kinds will of course, feel an immediate effect. Tar has dropped in London full 4s per barrel; on the 2d instant a sale of quantity, per the American Eagle, was effected here at 44s; at that time the news from Spain, and of the peaceable inclination of Russia, was not known. At the present moment we do not suppose sales of naval stores could be effected at all.

"The very abundant crop we may expect, and the fineness of the weather, will tend to keep the prices of corn and wheat down, unless large quantities should be exported to Spain and Portugal; and from what lord Hawkesbury said, in answer to lord Holland, the other night in the House of lords, we suppose that it is intended to rescind the orders in council, as far as respect those two countries, and indeed we hope the power of France will be so curtailed as to induce the ministry to rescind them *altogether*; and we think it likely.

"A very great demand has existed for some time for tobacco, and prices got up exceedingly high."

"FROM LONDON, July 9.

"Cotton goods have risen from 10 to 20 per cent; and all kinds in great demand—ashes and cotton have fallen; flaxseed no sale. The people of England in high spirits—and looking forward to events of glorious import.

—

LONDON, July 6.

GEN. DUPONT'S ARMY

It is stated in some of the letters which have been received from Spain, that the Patriots made use of an excellent *ruse de guerre* in their attack upon Gen. Dupont. A part of the force that attacked that Gen. was composed of Regular Troops, and before the action commenced they changed cloaths with the peasants, and others, who formed the remainder of the Army. This artifice, it is stated, was completely successful for Gen. Dupont directed his principal efforts against those whom, from their uniform, he took to be regular troops, and had taken very few precautions against those from whom he considered [illegible] The consequence was, that his army was thrown into confusion, and completely defeated.

July 8.

We have not heard that the dispatches confirm the intelligence of Dupont having been attacked and defeated in the Sierra Morena; on the contrary, it was reported in our fleet, that he had passed the Sierra Morena and pushed his advanced posts almost to Cordova. If Dupont has pushed on to Cordova, it should seem as if his intentions were to attempt advancing to Seville. The patriots, aware of this intention, are sending their force to arrest his progress; they have in Andalusia 60,000 already enrolled, of whom 15,000 are regulars; their head quarters are at Carmona, about 20 miles from Seville, and their advanced post at Ecija. But some persons doubt the truth of the report of Dupont having relinquished the strong position of the Sierra Morena and advanced on Cordova; for his force never was rated higher in the French papers than 20,000 and probably does not amount to more than two thirds of that number. He could not expect with that force to make head against the whole patriot strength of Andalusia.

SWEDEN.

A messenger arrived on Saturday with dispatches from sir John Moore.—He brings intelligence that sir John Moore continued at Stockholm on the 28th ult. The British troops continued embarked on Saturday se'nnight. The nature of the dispatches have not transpired, but they are understood to be of great importance, as the messenger came home in an extra packet, and his dispatches were of such urgency, as not to admit of his waiting to bring the mail due on that day. The manner in which the northern war appears to linger, gives much credit to the reports which have prevailed through the week of another coalition against France.

This idea appears to have taken its rise from the following articles in the Vienna Gazette, dated June 8.

"VIENNA, June 8.

"It is observed, that the exchange of couriers with the first courts of Europe is more frequent than formerly. It appears as if important affairs are under consideration; for on the 14th a great conference is to be held, at which the Archdukes are to preside and all the governors of hereditary dominions, who are now here are to be present. The result of the assembly is to be laid before his majesty on his arrival.—Last night the archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions, have caused a strong sensation, and gives occasion to many secrets among the ministers of the different courts residing here. Baron Th[illegible] gone, known by his influence in state affairs after the death of the minister of state prince Kaunitz, who afterwards removed from court, is now returned to one of our suburbs.

According to the German papers, the greatest activity prevails in the recruiting of the Austrian armies; and a sort of military reform is announced. The whole army is in imitation of the French, divided into ten divisions, three of which are commanded by Archdukes of the imperial house. On the 9th ult. the government issued a proclamation for raising an army of reserve for the defence of the monarchy, at the same time taking care to boast of the friendly relation of Austria towards all the powers of the continent.

Some private letters from Holland mention a report of France having declared war against Austria. If Bonaparte feels that he cannot succeed against Austria, in order to afford him some pretext for withdrawing his troops from Spain.

Insurrection in France.—We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence, taken from the Guernsey Gazette of the 25th of June, viz. that the last letters received from the coast of France, states that an insurrection had broken out of a most formidable nature, all the operations of which had been concealed till 55,000 men had completely armed and organized. The signal for assembling was the cry—*au feu! au feu! au feu!* [To the fire!]

In provinces of Languedoc and Rousillon also, from 35 to 40,000 men were in arms, who had joined the Spanish Patriots in Catalonia; the general cry of the united armies was "Peace with England, and war with Bonaparte."—The whole Pyrenean frontier is represented as in full insurrection. Report states, that Talleyrand is the grand mover of this revolt.

The Spaniards and Portuguese are completely in possession of Cadiz and Oporto, and it appears impossible that Junot can hold out at Lisbon.

BOSTON, August 13.

The following DISSENT to the proceedings of the town of Boston, is in circulation, and has been signed by a number of respectable citizens. It is published to shew there is no secrecy in the business.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We the subscribers, citizens of the town of Boston, impressed with a sense of the danger to which our country is exposed, in consequence of the decrees and orders of the British and French nations cannot but view with deep concern the adoption of measures which may embarrass the constituted authorities in executing those laws which are calculated to counteract their operation.

Impressed with these sentiments, we cannot but DISSENT from this hasty proceeding of the town of Boston, on the 9th inst. in their address to the President of the United States, apprehending it will have a serious tendency to frustrate those measures which the government have thought fit to adopt with most mild & efficacious to obtain a redress from the injuries we suffer from the belligerent powers.

Desirous of maintaining the PEACE and COMMERCE of our country upon the fair principles of neutrality, we conceive it most advisable to submit those important objects to the legislative authority, rather than by an improper interference to weaken those energies which are contemplated to restore our commerce and protect our injured seamen.

War we deprecate as an evil of the most distressing nature—every principle of sacred policy urges us to avoid, if possible, this calamity.—We flatter ourselves that a strict adherence to the laws of government will have the most salutary effect to prolong the tranquility of the United States, and defend our rational honor from outrage and violence.

We cannot, however, but regret, that a *systematic plan* appears to be adopted to excite a distrust, and resentment against individuals composing the present administration, *and under the fallacious plea of removing the* EMBARGO, attempts are making to effect a *radical change of political principles* within the EXECUTIVE branch of the government at the ensuing election.

We therefore with the most cordial wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, offer the foregoing DISSENT to the address adopted by the town of Boston on the 9th inst.

We do not charge the majority with improper motives in voting for the address, but we fear some individuals not friendly to the general interest have surprised many into the measure.

BOSTON Aug. 11th, 1808.

A paper for signature is left at the Chronicle office, and at Doctor Nayes' which probably will be closed *to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock*; and, as the subject tends to give support to government, (in opposition to a party who are deceiving the citizens in order to bring them into difficulty) we expect a large number of names will be added. The question is, whether we prefer WAR to the EMBARGO. The country towns which act on the question of the Embargo, we hope will procure the dissent of the BOSTON REPUBLICANS, and adopt a similar measure. Depend on it the YEOMANRY had better [illegible] Congress, than in the ESSEX JUNTO.

TOWNMEETING.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, duly qualified, and legally warned in public town meeting assembled, at the town house in the said town, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1808.

Dr. JOHN DRURY, moderator.

Taking into consideration the total stagnation of commerce, and the embarrassments which a great part of our fellow-townsmen experience in consequence of the *tyrannical orders and decrees of England and France*, and being fully convinced (if the orders and decrees continue) that there are many who for want of employment, will suffer great inconveniences—

Therefore, in order to alleviate their sufferings, and in some degree protect them against the inclemency of the approaching winter,

Voted, that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated for the above purpose.

Voted, To chose a committee to carry the same into effect.

Voted, That the committee consist of twenty persons namely, Messrs. Joseph Barker, Joseph Wilson, William Story, Nicholas Barrett, Thomas Williams, Isaac Collyer, Philip Besom, Asa Hooper, Joshua Prentiss, jun. Richard Prince, Thomas Martin, John Brown, John Besom, John Tedder, Jona. Boden, Samuel Knight, John Hooper, jun. Joseph Kindsey, Arnold Martin, and Mason Harris.

Voted, That the clerk be directed to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the printers of the *Essex Register*, to be inserted in their next paper.

Attest, JOSHUA PRENTISS, Town Clerk.

Marblehead, August 15, 1808.

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We recommend to the public an attentive consideration of the genuine patriotism of the town of Marblehead. To the inhabitants of other towns we would say, "*go thou and do likewise.*"

Salem Reg.

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We feel pleasure in announcing, that a machine for *Carding, Spinning and Weaving Cotton Bagging*, and cloths of similar texture, is now in a considerable state of forwardness in this city, and is expected to be ready for operation in less than two months. The gentleman having the direction of it, is from Manchester, England, where he has been engaged in the construction of machinery of this kind nearly thirty years. Some patriotic individuals, we are told, have already tendered pecuniary assistance to the artist, and no doubt many others will follow the example if necessary.

Savannah paper.

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The proceedings of the commercial and highly respectable town of Salem, will operate as *wormwood* on federalism. It is to be hoped they will not be alone in this patriotic course.

Published by order of the Selectmen of Salem.

To the Selectmen of the town of Salem.

GENTLEMEN,

In conformity to the directions of the town of Boston, as above expressed, we inclose you a copy of the petition to the President of the United States, and request you to lay the same before your inhabitants, that if they see fit they may adopt similar measures.

Selectmen of Boston.
Charles Bulfinch,
William Parter,
Ebenezer Oliver,
Jona. Hunewell,
John May,
Francis Wright,
Jona Chapman.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1808.

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To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

We acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 10 h inst. containing the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to petitioning the President of the United States to "suspend the embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the powers vested in him by the Congress of the United States, &c." and the request of the town of Boston, "that the same be laid before the inhabitants of Salem, that if they see fit, they may adopt similar measures"

We assure you, gentlemen, it will afford us great pleasure to co-operate with our fellow citizens of the town, of Boston, in any and all public measures which we believe will promote the public good.

We view (as we have done from the beginning) the embargo as a wise and prudent measure, peculiarly calculated to preserve the United States from being involved in the bloody contests of Europe, and to secure their commerce from capture and condemnation, under the authority of *British Orders of Council and French Decrees*. We consider that there can be no safety in renewing commerce, while these *Decrees* and *Orders* of Council are enforced; and confidently believe that the President of the United States, without our interference, will remove the embargo, as soon as it can be done with safety. In this view we are fully supported by the opinions of many of the most respectable and wealthy merchants in Salem

We are also apprehensive that the measure recommended, would be attended with no salutary effects, but rather tend to embarrass the government, excite irritation, and promote division, already too apparent. We do not therefore deem it our duty to call the inhabitants of Salem together to deliberate on the subject, unless urged to the measure by our own townsmen, according to the provisions of the law.

We are respectfully your friends and humable servants.

Selectmen of Salem.
John Bathorne,
Moses Townsend,
George S. Johonnet,
Joseph Ropes.

Salem, Aug. 12, 1808.

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Our readers will recollect our having mentioned Mr. Gray, a very respectable federalist and extensive merchant in Salem, as having by his vote in the legislature, refused to disapprove the embargo. In the days of federalism, the *majority* denounced their political opponents. In these days of republicanism, the same course is pursued by the *minority*. Dare any honest man of the party throw off the trammels of its leaders, and express an opinion contrary to theirs, he is pursued, persecuted, and nothing but the arm of law prevents him from being sacrificed to their resentment. In accordance with this practice, Mr. GRAY has been vilely slandered, and the most sordid motives have been attributed for his approbation of the embargo. Mr. Gray, in a dignified letter to the editor of the federal paper at Salem, thus defends himself: *Nat. Intel.*

MR. CUSHING,

I observe in your paper of Friday last, over the signature "CUESTA," a piece imputing to me base and sordid motives for approving the embargo; in consequence of that, I am compelled to declare to the public, FACTS, and leave them to judge how far selfishness has influenced my opinion and conduct.

It is suggested that I set the opinions of others at defiance.

I have presumed to think for myself, and made the Constitution my guide; however mistaken I may be, my intentions are at least correct, nor do I defy or condemn others, for thinking differently; and so far from excusing the administration for submission to France, had I perceived symptoms of submission to that or any other foreign power, sooner than advocate such measures, I would devote my whole property for the support of the independence of the United States.

When the embargo law passed, I thought it a constitutional measure, and I did not think proper to oppose it.—The policy of the measure has been much questioned; yet I think the then existing circumstances rendered it prudent and necessary; as Great Britain had threatened, and had at that time passed (though not officially known to us) the orders of council of the 11th November, 1807, authorising the capture and condemnation of all vessels bound from the United States, that should sail for France, or the countries of her allies, after the orders of council were known in America; which included all Europe, except Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, and perhaps Sweden; at those places very few of those articles, which we generally export, are admitted: and I think fewer still would have brought the cost and charges.—Great Britain, it is said, would have permitted us, after touching there and paying duties, to go to France and the countries of her allies. Is there an independent American, who would submit to such impositions?

Bonaparte had threatened to put in operation his *Berlin Decree*, which he had however forborne to do, so far as I know, except in one instance, of the Horizon, wrecked upon the French coast; but his severe and tyrannical decree of 17th December last, called the *Milan Decree*, passed, declaring all vessels that should be spoken with by the British, liable to capture, which decree almost precluded the possibility of escape from capture or detention. After these restrictions on our commerce, had not the embargo been laid, I think a great part of our vessels, sent for the continent of Europe, would have been captured and condemned by the British, (as their orders authorised condemnation) and probably the remnant would have fallen into the hands of the French. Had these events taken place, the effect upon the public mind would, I think, have produced war; this, added to the immense loss, which the Americans would have sustained by capture and condemnation, must, I think, have been a far greater evil than the embargo; though that, taken separately from these considerations, is a serious evil; yet, as a proof that it was necessary, I find out of seven vessels, which sailed from this district for the continent of Europe, in the month preceding the commencement of the embargo, not one ever reached her destined port in safety.

It is insinuated that I am growing rich, while others are suffering by the embargo: I have not reaped any advantage from it, that I know of, in any form whatever; those who best know me can say, whether I have benefited others, or taken advantage of their necessity. So far from reaping profit from the embargo, my estate has declined more than ten per cent. in value since its operation, which I am ready to demonstrate to any person desirous of investigating the subject.

WILLIAM GRAY.

Salem, August 11, 1808.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

On the 3d of March next, the terms of the following Senators expire, viz.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts.
Anderson, of Tennessee.
Condit, of New-Jersey.
Hillhouse, of Connecticut.
Howland, of Rhode Island.
Maclay, of Pennsylvania.
Mitchell, of New-York.
Moore, of Virginia.
Ribinson, of Vermont.
Smith, of Maryland.
Smith, of Ohio.
White, of Delaware.

Messrs. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Smith, of Ohio, have resigned their seats—in the place of Mr. Adams, Mr. Lloyd has been appointed—Mr. Smith's seat is yet vacant.

On the 3d of March 1811, the terms of the following will expire, viz.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware.
Crawford, of Georgia.
Giles, of Virginia.
Gillman, of New-Hampshire.
Kitchel, of New-Jersey.
Mathewson, of Rhode-Island.
Pickering, of Massachusetts.
Smith, of Tennessee.
Sumter, of South-Carolina.
Thruston, of Kentucky.
Turner, of North-Carolina.

On the 3d of March, 1813, the terms of the following expire, viz.

Mr. Bradley, of Vermont.
Franklin, of North-Carolina.
Gaillard, of South-Carolina.
Goodrich, of Connecticut.
Gregg, of Pennsylvania.
Milledge, of Georgia.
Parker, of New-Hampshire.
Pope, of Kentucky.
Reed, of Maryland.
Smith, of New-York.
Tiffin, of Ohio.

Tren. True Amer.

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The *Statesman*, a new Republican paper, just commenced in Newburyport, Mass. says—

"For the information of our Republican friends we state, that the *good old cause of '76* is increasing in Newburyport notwithstanding the arts of Lord *Lexington* and company to quench it; and the day, we believe, is not far distant, when we shall be able to convince the world that Newburyport is "*absolved from her allegiance*" to a detested JUNTO.

—

NEW-YORK.

Federal delegates from the eastern and southern states have arrived in this city. It is said that the long protracted COMPROMISE is about to take place, in order to give a "*successor*" to Mr. Jefferson!

There is strong reasen to believe that "the great men behind the curtain," have lately been closeted together for the purpose of organizing a system of *Espionage*. Citizens, beware of spies and informers.—*Mark them!*

Pub. Advertiser.

APPOINTMENT.

By the President of the United States.

Gen. JOHN STEEL, of Lancaster, collector of the customs, for the port of Philadelphia, vice Gen. Shee, deceased.

Phil. pap.

—

From the Washington Federalist.

I received, by the last mail, a letter from Franklin county, in Pennsylvania, containing the following singular information. I publish it without remark. I will barely state that the persons mentioned in the letter, but whose names are left blank in the copy below, are well known to me. They are all gentlemen of liberal information, and unimpeachable integrity.

"C. W. Esq, of Chambersburg, has in his possession, two old German books, printed *more than one hundred years ago*, which contain something very extraordinary. It is there stated, that sometime before the year 1800, the last king of France should be cut off—that after him would arise a great man, conquering all around him, until he should establish TEN kings, whose name should be BUONAPARTE. He should continue to reign until the year 1818. (I hope there is an error here of ten years) after which his fall would be more rapid than his rise. This I had yesterday from our friend I. who tells me major H. had the books particularly examined, and states the foregoing to be a fact.—I have also learned from L. that the names of the countries to be conquered by Buonaparte are mentioned. You will probably hear something more specific on the subject before long."