zens for recommending and enacting the laws imposing an embargo upon our ships and vessels, &c.

Resolved, That should the very just and honorable line of conduct pursued by the government of the U. States towards the belligerents of Europe, prove ineffectual in securing to us a continuation of peace: "We do most solemnly pledge our fortunes and our lives in support of such measures as may be adopted to compel our enemies to respect our rights."

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend our worthy fellow-citizen gen. *Robert Bowie*, to the consideration of this district, as Elector of President and Vice President, and pledge ourselves to co-operate in the support of his election by every reputable and becoming exertion.

Resolved, That whilst we entertain the highest respect for our venerable Vice President *George Clinton*, and fully appreciate the talents and virtues of our fellow-citizen *James Monroe*, we view with abhorrence every attempt made, in the spirit of discord, to array their names on the side of resistance to the principles and acts of the present administration, especially at a time when the best interests of the nation demand the sacred harmony and united exertions of every friend to its independence.

Resolved, That as friends of truth and in justice to exalted talents and incorruptible public and private virtues; we cannot delay the expression of our entire confidence in the honor and integrity of gen. *James Wilkinson*, that we entertain a lively gratitude for his vigilance in detecting, and activity in suppressing, the traitorous machinations of A. Burr. That the late charges preferred against him in the Congress of the U. States, were generated in malice, the offspring of personal animosity, private pique and disappointed ambition. And that his ardent zeal and faithful services will secure to him the affection of every honest citizen and bespeak for this illustrious character "a fair page in the volume of faithful history."

Resolved, That we are ready to act in concert with our democratic friends of Anne Arundel County, relative to the selection and support of a candidate for Congress, and that George Biscoe, Alexander Contee, L. Covington, James G. Wood, John T. Wood and Daniel Rawlings are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence, to advise with our political associates of the several counties composing the Congressional and electoral districts, and also to communicate with such committee or committees as may be appointed in P. George's county, respecting the choice of state delegates. We are fatigued and disgusted with every species of anomalous, vacillating, vote-seeking conduct. Our political principles are pure and undisguised; they cannot associate with temporary policy, artful trimming and blending mixtures of right and wrong. We prefer a federalist in full attire to schismatic quid, and if no republican of unequivocal character and worth can be invited into action under the prospect of united support from that interest, then we pledge ourselves not to interfere in the Congressional election to the defeat of any federal candidate who may oppose Mr. Van Horn.

On motion.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman & Secretary & offered for publication in the National Intelligencer, Monitor & Maryland Gazette.

ROBT. YOUNG.
Chairman.

Rinaldo Johnson, Sec'ry.

The Spanish navy consists of 53 sail of the line and 31 frigates, exclusive of what may have been built since 1795.

Elections.—In *North-Carolina* Mr. Holland is said to be re-elected; and Mr. James Cochran is elected, vice D. R. Williams, declined.

In *Kentucky*, it is understood that Mr. Lyon is re-elected.

The establishment of the South Carolina "Homespun Society," has been agreed upon at Charleston, S. C. Its capital to consist of 150,000 dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of 10 dollars each, 1000 of which is to be reserved for the legislature. A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions of stock, and an address delivered to the citizens of that state, signed by the venerable and patriotic historian Ramsay. The object of the institution is "domestic manufactures."—*American.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to the Editor of the North Star.

"On Sunday the 7th inst. at Newburyport, (Mas.) a large sloop was loaded with fish and other articles, within four hours from the time of beginning. About 50 men were employed, dressed in disguise, and their faces blacked—Notwithstanding the officer of the custom-house forbid this conduct, and no guard being at that place to assist the officer of government, the sloop put to sea without any papers, and in defiance of the law; and to add to the insult, hoisted the British Jack—the name of the vessel is not known, neither is the owner, or captain known."

New-York, August 25.

Distressing Fire.—A fire broke out between the hour of twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the house of Mr. Watkies, tallow-chandler, Nassau street, which was entirely consumed, with a number of the adjoining buildings. This calamity was attended with a deplorable event. The fire had got to such a height, that notwithstanding the most daring & generous efforts of the firemen, Mrs. Watkies and her daughter perished in the flames. Mrs. Watkies in attempting to rescue her child, fell a victim to the goodness of her heart and the tender affections of a mother.

We understand that two negro children were also consumed in the devouring element. The extent of the loss in property is not ascertained; but it must be considerable.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the city firemen. Their zeal and intrepidity was only exceeded by their benevolent exertions to save the lives of the unfortunate sufferers. The citizens generally displayed an activity & interest which entitles them to much credit.

New-York, August 29.

Capt. Harding, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, spoke on the 18th July, off the Start, a pilot boat, which informed him that the brig then in sight (a Bremener) was from Oporto and bound to London, and that he had left the former place on the 2d of July with intelligence of the Portuguese having taken Oporto; but that Lisbon, by the last accounts, remained in possession of the French.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

When Charles III. died, the crown fell, Dec. 13, 1788, on Charles IV. born Nov. 11, 1748, married Sept. 4, 1760, to Louisa-Maria-Theresa, a daughter of the duke of Parma, who was born Dec. 9, 1751.

A brother to Charles IV. (l'Infantado of Spain and third son of Charles III.) Ferdinand-Antoine, born Jan. 12, 1751, was proclaimed king of both Sicilies, Oct. 6, 1759.

Children of Charles IV.

1. Charlotte-Joachim-Theresa, born April 25, 1777, married the 9th of Jan. 1790, to Johan-Maria-Joseph, prince of Brazil, who took the reign of the kingdom of Portugal, July 15, 1799.

2. Maria-Louisa-Josephine, born July 6, 1782, married Sept. 25, 1795, to Ludwig, l'Infant of Spain, who died the 27th of May, 1803.

3. Ferdinand, prince of Austurias, born Oct. 14, 1784, married August 26, 1802, with Maria-Anthonietta-Theresa-Amelia, princess of Sicily, born Dec. 15, 1784. [Ferdinand is now declared king. His wife died a short time since; to her influence, however, king Charles ascribes the hatred of Ferdinand to the French.]

4. Caroline Isabella-Isidor, born March 29, 1788.

5. Maria Isabella, born July 6, 1789, married July 6, 1802, to Francis-Januar-Joseph, heir to the kingdom of Sicily and the Infantado of Spain.

6. Francis-de-Paula-Antoine-Maria, born March 10, 1794.

House of Sicily, who have pretensions to the Spanish throne.

King of Sicily, Ferdinand IV. l'Infantado of Spain, son of king Charles III. married to Maria Caroline Ludowick Joseph, daughter of the Roman emperor, born August 13, 1752, wedded May 12, 1768.

Their issue.

1. Maria Theresa-Caroline, born June 6, 1772, married September 19, 1790, to Francis II. emperor of the Romans and king of Hungary.

2. Francis-Januar-Joseph, born August 19, 1777, married to Maria Isabella, 5th child of Charles IV. [This person is denominated l'Infantado of Spain.]

3. Maria Christiana-Theresa, born Jan. 17, 1779.

4. Maria-Amelia, born April 26, 1782.

5. Maria-Antonietta Theresa-Amelia, married to the prince of Asturias.

6. Leopold Johan-Joseph Michael, born July 2, 1790, grand Prior of Messina.

The foregoing is the genealogy of the houses of Spain & Sicily. Most of the Spanish family Napolean has in his power. How the duke de l'Infantado, came to allow himself to be entrapped, it is difficult to conjecture, except, that he went under the fancied protection of the king. The Sicilian family, and Portuguese family, are heirs to the Spanish throne.

From a London paper of July 9.

Naval projects of the French Government.

On the 24th May the Prince Arch Chancellor, presiding in the sitting of the Senate, appointed the State Counseller, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, to lay before them the grounds of a Senatus Consultum, for uniting Tuscany with the French empire; and M. Semonville spoke in the name of the commission of the Senate, which unanimously voted for this incorporation.—The following is a summary of the assigned grounds:

"The whole coast of the Mediterranean sea must form a part of the French territory of the great empire. The regions, the coasts adjoining to the Adriatic, are united with the kingdom of Italy; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the empire of France. From Leghorn to Toulon, to Genoa, to the department of Corsica, is not farther than from Leghorn to Milan. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the tyrant of the seas, will be necessarily under the influence of France. The very same first principles, in consequence of which Genoa was incorporated with France rather than with the kingdom of Italy, also require that Leghorn be made a part of the empire. The kingdom of Naples, which lies both on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, constitutes a distinct kingdom, subject however to the same federative system, and to the same state policy.

"The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. That port, appertaining to a territory governed by a weak prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal inlets for her commerce. In different instances, without wishing to violate the neutrality of the sovereign of Tuscany, it became necessary for divisions of French troops to enter Leghorn, to confiscate the English merchandize there. These violations of territory, however necessary, are always disagreeable; and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England, at the same time, it must become part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produce sailors for the extension of our marine; through its whole extent ship building is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them. If as of late a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle, and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which Admiral Gantheaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown, by the skilful manœuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy—which having supplied with men, provisions, and warlike stores, Corfu, the key of the Adriatic, menaced by an expedition already on its way, thus rendered fruitless, and which on its returning voyage, captured many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews during a difficult voyage of three months—if all these advantages have been gained, they must be partly ascribed to the incorporation of Genoa, which numbers many of her sons among the good seamen of that squadron.

"The sons of the Arno are invited to glory; his majesty having decreed that Spezzia shall be a military port; the docks, the works of the arsenal, and the forts, both on the sea and land side, are already marked out, and before the end of the present year, six ships of two or three decks shall be put upon the stocks.

"It would not be proper to establish such considerable works at the extremities of the empire, if a foreign power were placed at the very gates of that arsenal.—Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean; on the whole coast there abounds iron, timber, provisions, and useful hands; the provisions, the iron, and the men surrendered up, must become French. France and the continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the ocean, have the self same interest in the prosperity of the new maritime department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

"This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which under the sway of its little princes, was governed without system, without vigor, and was perpetually infested by the Barbary powers. Men can now no longer be governed in a capricious and fantastic manner. There must be a certain rule, the government of the law, protected by a prince sufficiently great and elevated above the passions of men, and inflexible, as the law is necessary for this purpose. The time indeed is passed, in which it was believed that people were made for kings, not kings for people. Lands, pastures, and forests may become property, but no person can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm. These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is vain then that objections are made to the great extension of the empire: the communication by land, now that neither Alps or Appenines oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial and maritime resources; why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us? The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and the arts, must form an immediate part of the French empire.

"The Dukedom of Urbama, Cemerino, and the Mark of Ancona lying on the coast of the Adriatic, fall under the influence of Venice, and must necessarily be united to the kingdom of Italy. This is also accomplished, and the considerable works in the ports of Ancona, will afford there the opportunity of fitting out 10 sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbor, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counterbalance our power. No, the war shall be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the cabinet of London. Every where French squadrons are forming, and our naval power in the Scheldt is already considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing and Antwerp, a fleet of 30 sail of the line; that on the coast of Britany will be still stronger. Besides, that we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line in the best state, which the rapid advance of the army under Junot placed in our hands.

"The events of Spain have converted a declining and badly conducted monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock yards at Cadiz, Ferrol and Carthagena, have felt this already. Toulon, Spezzia, Venice, all the sources forthwith coming from Holland, Spain and Italy, are in operation: we must have ships, and these last named countries have no deficiency either of iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the Emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for compleating the system of the Great Empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout the members of the great confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there could be no immediate communication with Naples, and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of the states subsisting under other governments, from which it might be feared that the guidance and influence might be lost, which must be exercised towards such states, to place the coasts and sailors in a state of opposition to the common enemy.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the improvement of Market Houses and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the following sums hereinafter mentioned, be, and the same hereby are appropriated, for the following objects, that is to say; for paving and repairing and extending the market house on the market square on the Eastern Branch, for opening and improving K street from eighth street east to said market house, and for opening and improving the alley leading from L street south, to said market house, five hundred dollars: for paving and building an addition to the west end of the Centre Market House, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the above sums be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted*, That all the aforesaid sums shall be expended under the direction of Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor.

Approved, August 17th, 1808.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel N. Smallwood.

Be *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the sum of fifty-six dollars and fifty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay Samuel N. Smallwood for warehouse rent and other purposes: provided that he satisfy the Mayor that the same is correct.

Approved, August 13th, 1808.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale at his store near the Navy Yard a general assortment of

Ladies & Gentlemen's

SHOES,

Which he will sell for Cash at a low price.

JOSEPH CASSIN.

N. B. He has always on hand an assortment of GROCERIES of the first quality.

September 2—tw

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received from New York, and now opening at his STORE in Bridge Street, the following Goods, viz.

1 Case 4 4th and 6 4th cotton cambric muslins,
1 do. 7 8th Irish linens well assorted,
1 do. 8 4th and 10 4th Irish damask table Diapers,
6 do. men's low priced fir'd hats,
1 do. men and womens cotting stockings, plain, laced, and sandals,
1 trunk low priced English calicoes,
1 do. 8 4 6 cotton damask table dipers,
1 do. containing 35 dozen cotton damask toweling,
1 do 60 pieces scarlet and brown bandano handkerchiefs,
1 do. dark plaid ginghams and black cambric muslins,
6 boles India cottons, different kinds,
4 do. white and brown German ticklenburgs,
45 boxes Havannah segars,

All of which will be sold low for cash or approved paper at 60 or 90 days.

EDWARD L. SMITH.

George Town, September 2—5w

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

On the petition of WILLIAM KAIN an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Kain, that on the 12th day of September next, at Lindsay's hotel, in the city of Washington at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said William Kain, and a trustee appointed unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

Ordered that this notice be published three times before the 9th day of September next in the Washington Federalist, and in the National Intelligencer, and in one of the daily papers published in Philadelphia.

By order of the honorable William Cranch, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

August 29—3t

Prince Georges, county. ss.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of the court as chief judge of the first judicial district of the state of Maryland by petition in writing of *Henry Addison Callis*, of Prince Georges county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act—a schedule of his property and list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Addison Callis, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; having also stated in his petition that he is now in actual confinement for debt and not on account of any breach of the peace or for the non-payment of any fine, or penalty for the breach of the laws of this state or of the United States, and having produced to me the certificate of the Sheriff of Prince Georges county to that effect, and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed in the said acts, and having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Addison Callis be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer for three months successively before the first Monday in December next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court at the court house of said county, at 12 o'clock of the said first Monday in December next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Addison Callis then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property and to shew cause if any they have why the said Henry Addison Callis should not have the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1808.

JOHN M. G[illegible]

September 2—w3m