this unexpected change a grand fete had taken place in Havanna.

It appears that the English militia refused to fire upon the English rioters. They thought it hard that men should starve without complaining. When the case with the Irish was similar the English soldiery were brought to fire upon the Irish rebels. Now, the *Irish soldiery* are to be bro't to fire upon the *English* rebels. All fair! Thus the wheel goes round. Who knows what may happen next? *Pub. Advertiser.*

New-Orleans, June 2.

On Saturday last a splendid entertainment was given at the Exchange Coffee House, in compliment to the honorable Daniel Clark, by upwards of one hundred and twenty gentlemen, who wished, by inviting their delegate to a public dinner, to express the satisfaction with which they welcomed his return to this city.

Tioga, N. Y. July 13.

"*Produce rotting on our hands.*"

This western part of the state of New York supplies Baltimore, by the Susquehanna; Philadelphia by the Delaware, and New York by the Mohawk and land carriage, with a large share of the great articles of exportation, lumber, and grain.

This spring our lumber brought a price rather higher than it ever has in any preceding year. Our last wheat crops were poor, and insufficient for the consumption of our own families; rye, light and scarce; Indian corn, absolutely good for nothing; pork and beef, less than we commonly consume.

Maple sugar, plenty and cheap, answers all the purposes of imported sugars. Our own home-made article of salt spreads rapidly from its inexhaustible sources even towards our sea ports—foreign commodities are less used, but are nearly as cheap as formerly, and excepting the scarcity of those very articles said to be rotting on our hands, we are as comfortable as before the passing of the embargo bill.

But were our sufferings as great as in some parts of the Union, they undoubted may be; were they even equal to the statements and wishes of Federal Jacobin editors; the main body of the people in this frontier district of the states, would suffer patiently for their country's good, and are ready if peace cannot be continued on honorable terms to bear the burthen and heat of the day with a firm and advancing step.

New-York, July 30.

From the London Traveller of May 27.

In another part of our paper we have given the substance of some letters received yesterday from Manchester, relating to the proceedings of the distressed manufacturers in that town and neighborhood, in consequence of the refusal of Parliament to entertain a bill for fixing a *minimum* for their weekly labor. We are sorry to state that it has been found necessary to have recourse to strong measures to dissolve the meetings which took place among this unhappy class of the people. The following letter, which we received this morning from a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we can place perfect reliance, contains an account of what occurred at Manchester on Wednesday. The cotton weavers seem to have adopted a very erroneous idea of the feelings of Parliament with respect to their case. We were present at the short discussion which took place on the subject on Friday last, and we can assert that it was from motives of the purest compassion for them that leave was not given to bring in the bill. There was but one opinion in the House respecting it, and it was this, that it would increase rather than remove the distresses of the manufacturers; that it might do infinite mischief and no possible good:—

"*Manchester, Wednesday evening.*

"Your London papers will no doubt teem with dreadful accounts of the riots at Manchester; but having been accidentally both an eye and an ear witness of what has unfortunately taken place here, I send you a few hasty lines.

"A number of the journeymen weavers assembled yesterday, not in a riotous or tumultuous manner, but in a decent orderly style, requesting to have their grievances redressed, and their wages raised. Some thousands attended on the ground called St. George's Fields, and appointed delegates to wait upon the principal manufacturers, humbly desiring an immediate interview. The magistrates and several respectable gentlemen sent to remonstrate with the poor emaciated and distressed objects, requesting them to disperse; but finding every thing they said was of no avail, they were under the painful necessity of resorting to the reading of the riot act, and sending the constables and military among them, who soon cleared the ground; but finding the inhabitants were considerably alarmed, the streets were patroled all Tuesday night, and every thing remained pretty quiet.

"This morning, about ten o'clock, my curiosity was attracted, by seeing some hundreds of weavers marching in a most orderly manner, into Manchester, to join several thousand of others of the same calling, who had again assembled in St. George's Field, (which is close to the edge of the town). A regular square was formed, and the members of the respective committees stationed themselves in the centre. They then dispatched delegates, to commune with the Boroughreeve and the principal officers of the town, who were requested to use their influence with the most eminent manufacturers to raise their wages. One of the delegates soon returned, and went round the square, attended by the committee, and addressing the poor half-famished, but patient auditors, informed them, that he had seen the Boroughreeve, that he was friendly to their cause, and sympathised with them in their present distress, which he was sorry he could not alleviate; that he had taken the names and places of abode of their delegates, who were responsible for the conduct and behaviour of their fellow sufferers. The delegate then exhorted them to be firm in the cause they had undertaken to support, and strongly enjoined them to behave peaceably and orderly.

"About three o'clock P. M. I again went to the field, attended by a friend, and was astonished to see so many thousands of people; for as all the weavers had struck their work in the neighboring towns, I am of opinion, that there were at least from ten to fifteen thousand people. Loud, indeed, were the murmurs of the poor wretches, but not the least indication was there of a riot.

"Many baskets of bread, with some ale, and several cans of butter milk, were distributed among the multitude, and their sorrowful and piteous tales of distress quite unmanned me, as also several other sympathetic spectators. About half past three o'clock, the Borouhreeve, accompanied by another gentleman on horseback, entered the (hollow) square, and the poor creatures gave a patient hearing to them: he advised them to disperse, but the general cry was—"We have nothing to eat; and unless our wages are raised, we might as well play and starve, as work and be famished." I listened attentively, and heard tales of the most distressing scenes that ever human eye was witness to; and I am sorry to say that the military were obliged to interfere for the second time, and I apprehend that the consequences will be dreadful, as I saw them fire, and observed several wounded wretches carried to the infirmary. The shops and houses are all shut up in this quarter, and the riflemen and Manchester volunteers, &c. &c. are now marching to the scene of action, and I find the streets are to be again patroled. The peaceable inhabitants are most dreadfully alarmed.

"Ten P. M.—I have just seen a poor old man's widow, who is left with five children. Her husband was shot in an entry; and I find that several of the multitude have been taken to gaol. An apothecary with whom I conversed, has been to dress the wounds of many who were badly hurt by the swords and bayonets of the soldiery.

"P. S.—After the military were assembled, I saw a gentleman enter the square on horseback—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, MAY 31.

Orders, we understand, have been sent to Cork for the immediate embarkation of 6000 men. Their destination is said to be Cadiz.

A meeting of the gentlemen connected with the northern Highlands was to be held yesterday at Edinburgh, to consider of the means of relieving the distresses of the inhabitants of that part of the country, arising from the great scarcity of corn, and the general loss of their cattle, owing to the want of fodder.

In addition to our recent statement of the failure of fodder in the Highlands of Scotland, we have to add, that on three small farms in the parish of Latheron, in Caithness, 184 black cattle, besides a number of horses, have died for want. In Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, and Inverness, there is a general and distressing scarcity of provisions—in many places even the grain allotted for feed has been used to keep the people and the cattle alive, and the consequence must be calamitous, if some relief is not promptly afforded.

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED to open Books in the city of Washington for subscriptions for shares in the "*Columbia Manufacturing Company*" give notice that the books were this day opened at the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and will remain open until the requisite number of shares shall be subscribed for.

W. CRANCH,
WM BRENT,
GEORGE BLAGDEN.

August 1, 1808.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON,

Have just received by the sloop CHANCELLOR, from New York, now discharging at Barry's Wharf—

London Part, Madeira, Marsalla, and Catalonia, } WINE, in pipes & quarter casks,
St. Brion, and Bordeaux, } Claret in cases,
Cogniac, and Bordeaux, } Brandy in pipes.
Muscavado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Molasses,
Coffee; the best green in bags,
Limes,
Imperial Hyson, and Young Hyson } TEA of the latest importation.
Loaf Sugar,
Corks, in bags,
Candles, and
A few crates of STONE JUGS, PITCHERS, &c. &c.

These goods were bought with Cash, & will be sold for a small profit, for approved notes at 60 and 90 days.

Punctual dealers may expect from the Company a constant supply.

The highest price will be given in cash for *Country Produce* of every kind, delivered at their Warehouse.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pr.

August 5—tf

THE SCHOONER
SAMPSON,
Captain *Smith*,
Will sail for
NEW ORLEANS
in 8 days. For Passage or a few Tons on freight, apply to the captain on board at Steuart's Wharf, George Town.

August 5—3t

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named FANNY, who says she belongs to Richard Owing of Anne Arundel county; she appears to be about 65 years of age, stout made, right black; her clothing are of country made cloth; her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold for her expences.

JOHN FLEMING, Sheriff
Montgomery county, Md.

August 5—3t

IN CHANCERY. JULY 23, 1808.

ORDERED that the sale made by George Page Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Turner deceased shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 24th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer before the 24th day of August next.

The report states that part of a tract of land in Prince Georges county called the Third Reservey on Brashears Pocoson, containing 180 acres, was sold for 900 dollars.

True copy,
Test NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

August 5—w3t