Several towns in Massachusetts, have agreed to petition for the immediate removal of the embargo in addition to those heretofore mentioned; and about an equal number have refused.

MR. SMITH,

AN evil now exists in the City which loudly calls for the interposition of the Council. It is the *non-execution* of the law relative to the regulation of the *weight of Bread.* This evil is so glaring at this time that it behoves the proper authority to enforce it. Bread is no heavier now than it was when flour cost seven or eight dollars a barrel. I had the double and single loaf weighed this day, and find that the former weighed 44, and the latter 21 ounces: and agreeably to the act of Council respecting bread, (supposing the price of flour to be 4 dolls. 50 cents per barrel, which is about the price) it ought to weigh 62 and 31 ounces, which leaves a deficiency in the large loaf of 18 ounces, and in the small one of 10 ounces. If the public is not most egregriously imposed on, the act of Council above alluded to wants revision.

AN OBSERVER.

The British Parliament have voted 36,000*l.* to Gen. Martin, for losses sustained by him in Virginia, as the representative of Lord Fairfax.

A special Court for the trial of those persons who lately committed murder on the shore of lake Champlain, was to sit at Burlington on the 23d instant.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States, to the ADDRESS of the Legislature of the Territory of Orleans of the 29th of March last.

I receive, fellow-citizens, with a just sensibility, the expressions of esteem and approbation communicated in your kind address of the 29th of March, and am thankful for them:—the motives which have led to my retirement from office, were dictated by a sense of duty, and will, I trust, be approved by my fellow-citizens generally.

It is indeed a source of real concern, that an impartial neutrality scrupulously observed towards the belligerent nations of Europe, has not been sufficient to protect us against encroachments on our rights; and although deprecating war, should no alternative be presented us but disgraceful submission to unlawful pretensions, I have entire confidence in your assurances that you will cheerfully submit to whatever sacrifices and privations may be necessary for vindicating the rights, the honor and independence of our nation.

Far from a disposition to avail ourselves of the peculiar situation of any belligerent nation, to ask concessions incompatible with their rights, with justice or reciprocity, we have never proposed to any the sacrifice of a single right, and in consideration of existing circumstances we have been willing, when our duty to other nations permitted us, to relax for a time, and in some cases, that strictness of right which the laws of nature, the acknowledgments of the civilized world, and the equality of independence of nations entitle us to. Should, therefore, excessive and continued injuries compel at length a resort to the means of self-redress, we are strong in the consciousness that no wrong committed on our part, no precipitancy in repelling the wrongs committed by others, no want of moderation in our exactions of voluntary justice, but undeniable aggressions on us, and the avowed purpose of continuing them, will have produced a rerecurrence so little consonant with our principles or inclinations.

To carry with me into retirement the approbation and esteem of my fellow-citizens, will indeed be the highest reward they can confer on me, and certainly the only one I have ever desired. I invoke the favor of heaven, fellow-citizens, towards yourselves and our beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Washington, June 11, 1808.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S

Answer to the ADDRESS of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, which passed at their last June session.

August 2, 1808.

Sir,

I received in due time your favor of June 24, covering the address of the House of Representatives and Senate of New-Hampshire, and I ask leave, through the same channel, to return the enclosed answer to be communicated to them in whatever way you think most acceptable. Highly gratified by this approbation of the legislature of your state, as it respects myself personally, the moment, at which it is expressed, gives it peculiar value, as a public document. It is the testimony of a respectable legislature in favor of a measure submitting our fellow-citizens to some present sufferings, to preserve them from future and greater: and cannot fail to strengthen the disposition to maintain it which I am happy to perceive is so general.

I tender you my affectionate salutations, and with every wish for your health and happiness, the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

His Excellency
Gov. LANGDON.

To the Legislature of New-Hampshire.

In the review, fellow-citizens, which, in your address of the 14th of June, you have taken of the measures pursued since I have been charged with their direction, I read with great satisfaction and thankfulness the approbation you have bestowed on them: and I feel it an ample reward for any services I may have been able to render.

The present moment is certainly eventful, and one which peculiarly requires that the bond of confederation connecting us as a nation should receive all the strength which unanimity between the national councils and the state legislatures can give it. The depredations committed on our vessels and property on the high seas, the violences to the persons of our citizens employed on that element, had long been the subject of remonstrance and complaint, when, instead of reparation, new declarations of wrong are issued subjecting our navigation to general plunder. In this state of things our first duty was to withdraw our sea-faring citizens and property from abroad, and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force. It gave us time too to make a last appeal to the reason and reputation of nations. In the mean while I see with satisfaction that this measure of self-denial is approved and supported by the great body of our real citizens; that they meet with cheerfulness the temporary privations it occasions, and are preparing with spirit to provide for themselves those comforts and conveniences of life, for which it would be unwise ever more to recur to distant countries. How long this course may be preferable to a more serious appeal, must depend for decision on the wisdom of the legislature; unless indeed a return to established principles should remove the existing obstacles to a peaceable intercourse with foreign nations. In every event, fellow-citizens, my confidence is entire that your resolution to maintain our national independence and sovereignty will be as firm as it has been forbearing; and looking back on our history, I am assured by the past, that its future pages will present nothing unworthy of the former.

I am happy that you approve of the motives of my retirement. I shall carry into it ardent prayers for the welfare of my country, and the sincerest wishes for that of yourselves personally.

TH: JEFFERSON.

August 2d, 1808.

Commodore BARNEY is a candidate for Congress, in Baltimore.

Baltimore, August 12, 1803.

The authors of the insinuations lately thrown out respecting the candidates for Congress, would wish to make it appear that I was in the *federal* interest. I send you a copy of my letter to the President, written two or three days after the news of the Chesapeake affair; that will speak more to the purpose than a million of fine promises. Let my *opponents* shew their readiness in any way, except *drinking* toasts, to serve their country. You may make what use you please of the letter.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Mr. B. Irvine.

Baltimore, July 4, 1807.

To Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

SIR—At a moment like the present, I conceive it the duty of *every* citizen to step forward in support of his country. I therefore beg leave to tender you my *personal* services, and shall be happy to be employed by you, in any manner which may be conducive to the good of my country, and the support of the present administration.

I am sir, yours,
With respect and esteem,
JOSHUA BARNEY.

Yrujo in England.—A London paper contains the following article concerning this notorious intriguer, who, had he put his foot on the French or Spanish shore, would have found his *own doings upon record* against him:

The Tiger was allowed by the American government to take his excellency to Bordeaux. The commander of the *Growler* informed the marquis of the late occurrence in Spain, *and solicited him to proceed thither at once*; but the *surprise* of the marquis was such as to induce him to doubt *some of the facts* stated, and *to prefer a visit to England* before he proceeded to Spain. A *passport* was last night forwarded from the Secretary of State's office, and we understand his excellency intends to pass *a few weeks* at Bath. The Tiger had a considerable number of passengers on board; also bound to Spain."

Yrujo carried, from Philadelphia, passports from the *British Ambassador.* Indeed, after the agreeable *pleasure parties* which *Mr. Bond* participated in, on the Delaware, before the departure of the Tiger—how could passports be refused, if it were only on that account? There are many people so malicious as to believe that—Yrujo meant to go to *Bath* in England when he left Philadelphia; and that going to Bordeaux, was only something like his going to Norfolk in 1805—a piece of *diplomatic skill.*

Aurora.

Another paper says—"The Marquis of Yrujo, formerly Ambassador to the government of the United States from Spain, who is arrived in the Tiger is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from the American government to that of France which have fallen into our hands. This gentleman, we understand, was never on friendly terms with the American government; and some time since some angry letters appeared between them in the American papers. Hopes are entertained that when his excellency is made acquainted with the real state of affairs in Spain, he will cheerfully afford all the information in his power to this government, and the Spanish patriots, in aid of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

By a Gazette from the Isle of France and Bonaparte, 20th April, it appears that a high spirit of enterprize against British commerce pervades these colonies. A M. Bouvet, in a small vessel, with one gun and 40 men, had captured an English brig of 260 tons, 10 guns and 70 men, bound from Bengal to Bassora, and that had stopped at Goa. After the capture, he removed his prisoners, which then exceeded one hundred, into his own small vessel, took out all the arms and powder, and spiked up his gun, finished his cruize in his brig, and had reached the Isle of France. The cargo of the brig was a chosen one, and was reckoned at 500,000 dollars. The English confess that their naval expeditions in the Indies had left their commerce defenceless.

Salem Reg.

Frankfort, (Ky.) Aug. 4.

JAMES MONROE, ESQ. our late ambassador at the court of St James's, arrived in this town on yesterday evening.

New Orleans, June 17.

A letter from Pensacola, directed by a well informed person to a gentleman in this city, announces that *Mr. de St. Simon* lieutenant-general in the service of Spain, has arrived at the Havanna in a felucca from Cadiz; he is appointed viceroy of Mexico.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Gibraltar, to his correspondent in Boston, dated July 11.

"The fortress of Barcelona is still in possession of the French; I hope soom to hear that the Spaniards have command there again. The Spanish armies seem to be, so far successful, and they are in great spirits."

Another letter from Gibraltar, July 10, from an American, says, "The Spaniards are now struggling without their King, and with an undisciplined army, against one of the most powerful monarchs in Europe. God end them a favorable issue. They have shewn an enthusiastic spirit, worthy of the highest praise. Their resistence, when their enemy had 150 to 200,000 regular troops in their country, was as unexpected as courageous."

Boston, August 23.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

On sunday arrived the brig Mercury, capt. Bradford, from Alicant and Gibraltar. She sailed from the former place on the 29th of June—only 9 days subsequent to our accounts from Cadiz; and the cities are at a considerable distance from each other. She left Gibraltar on the 11th of July, where she remained but a short time, on account of apprehensions that it was possible she might be detained, as she was without her regular papers, and the first vessel from a Spanish port with a cargo that had put in there since the orders of council.

By captain Bradford's information, it appears, that the hatred of the Spaniards for the French, has never been exceeded even among nations that were natural enemies. The French consul at Malaga, and several merchants, were said to have been put to death. At Alicant, every person born in France was imprisoned. Some who were confined, had resided 30 or 40 years in Spain. The patriots had heard that Napoleon had appointed them a king in his Brother Joseph.

All classes of Spaniards were enthusiastic in their determination to resist the French. The instances of suspicion that persons were in the Gallic interest, were rare. At Valentia one person had been beheaded. At Malaga, a few persons had been arrested, but upon examination, there appeared no reason to doubt their patriotism, and they were liberated. The person at the head of the Province of Valentia, was a gentleman of great distinction and property; and several persons at Alicant, denominated noblemen, had volunteered in the ranks to serve against their treacherous enemy.

Most of the Frenchmen at Alicant, who were arrested, on account of the indignation against the ruler of the country which gave them birth, were loud and decisive against the conduct of Napoleon towards his faithful ally.

At the commencement of the revolution, Valencia established a local Junta; which has since declared that it will receive and execute the commands of the Junta of Seville.

The islands of Majorca and Minorca had sent the Patriots reinforcements, and arms and ammunition.

The Carthagena squadron remained at Minorca. None of the French fleets were known to be at sea.

The account of the defeat of the French army, under Gen. Dupont, on its way from Madrid to Seville, is confirmed. It was said 5000 Frenchmen were killed.

It was said there was at Madrid, and in its neighborhood, about 50,000 French troops, under the Duke of Berg. Several skirmishes had taken place. In Catalonia there were said to be about 25,000. Desertions were very frequent, and to prevent that at Barcelona, about 1000 selected troops had been stationed round the city. These the revolutionists contrived to surprize, and they were all cut to pieces.

A body of French troops (reported at 6000) had been dispatched from Madrid to take possession of the city of Valentia. They had been once attacked, succeeded in discomfiting the Spaniards, and continued their march. They had arrived within about 20 leagues of Valencia; but there was no despondency on that account—and about 30,000 regulars and volunteers had marched to give them battle, zealous in their country's cause, and confident of success.

We cannot learn that any fresh troops from France entered Spain in June.

New-York, Aug. 27.

By the brig Neptune, Garland, 23 days from Port Spain, Trinidad, we have received the Trinidad Courant of the 30th July, from which the following article is copied:

TRINIDAD, July 30.

By a lanche which arrived yesterday evening from New Barcelona, we learn, that a French national brig (no doubt one of the expresses mentioned in Lord Collingwood's dispatches) had arrived at La Guira, with a number of officers on board, civil and military, bearing orders from Bonaparte, sanctioned by the king his prisoner, to supercede the present administration of government, and establish the reign of the new dynasty in that province.—The dispatches had been forwarded to Carraccas, but the chiefs of that province, men of sound judgment and approved fidelity, having been previously put in possession of the Bando of the Supreme Junta of Seville, dated 28th May, (which had been forwarded by this government), weighing well in the scale of prudence the dangers of precipitation, in a matter of so much importance to the state, had called a general assembly of the heads of departments, to deliberate on the steps to be taken in so difficult an emergency. The council had accordingly assembled, and were sitting when the Acasta's dispatches arrived to confirm their opinion in the resistance which, it seems it was their determination to oppose to the attempts of the usurper. They were read with acclamation by the Junta, the cries of Viva el Rey, vivo nuestro Catholico Monarca, Fernando Septimo y su magnanime aliado el Rey de la Gran Bretana, resounded in the Casa Capitular, and were soon re-echoed by the whole city—and the imperious officers of his imperial majesty were committed to durance vile, in the Cazemattes of La Guira, and his imperial brig made a prize of, and sent to Porto Cavello.

The colors of the two nations were soon displayed on the forts a La Guira, under a general salve of all the heavy artillery. The Acasta, at anchor in the road, repeated the signals and tokens of alliance and festivity, and the officers who landed were received and treated with the greatest marks of respect and attention—huzza! huzza! huzza!

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Washington has arrived at Boston, bringing London dates to the 12th of July, which do not furnish news of any importance.

The Council of State of N. Carolina has again rejected the proposition of the Governor to convene the Legislature.

ELECTIONS.—In North-Carolina, Messrs. Sawyer and Franklin are re-elected to Congress. Mr. Stanly, a federalist, is elected in the place of Mr. Blackledge, and Mr. Pearson in the place of Mr. Alexander. Mr. M'Bride supercedes Mr. Culpeper, and Mr. Kennedy, a republican, is said to have been elected in the place of Gen. Blount.

Newburyport, August 25.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION.—On Monday night last, a sloop loaded with provisions, contrary to the laws laying an embargo, made her escape from this town by the aid and assistance of a body of men. The officers of government obtained information previous to her departure, that an attempt would be made to run the sloop out in defiance of all authority. An attempt was made to prevent her departure, but the officers, in the discharge of their duty, were beaten with sticks and FIRED UPON from the sloop, a boat with several men went along side of the sloop, to be informed of her destination; they were basely insulted, and in consequence of the resistance made by those on board, the officer commanding the boat thought proper to retire.

A schooner was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the sloop, on board of which was a number of the U. States troops, and several citizens, who patriotically volunteered their services to bring her back; and after a pursuit of ten hours, brought her to, and took possession of her; the men concerned in this affair against the laws of the land, had in general, left her previous to her surrender—several however remained on board when she was taken possession of.

We suspend for the present, all comment on this disgraceful transaction; but shall in due time, give the public the particulars of this outrage against the laws of the land. The names of those concerned are well known; and whenever necessary shall be made public.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of forwarding LETTERS to Europe, are hereby informed that a vessel will sail under the orders of Government from Philadelphia, on the 15th of September next, or as soon as may be thereafter, for France and England.

The postage on Letters must be paid to Philadelphia.

Department of State,
August 29—6t

ATTENTION!!

THE MEMBERS composing the *WASHINGTON POLEMIC SOCIETY,* are hereby notified, that the Society will meet at the MASONIC HALL on SATURDAY the THIRD of SEPTEMBER, at *SEVEN o'clock P. M.* PUNCTUAL attendance is requested.

By order of the *PRESIDENT,*
SAMUEL SPOTS, *Secretary.*

Aug. 31—2t.

I WILL *RENT* for the next year, several LARGE FARMS, situated on the *Potomac* in the state of *Virginia,* about 30 miles above this place. These Farms will all be seeded at the proper season with Wheat and delivered up to the persons that rent on the first day of January next, or sooner if required—they will be shewn to any persons desirous of renting by *Mr. James Middleton,* who resides at M'Carty's Island near them, or by the subscriber,

JOHN W. BRONAUGH,
George Town, August 31—4w

MONEY WANTED!

THE services of a valuable Negro Man may be had twelve months, for the use of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Satisfactory security will be given for the repayment of the money at the expiration thereof.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 31—3t.