NEW YORK, August 15.

The brig Mount Vernon was sent into N. York on Friday last by the Chesapeake frigate, captain Decatur. She was from Providence, bound to Antigua, and was taken near Montog, with *a cargo of flour and provisions on board.*

It was the brig Mount Vernon, not Montezuma, that was sent into this port on Friday last by the Chesapeake. She had cleared out from a port in Rhode Island, with lumber as it was supposed, but it was afterwards discovered that she was deeply laden with provisions.—The captain of the brig made his escape from the city on Saturday morning.

Captain Austen from Halifax, informs that in consequence of the receipt of two thousand barrels of flour from Quebec, it has fallen from fourteen to eleven dollars.

The ship John, captain Bullock, from Providence, R. I. laden with provisions, for Havanna, was captured on Tuesday night, between Block Island and Grey Head, by the frigate Chesapeake, commodore Decatur, for a violation of the embargo law, who ordered her to this port for adjudication, where she arrived on Sunday evening.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierres, (Mart,) dated July 19.

"It is now nearly a month since the bakers have been ordered to issue no bread, except to sick persons or nurses, on the certificate of the physicians. Some small quantities of flour have been introduced from Dominique, St. Luca, &c. though of inferior quality, & sold as 45 to 50 dollars per barrel. The effect of the embargo have been felt in this as well as in most of the other colonies. Its continuation will, I fear, be attended with much more serious evils."

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MR. LEWIS,

I observed in your paper of the 13th inst. a piece inviting the public attention to a transaction (as there stated) of a most extraordinary complexion relative to the ship BEAVER and the Mandarin. If the author of the piece will please to give his name, and if he is not prejudiced against every act of the administration, nor enfluenced by envy arising from jealousy, he shall receive a statement of facts relative to the transaction in question, which will relieve him from the anxiety under which he appears to labour for the honor of the government, and the reputation of all concerned.—He shall be convinced that the government has not been surprised in granting the permission; and that the reputation of those concerned cannot in the slightest degree be affected.

By giving the above a place in your paper, you will much oblige, sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

New-York, August 15, 1808.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, lately holden at Columbia, *Eli Whitney* recovered 2000 dollars damages of Isaiah Carter, and 1500 of one Gachet, for infringing a right vested in him by patent, "*for a new and useful improvement in the mode of Ginning Cotton.*"

The following vessels have been seized, and trial will be had at Wiscasset, 6th September next. The schooner Parrot, S. Webber, of Newburyport, laden with bricks and beef; and brig Agenoria, Hammond, of Bristol, (R. I.) laden with boards, pickled fish, gunpowder, and elephant's teeth: sloop Gleaner, of Buckstown; and brig Sukey, of Lynn, with sundry articles not included in her manifest; seized and libelled by Josiah Hook, Esq. collector of the port and district of Penobscot, for breach of the embargo laws of the United States—also the sloop Sally, of Freeport, and cargo, consisting of codfish, soap, butter, candles, bacon, flour, beef, pork, bread, boards, and shingles; seized by Isaac Isley, Esq. collector of the district of Portland and Falmouth, for an alledged breach of the United States laws.

An eastern paper calculates the loss of Massachusetts by the embargo, at *ten million, eight hundred thousand dollars* a year.

Query—Does the actual value of the exports of Massachusetts, in former years, amount to so much as is here ignorantly stated to be a LOSS?

Pub. Adver.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, (N. S.) received in Portland, dated June 23d.

"We just begin to feel the effects of the embargo; there are many families without a mouthful of bread or potatoes, in this township as well as other parts of the province. We have been told that there would be a plenty of provisions *smuggled*, but that is stopped.—A great quantity has been shipped from Halifax and here to the West Indies, and in addition that a number of troops have lately arrived, so that not a barrel can be purchased in Halifax. Potatoes one dollar per bushel. There are three tenders in the harbour after men—the British consul in Boston has lately sent 45 men here—it is almost impossible for a man to escape being taken up in this province, as a pass is demanded of every traveller, and heavy penalties are laid on any that entertains a man without examination. The infamous *col. Burr*, has lately arrived from New-York, and is going to England—he has *breakfasted* with the governor—it appears unaccountable to us, that the governor should take notice of such a character."

EXTRACT TO THE AURORA EDITOR.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) AUG. 8, 1808.

"Within thirty miles of this town there are thirty-two cotton mills, containing 11,704 spindles; they will hold when full of machinery, 28,220—there are seven more erecting, which it is contemplated will contain 14,200—one of the last 7 measures 211 feet by 40, three and a half stories in height, and to contain ten thousand spindles—two of the first mentioned, are built of stone, and measures each 150 by 27, and 122 by 37 three stories in height, and will contain about 7000. The whole number of mills already erected and erecting, with those for which preparation is now making, will contain 42,500, and from calculation predicated upon the past increase with the prospect before us, there is reason to believe, that in the course of eighteen months, there may be moving in this small part of the United States, fifty thousand spindles.—This spirit for manufacturing is not confined to us alone. Cotton mills are fitting up, and new ones erecting in various parts of the New-England states, which render it highly probable, that (with the patronage of government) we shall soon be able to supply our market with the different kinds of cotton cloths, which we have now to transport the raw material three thousand miles to have manufactured.

"On Tuesday last the republicans of this state met in grand convention, and agreed unanimously to support Mr. Wilbour, and Jona. Russell, esq. for representatives in congress.

"Mr. Russell is a gentleman of superior natural talents, to which he has added the scholar and the gentleman.—Inclosed is an oration of his composition which if you have not met with before, I thing you must admire it."

A gentleman who has occasion to travel a considerable distance, has remarked that the buildings of houses, barns, shops, &c. is carried on, this year generally, throughout the country, to a [illegible] than ever was in any former year. A new spring is also given to manufactures. Associations are forming for that purpose—subscriptions encouraged, factories established—labor saving machines multiplied and improved. Although many hands are withdrawn from the ocean, there is employment enough for them on the land; so that, tho' labor is as it ought to be, cheaper, it is not unemployed here, as it is in England of late. Home made cloths are coming into use and into fashion among us; economy is growing more reputable, to the great satisfaction of reflecting men, especially the heads of large families, who, in years past, have incurred heavy expenses from a prevailing taste for extravagance. These are some of the effects of a suspension of trade, occasioned by the unprecedented and unprovoked aggressions of the belligerent powers upon neutrals commerce, in consequence of which our government were compelled to lay an embargo—Should the belligerents persevere, any considerable time, in their system of maritime interdictions, we shall become more independent of them, as to manufactures, than their infatuated ministers are aware of—good is growing out of evil; and the effects will be felt for a series of years to come. By the examination of witnesses before the house of commons, in the latter part of March, it appeared there was a most distressing diminution of the employment of manufacturers and decrease of the English commerce, occasioned by their interdictory orders against neutrals. Their immediate distress was tenfold as great as ours—and the tendency was to their ruin, whereas it is our improvement and more perfect independence. The wisdom, as well as the necessity of the embargo, is growing more manifest every day, and the measure is accordingly rising in popularity. It will bear the test of examination and experience.

Pittsfield Sun.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.

A singular circumstance.—On Thursday last, the FOURTH OF AUGUST, (the day on which a murder was committed on the Exchange) a boy was carrying thro' State-street in a wheelbarrow a number of books tied in a large bundle; at the moment he arrived *at the spot where the murder was committed*, the cord broke, and all the books fell into the treet. The spectators on observing the disaster of the boy came to his assistance, and on examining the books they were found to be—SELRIDGE'S TRIAL, and his own *ex parte* defence!!!

Query—Whether the *cord* would have given way if it had been round his —— *instead* of the books?

N. B.—The truth of the above can be attested by competent witnesses.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, dated July 12.

"Nothing of moment has recently occurred here. Our Indian neighbours appear to be peaceably disposed. The famous PROPHET has fixed his head quarters on the Wabash, between this and fort Wayne. He and his adherents at present disavow having any hostile views. They have abandoned entirely the use of ardent spirits, and declare they are not ashamed to till the ground. The followers of this prophet are certainly run mad with strange notions of religion.—He is to be here in a short time; we may then form a more correct opinion of his principles and views."

It was *proved on oath* before the British House of commons, since their orders of council of November, 1807, that insurance of American ships and cargoes, to the continent of Europe, *against British captures only*, had risen to 90 guineas on the 100*l.* sterling, which is 94*l.* 10*s.* on the 100*l.*—Such are the fatal effects of these British orders *to confiscate* our property. Yet unwise and wicked men condemn the embargo, and *pretend* it is produced by French Influence. These inconsiderate or bad men have much to answer for to their injured country. They condemn the only means of our temporal salvation, and would destroy the men, who have devised and enacted those means.

We are indebted to a Mercantile friend in this city for the following extracts of letters from Liverpool by the ship Liberty. We can assure our readers that the writers of them are gentlemen of the first respectabillity & well acquainted with the present situation as well as the commercial relations of England. The necessity of resisting the orders in council, if we wished to preserve the character of an Independent Nation, is frankly acknowledged by all well informed merchants and public men who are not absolutely devoted to or in the pay of the British Government. Shall we then much longer have the columns of our federal journals loaded with reproaches against our Government for adopting one of the best and soundest measures which it was possible to adopt in the situation in which our country was placed by the injustice of the belligerent powers.

Press.

"Nothing could exceed the folly, the selfishness and the injustice of the late orders in council as extending to America. *Had she submitted to them she would have justly forfeited all claim to character and independence.* The novel plan of an embargo appears to me the most wise, efficacious and dignified measure she could adopt and I earnestly hope it will be justified in the result."

Extract of another letter.

"I have purposely avoided touching on the politics of your country and my own as it would lead to too long a discussion, nor do I like to say what I cannot say without feeling myself humiliated as a member of the society in which I live. I will only remark that *if your government perseveres in the wise, temporate, and effectual measures which it has already adopted* it will not only preserve itself from the calamities of war but will set a new and most useful example to the rest of the world"

Dem. Press.

At a regular quarterly meeting of the "*First Baltimore Volunteer Company of the 39th Regiment*," held on Monday, the 8th August, 1808, members generally present; amongst other proceedings, was the following, to wit:

Whereas *Jonathan Meredith*, adjutant to the 39th Regiment, Maryland Militia, on the 4th day of July last, at a public military repast, drank a toast in the following words, viz.

"*Damnation to Democracy.*"

As the said toast is derogatory to the government of the United States of America, which is of a federal, republican democratical form, and we the citizens and participators of said government, are by the said toasts defamed and vilified in a shameful and unofficer like manner, therefore.

Resolved unanimously, That we the members of the first volunteer company in the said Regiment will not muster in Battalion or Regiment, while Jonathan Meredith acts as adjutant, as we are determined not to be commanded by an officer that behaves in such an indecorous, ungentlemanly and un-officer like manner.

Attest,

JOHN SKELTON, Sec'y.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the perusal of the petition given in this days paper as adopted by the federalists of Boston, our readers will see with regret what may be effected by artifice and intrigue in a country where, thanks to the blessings of a republican administration, the press and tongue are equally unshackled. They will see to what lengths a party struggling to regain the reins of government, may be led. The plot ripens apace; in a few weeks we shall be overwhelmed with effusions of the junto which was, previous to the late adjournment of Congress, employed in copying and forwarding petitions from "the poor fishermen" of Massachusetts.

Are we called upon to prove that this proceeding is the result of a preconcerted electioneering plan?

When the embargo had been laid by the concurrent voice of more than two-thirds of the American people, speaking through their Representatives, the federalists commenced a new course. An election was approaching in the state of Massachusetts. An honorable course was pursued to influence that election. Mr. Pickering was selected as the actor, to compose in secrecy an epistle, which will be remembered so long as the name of Pickering shall be enrolled on the annals of fame, as an tissue of malignity and misrepresentation. This was promulgated in the state of Massachusetts, intentionally, so late as to preclude the possibility of a reply previous to the election. Exertions unequalled on any former occasion, was used to disseminate the letter into every quarter of the state and of the United States.

In connection with this, a philippic was pronounced in the House of Representatives by a member from New-York, accusing the government of which he was a member of the vilest crime—of no less than being under the influence of a foreign government. This speech appeared, somewhat decorated, in a Philadelphia print, so soon after it was spoken, that it must have been sent hence the very day of its delivery: and the author triumphed abroad whilst, on the very theatre of the outrage, he was sufficiently punished by the contempt with which he was received by his colleagues in legislation. This speech, however, found its way into every public print; and of the several very able sheeches of castigation and reply, it is believed that *not one* was published in any federal paper.

In connection with this also, speeches were delivered by other federal members, but particularly one by Mr. Key, which was instantly committed to the press, and with the greatest expedition and zeal dispersed throughout the country and published in every federal paper. That this speech contained many manifest misrepresentations it is believed we have already proven in our remarks on it. Many able and argumentative speeches were made in reply to this and others; of which we confidently say not one has been republished in any federal paper.

In one of the speeches alluded to, however, it was prophetically said that petition upon petition would be presented for the repeal of the embargo.

The prediction is fulfilled; the plot is ripe. Since the adjournment of Congress, indefatigable has been the pen flowing with gall, & unwearied the tongue in the work of detraction. Various have been the modes and innumerable the repetitions of abuse and crimination of the administration.

The stale cant of French partiality or influence, which had been supposed to have been consigned to the tomb with the defeat of federalism in 1800, has been resuscitated. Do they who lead the cry believe it? No. Why is it circulated? It is known that foreign influence is justly dreaded by our citizens as the worst of evils; and therefore is it made the watchword of federalism, and held up *in terrorem* till those who commenced the cry almost believe it.

Did the leading federalists really regret the measure of the embargo? No, they rejoiced at it, & were loud in their exultations the very day after that on which the law was passed. They thought they saw in prospect, federalism remounting the ladder of OFFICE, by means of a measure which operating somewhat on the immediate pecuniary interest of our citizens, might produce a temporary change in politics, which they depended on their ingenuity to prolong.

The Essex junto immediately commenced its operations. This jacobine club of Massachusetts has not ceased from its labor. Inferior clubs or juntos have been established in different parts of the United States. The fish petitions of Massachusetts, coming from different parts of the state to Congress, all bore the same stamp. They proceeded from one source.* From the same source, and from no other will proceed the addresses for the suspension of the embargo. It is impossible for the most credulous to believe that the junto have any idea that their petitions will have any effect. Before any tolerable number can be collected, one month will expire; and from thence to the meeting of the direct Representatives of the people, but four or five weeks will intervene.

It remains to be seen whether the people of Massachusetts (for the state is at bottom republican) will suffer themselves to be deluded by the schemes of a few artful men, who to elevate their friends and "save the people from their own worst enemies, themselves," would destroy the very fabric which secures them from the raging storm.

It becomes a serious question also, whether it is not a duty incumbent on every good citizen, from a respect to the dignity of his country, to protest against being considered as one of those who, to favor one foreign government in preference to another, would paralize his own?

BOSTON TOWN MEETING.

On the 9th inst. agreeably to a notification for the purpose, a meeting was held in the town of Boston, to consider of the propriety of petitioning for an immediate repeal of the embargo.—After considerable debate, the following petition was agreed to by a large majority;

To the President of the United States.

The inhabitants of the town of Boston, in legal town meeting assembled, beg leave respectfully to represent:—

That uniformly influenced by a sense of patriotism and a respect for the constituted authorities of their country, they have sustained without opposition or complaint, the embarrassment and losses arising from the existing Embargo on the vessels and export trade of the United States, and they trust, that the history of the revolutionary war, and the annals of the present government, will furnish ample testimony of their readiness to make any personal sacrifices, and to endure any privations, which the public welfare may truly require:

That they are fully aware of the indispensable necessity of supporting, at all times, the laws enacted by the government of their choice.—Under this impression they have refrained from expressing the wishes they most sensibly feel for the removal of the embargo; and but for the great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of our foreign relations, they would yet silently wait for the meeting of Congress, in the hope of obtaining from that honorable body, relief from the pressure of this great calamity, which bears with peculiar weight on the Eastern states.

Denied by nature those valuable and luxuriant staples which constitute the riches of the South, they necessarily owe much of their prosperity, under the blessing of Heaven, to their own enterprize and industry on the ocean. It is therefore a duty, as well as a right, to avail themselves of every fair occasion which offers for procuring the removal of the existing restraints upon their maritime commerce, more especially when this may be effected in a mode consistent with the laws and policy by which they are imposed.

They therefore pray that the *Embargo*, in whole or in part, may be suspended, according to the powers vested in the President by the Congress of the United States: and if any doubt should exist of the competency of those powers, they would humbly request, that Congress may be convened as early as possible, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

It was then voted, that the selectmen, in behalf of the town, transmit the petition to the President of the United States.

At Newburyport, Mass. a meeting of federalists held for the purpose, has adopted a petition to the President to suspend the embargo. A meeting was about to be held for the same purpose at Portsmouth.

The northern federal prints have lately been filled with abuse of the Executive for sending Captain Haley, (whose character is indecently traduced) as a messenger to convey dispatches to Europe. Of the character of Captain Haley we know nothing; but the editors of the federal prints must excuse us from giving full credence to all that they say, after the specimens which we have seen of their liability to pervert the most honorable actions and motives in others. Whatever Captain Haley's character may be, he is employed but as a messenger, as one to fetch and carry; and his appointment, if it may be so called, was certainly too trivial to require a minute investigation of all the transactions of his life. His being chosen by Mr. Armstrong to bring his dispatches, is an evidence of his having been deemed by him a trust-worthy man; and a proper discretion and fidelity is all that is required of a messenger. The continued disturbance made and the many *hundreds of columns* which have been occupied with this subject, furnish a strong evidence of the weakness of the cause attempted to be supported by it, from its friends attaching importance to matters of so light import. *Nat. Intel.*

* In a debate in the House of Representatives at their late session, Mr. D. R. Williams, in allusion to the fish petitions, thus expressed himself:—"Those petitions from the fishermen are well understood to be the result of a deliberate electioneering plan." Other members spoke to the same effect.

Of this charge it is believed that no denial or refutation was made.