all Spaniards who shall within one month have laid down their arms, excepting by name a few distinguished persons, whose lives and property are forfeited; another dismisses the members of the Council of Castile as cowards and as unworthy of being magistrates of a brave and generous nation; another abolishes the tribunal of the inquisition; another reduces the number of convents existing in Spain to one-third, and permits the regular ecclesiastics, who wish to live as secular clergy, to leave their convents, and who shall receive a pension; another abolishes all foedal rights; another suppresses the barriers existing between the several provinces.

All these, as well as other decrees, are closed by an imperial address to the people, in which, Napoleon, after representing the good he has already conferred, or still has in reserve for them, concludes as follows:

"But if all my efforts are useless, and if you do not answer my confidence, it will remain to me only to treat you as a conquered province, and to place my brother upon another throne. I will then put the crown of Spain upon my own head and I shall know how to make it be respected by the wicked; for God has given me the strength and will necessary to surmount all obstacles."

Late dates from Sweden indicate a probable change in the conduct of the king of Sweden.

A disgraceful riot has lately taken place at New-Haven, Connecticut. On the 4th inst. a revenue cutter, commanded by capt. Lee, captured and took into New Haven a sloop, which had gone out of Milford Harbor in violation of the embargo laws, by which act she became forfeited to the U. S. On the 7th, in the afternoon, a number of men assembled, by force drove the crew from the cutter, and took possession of her prize, carried her into the stream, and burnt her. As the burning a vessel is by the laws of Connecticut *Arson*, the case will doubtless be laid before the grand jury, then in session at New-Haven.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.

The court gazette contains the following intelligence from Constantinople.

"On the 14th, 15th, and 16th November there was a revolution at Continople accompanied with some bloody scenes; a superior number of the Janissaries attacked the Seimens.—When the Grand Vizir Baraictar saw that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire to his magazine of gun-powder and blew himself up. The deposed Sultan must also have been killed.

"The 16th Nov. a great part of Contentinople, the ships of the Porte and the Hyppodrome, were a prey to the flames.

10th—The part of the new Grand Vizir Mustapha Baraictar is terminated. Since the 29th of July last, the day on which Selim the III. was murdered and Mustapha his successor was dethroned and shut up in the Seraglio, Mustapha enjoyed an unbounded power, & governed the Ottomon Empire under the name of Mahmud II, whom he had raised to the throne. His intrepidity, joined with the strong and vigorous measures which he took, re-established order and tranquility throughout all the provinces. He kept the Pachas in obedience, wrested from the Janissaries, who had so often arrogated te themselves the right of raising and deposing the Sultans at their pleasure, their ancient privileges; and he was firmly resolved upon putting the whole Turkish army by degrees upon the footing of European troops, by draughting them into the Nizami gedid. The difficult & dangerous part of reformer among a people who detest all novelty & every thing foreign, has cost him his life. A courier who arrived here on the 8th from Constantinople, has brought the following news.

"On the 14th Nov. all the orts (regiments) of the Janissaries, reinforced by those which were encamped in the environs of Constantinople, rose and fell upon the Seimens and partizans of the Grand Vizir. They fought in all the streets of Constantinople. The Seimens for along time, made a vigorous resistance, but were at length overpowered. The next day the Janissiaries scaled the high walls of the Seraglio. The Grand Vizir caused Mustapha IV, who was confined in it, to be strangled; and in order not to fall alive into the hands of his enemies, he blew himself up with gun-powder, of which he always kept a large provision in his palace.

"The 16th, when the courier set off from Constantinople, every thing was in the greatest confusion; a violent conflagration was spread through the city; and during the whole of the following night, the courier perceived in the horizon a light from which it migh be concluded that even at that time the fire was not yet extinguished.

"It is not positively known what is become of the Sultan Mahmud; on the 16th different rumors were afloat concerning him."

This news immediately raised the price of cotton, because it is possible, and even likely, that under the present circumstances, merchants will no longer enjoy the same liberty as formerly for the conveyance of goods.

(Journal de l'Empire.)

ALGIERS, Nov. 21.

Extract of an authentic letter, brought direct to Marseilles by an American vessel.

For some time past the greatest tranquility reigned in this country. The return of the troops from Constantine to Algiers, had not occasioned the disturbances that were apprehended; but it was a deceitful calm, the forerunner of a storm. On the 7th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, the soldiers met in their barracks, and after a short deliberation, they sent a deputation to the palace of the regency for the purpose of killing the Dey Achmet-Pacha. Upon arriving at the palace, the deputies desired the guard and all persons belonging to the Dey's household to withdraw, under pain of sharing the same fate which was reserved for him. This menace produced the desired effect; every one withdrew. The Dey fled to a terrace of his palace; whence he reached the roof of a neighboring house. But his assassins pursued him from house to house, and overtook him upon the roof of a Jew's house, where they killed him with a musket shot, a few paces from my habitation. They cut off his head, and threw his body into the street, after having horribly mutilated it.

Immediately after this bloody execution, the soldiery assembled for the purpose of electing and proclaiming a new Dey. Their choice fell upon a certain Aly, surnamed Kodja, who during several years was guardian of a mosque. This revolution was terminated in less than two hours. Nobody was molested, except the father of Achmet-Pacha, his wife and his first Biscary. These three individuals were thrown into prison. The alarm, which at first was general throughout the whole town, because the people were ignorant of the intention of the conspirators, was not of long duration. At one o'clock in the afternoon, *the consuls of the foreign powers repaired to the palace in order to compliment the new Dey.* I myself attended this audience with many other spectators.

The following are the causes which are assigned for this sudden revolution:

During the three years of his reign, Achmet-Pacha had made away with a great number of Turks of the first distinction, who were members of the Regency, and with a much more considerable number of the inferior class. He appeared to have formed a design of weakening and perhaps even of destroying the authority of the Turks, in order to raise the power of the Moors. The fears which were entertained upon this score redoubled, especially when he was seen to favor the escape of his Dragoman, a relation of his wife's, who fled to Gibraltar with a great treasure, after having committed crimes the least of which would have sufficed to induce the Dey to cause a Turk to be strangled.

All the individuals who formed the ministry of the former Dey, except the Minister of the marine, were banished to Bleda, a town in the interior of the country, 25 miles from Algiers. On the day of his installation, Aly formed a new ministry, the members of which he took from among the lower classes of the army. They were all men without education and without the least personal consideration. The public rumor soon accused them of having divided among themselves the spoils of the dismissed ministers, which spoils according to custom, ought to have been confiscated for the public treasury. These suspicions brought on a second revolt, which broke out on the 11th of this month.

The soldiers loudly demanded the expulsion of the new ministers, and appeared at the same time disposed to sack the town. All the shops were shut, and all the doors barricaded. The Divan, who were assembled in the palace, at length contrived to make an arrangement with the mutineers, by virtue of which the new ministers were dismissed, banished and replaced by more worthy men.

On the morning of the 16th Nov. there was a new alarm, It was generally rumored that the soldiers had resolved upon pillaging the town, on account of their not having received the pecuniary gratification which is usually given to them at the accession of each new Dey. The Divan being again assembled, stilled this storm; nevertheless we continue here to live in a state of the greatest uneasiness. *Journal de l'Empire.*

Baltimore, March 16.

The rates of insurance the on vessels cleared this day, we are informed, have been from 5 to 7 1-2 per ct.

Philadelthhia, March 13.

Yesterday morning Mr. Parish of this city opened a policy at the coffee house, 50 per cent. premium to *insure a free trade with England and her dependencies* by the 15th of next April. He done has $10,000 on this policy. This circumstance has caused considerable speculation in the mercantile circles, as Mr. Parish is a man of considerable property and respectability.

New-York, March 16.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Batavian, Tilliettas, in 60 days from Rochelle. She sailed from thence on the 14th of Jan. and on the 16th was captured by the British frigate Comet, and had all her newspapers taken away. One of the passengers informs us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, in which one of the British armies was engaged, who were defeated with the loss of from 15 to 17,000 killed.

We are further informed by one of the passengers, that Joseph Bonaparte was again crowned king of Spain at Madrid about the 8th of Dec.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was reported that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle on the 12th of Jan. that there had been an engagement in Spain, which was said to have taken place about the 18th of Dec. and it was reported that 16,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners—making in the whole exactly the number of English troops in Spain. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, was not even believed in France; and the account was not confirmed on the 14th, the day the vessel sailed.

In the course of a few days previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen 15 per ct. at Bordeaux, in consequence of accounts received from America.

The British prize-master on board the Batavian further informs us, that previous to her capture, a British cutter arrived off Rochefort from England, bringing London papers to the 9th or 10th of Jan. that he read one of the 9th, which stated that the new expedition to Spain under Sir Arthur Wallesley, had been relinquished; but that another expedition, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates, were fitting out at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres. In these papers no mention was made of the king's indisposition or the appointment of a regency. The prize master adds, that the French were successful in Spain; that on or about the 5th Jan. they took possession of Ferrol; and that the British were retreating towards Vigo, where 4 frigates and 50 transports were waiting to carry them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea-coast. He heard nothing of a battle between the French and English.

From New Orlean Papers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1809.

SIR,

I must request the favor of you to make public the following extract from the copy of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury's instructions to you, dated December 9. 1808

"All vessels whatever, American, *Foreign*, or even *Spanish*, should, for the present, and until you are further instructed, be prevented from proceeding above New Orleans, excepting only such vessels sent by the Spanish government with supplies for Baton Rouge, as may receive a special permission from Governor Claiborne, in the same manner as the Spanish government permits us to proceed to our settlement on the Mobile."

I have been overwhelmed with complaints and remonstrances, and should wish the public to know where the grievance (if any) originated. I shall, in future, adhere strictly to the order.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

D. PORTER.

WM. BROWN, Esq. Collector.

NOTICE—Commanders of merchant vessels, who are determined to pass the United State's armed vessels, without shewing their colours, are hereby informed, that if an attempt of that nature is made, it will be attributed to some concealed motive, which I shall consider it the duty of every officer to endeavor to detect, by the most rigid examination.—Therefore they will be compelled to heave to an anchor along side every United State's armed vessel they may meet on this station, until an examination is made.

It will be the cause of much regret to me, if merchants should suffer the obstinacy of their captains.

D. PORTER.

The brig Carolina, captain Flagg, bound for Charleston, was taken possession of on Wednesday last, at point la Hache, by captain Reed, of gunboat No. 18, for not hoisting his colors; and they are bringing her back to this city.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

THE very flattering encouragement the Subscriber has met with from a number of Gentlemen of the highest respectability and talent, among whom he has the honor to name the *President* of the *United States* and *Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill* of New York—has induced him respectfully to announce to the Public, his determination to commence the establishment of a NATIONAL MUSEUM, connected with a GALLERY of PORTRAITS, in the city of *Washington*, where a Building well calculated for the purpose is now preparing.

The great and obvious utility of such an institution at the seat of the National Government, it is presumed will strike every liberal and enlightened mind in so forcible a manner as to render any further detail in the present instance unnecessary.

C. BOYLE.

March 20—3t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the third day of March inst. I am ready to receive, until the 10th day of April next, separate proposals in writing, for the supply of such articles of Stationary, as may be necessary for the service of the said House, until the 4th of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and also, the like Proposals for the execution of all the Printing business of the said House, and for the supply of Fuel during the same time. The several species of Stationery, Printing and Fuel wanted, are subjoined to this advertisement, and the proposals must be accompanied with the names and residence of sufficient securities for performance.

PATRICK MAGRUDER, *Clerk to the House of Representatives.*

STATIONERY WANTED.

Letter Paper, hot pressed, vellum, extra large,
Do. plain,
Folio Post, wove and plain,
Medium size for engrossing,
Foolscap, } PER REAM.
Ready made Pens and Quills, per hundred,
Best Dutch Red Wax,
Best Black do.
Red Wafers,
Common Black Sand, } PER POUND.
Inks and Sands (glass) per pair,
Wafer Boxes and Pounce boxes
Half pint phials, with corks,
Low priced Folders,
Lead Pencils,
Red and white tape, in pieces,
Silk taste, or narrow ribbon, } PER DOZEN.
Ink of the best quality, per gallon,
Indian Rubbers, per bottle,
Parchment in skins, per dozen, completely dressed and pounced for use, 28 by 32 inches,
Office Pen-Knives,

The supply of these articles must embrace a possible demand to the value of three thousand five hundred or four thousand dollars for each of the sessions in the Congress.

It is desirable that specimens of Paper, Quills, Parchment and Wax should accompany the proposals. A security equal to sixteen thousand dollars will be required.

PRINTING WANTED.

Plain work, octavo, 300 impressions of each sheet,
Bills folio, numbered, per line, in sheet or half sheet,
Figure work, Rule & Figure work, Table work, } In octavo, & in folio, same number of impressions.
Folding and Stitching, per hundred, for any number of documents exceeding three half sheets, and thence to twenty half sheets, and upwards,
Book-binding in boards, —— in calf, —— in sheep, } Per volume, folio & octavo, marked and lettered.

In every instance the Printer supplies the paper as well as the work, duly folded and stitched, and no possible delay is to occur in the daily execution and delivery of the work, so that in all cases where it is practicable, the document ordered to be printed on any given day, may be ready for delivery the next morning, at the hour to which the House stands adjourned. The proposals must specify the ratio of decrease in the price for printing any number of impressions greater than the usual number of three hundred, and not exceeding five thousand.

No extra allowance will be made for working on Sundays, hollidays, or after night; these must be considered by the contractor in the price per sheet. The contract must embrace a possible amount of work, during the sessions of the Congress equal to twenty-thousand dollars, and the security required will be to the amount of forty-thousand dollars.

FUEL WANTED.

The supply of the next Congress will require three hundred Cords of good sound Hickory wood, to be delivered, sawed, packed and measured in the public cellar of the Capitol, at the expense of the contractor. One hundred and fifty cords to be delivered on or before the first day of October next; the remaining one hundred and fifty cords, must be delivered on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ten. A proportion of the purchase money will be advanced on giving sufficient security for the performance of the contract.

PATRICK MAGRUDER, Clk. H. of R. of the U. States.

March 1—3w

PUBLIC SALE AT AUCTION,
(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

WILL be sold at the residence of Mrs HAMILTON on Capitol Hill on *Friday* the 24th inst. sundry articles of Household Furniture, consisting of beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. A Carriage and Harness and a pair of Horses; a second hand Hack Carriage, and excellent Horse for carriage or saddle, and a thorough bred Horse by Cliffden three years old; also a Cart, some Hogs, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale to begin at 11 o'clock. The terms to be made known on the day of sale.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auct.

March 20—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, appointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late Samuel Hepburn, esq. of Prince George's county, will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, in the town of Upper Malborough, part of the real estate of the said deceased, being part of two tracts or parcels of land called Maiden's Dowry and Grey Eagle, enlarged, containing three hundred and ninety two acres. This land is situate in Prince George's county, directly on the mail road leading from the city of Annapolis, through Queen Anne and Upper Malborough to the city of Washington and Alexandria; is distant from the two latter places about ten miles, and about five miles from Upper Marlborough, and adjoins those two fertile and well known farms in said county, called the Wood Yard and Mellwood. It is well adapted to the production of tobacco, and all kinds of grain, and has a sufficient quantity of rail timber and fire wood to support two such farms. The terms of sale are twelve months credit, the purchaser 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 on 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 which the said Samuel Hepburn had in the said lands.

TRUEMAN TYLER, *Trustee.*

N. B. The creditors of the said Samuel Hepburn, are requested to lodge their claims, with the vouchers therefor, in the Chancery office. within two months from the day of sale.

March 20—w3t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LEft their work on the 27th February from the subscriber's plantation near Bryan Town, Charles county, two Negro lads, one by the name of STEPHEN and the other AMBROWS; they are black; Stephen is about 5 feet 5 inches high—Ambrows about 5 feet 6 inches. Their cloathing was the same which was white country cloth double wove jacket and trowsers, blue broad cloth under jackets—they likely will continue together as they went off together.

Also one by the name of RAFE, left his work on the 28th February, and clothing as the others, all to that of his under jacket which was white. Rafe is a yellow black with a scar under his left eye; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high; he stole my horse, saddle, and bridle last July, and was apprehended at Queen Anne. Neither of them took a hat; they are brothers, and probably together, as I am sure it was a concerted thing between them. Whoever brings them home or secures them in jail, so that I get them will be entitled to the above reward including the legal fee, or TEN Dollars for either of them, the legal fee included.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

March 20—w4t

BY Virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on the 8th day of April next on the premises at the hour of 12 o'clock, all the Estate, right, title, claim and interest of the late *Philip Fitzhugh*, deceased, of in and to the one moiety of the Adelphi Mills, land & appurtenances thereunto belonging, containing about thirty and a half acres of Land; also the whole of from 27 to 30 acres of Land with the appurtenances being part of Elizabeths Delight, lying in Prince Georges county on the North West Branch.

The terms of sale are cash.

JOSEPH L. SCHOLFIELD, Trustee.

3d month 17th, 1809.—3w

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY,
No. 2.

POSITIVELY commences drawing on the 12th of April next.

Present price of Tickets,

Whole Tickets		$ 8 50
Half	do.	4 25
Quarter	do.	2 25
Eight	do.	1 12 1-2

Tickets at the New York prices from *G. & R. Waits' (truely) fortunate Lottery Office* may be had of JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown; where a regular check book of the drawings will be kept, and adventurers in the Lottery may obtain the earliest information of their success gratis.

*** Letters post paid containing bank notes shall be promptly attended to and distant adventurers advised of the success.

Georgetown, March 20th 1809—6t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county and state of Md. letters of administration on the Personal Estate of RICHARD BOND, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county and state of Md at or before the 13th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of January 1809.

REBECCA WHITE BOND, Executrix

January 20—w6mUG

CARPENTERS, LABORERS, & TIMBER, wanted at the Washington Bridge. Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the Bridge.

March 1—10t.