National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S *answer to the Dissent of the Republicans from the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to the Embargo.*

I have duly received the address of that portion of the citizens of Boston, who have declared their approbation of the present suspension of our commerce, and their dissent from the representation of those of the same place who wished it's removal. A division of sentiment was not unexpected. On no question can a perfect unanimity be hoped, or certainly it would have been on that between war and Embargo, the only alternatives presented to our choice; for the general capture of our vessels would have been war on one side, which reason and interest would repel by war and reprisal on our part.

Of the several interests composing those of the United States, that of manufactures would of course prefer to war, a state of non-intercourse, so favorable to their rapid growth and prosperity. Agriculture, although sensibly feeling the loss of market for its produce, would find many aggravations in a state of war. Commerce and navigation, or that part which is foreign, in the inactivity to which they are reduced by the present state of things, certainly experience their full share in the general inconvenience; but whether war would to them be a preferable alternative, is a question their patriotism would never hastily propose. It is to be regretted, however, that overlooking the real sources of our sufferings, the British and French edicts, which constitute the actual blockade of our foreign commerce and navigation, they have with but too little reflection imputed them to laws which have saved them from greater and have preserved for our own use our vessels, property and seamen, instead of adding them to the strength of those with whom we might eventually have to contend.

The embargo, giving time to the belligerent powers to revise their unjust proceedings, and to listen to the dictates of justice, of interest and re- ation, which equally urge the correction of their wrongs, has availed our country of the only honorable expedient of avoiding war; and should a repeal of these edicts supercede the cause for it, our commercial brethren will become sensible that it has consulted their interests, however against their own will. It will be unfortunate for their country if in the mean time, these their expressions of impatience should have the effect of prolonging the very sufferings which have produced them, by exciting a fallacious hope that we may, under any pressure relinquish our equal right of navigating the ocean, go to such ports only as others may prescribe, and there pay the tributary exactions they may impose; an abandonment of national independence and essential rights, revolting to every manly sentiment. While these edicts are in force, no American can ever consent to a return of peaceable intercourse with those who maintain them.

I am happy in the approach of the period, when the feelings and the wisdom of the nation will be collected in their representatives assembled together. To them are committed our rights, to them our wrongs are known, and they will pronounce the remedy they call for: and I hear with pleasure from all, as well those who approve, as who disapprove of the present measures, assurances of an implicit acquiescence in their enunciation of the general will.

I b g leave through you to communicate this answer to the address on which your signature held the first place, and to add the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

COL. EDWARD PROCTER.

FEDERAL DELIUSON ABROAD.

The following extract, taken from a London paper will show what pains the tories takes to deceive the people of England with regard to this country. If such fabrications go from America, on the state of our political concerns, why may we not conclude that similar falsehoods originate in England? From this specimen our readers may judge what dependence may be placed on London accounts calculated solely to operate on the Exchange.

Salem Register.

Some more American papers have come to hand (says the London Morning Post) and from our very intelligent Correspondent we have received a letter of which the following is an extract:—

"*Washington City, May* 12.

"The unbecoming and disgusting scenes of the regicide French Convention, were relatively decenci s to what I witnessed in the Congress on Sunday the 24th ult. The English ladies and gentlemen of St. Giles's and Billingsgate might have seen the performance, not only with advantage but to great improvement. Blows succeeded noise, stamping and swearing. The most vulgar abuse was expressed in the lowest language. "You are a sycophant!" said one; "You are a rogue!" replied another. The voice of the Speaker was drowned by the words thief, forger, traitor, conspirator, French spy, English pensioner, &c. In the midst of this confusion the galleries were cleared; but the next day, some dozens of black eyes, swollen faces and broken noses, informed the public of the secret transactions of these active citizens; the unworthy representatives of the American Commonwealth.

"Notwithstanding half a dozen of supplements to the embargo Act, Mr. Randolph declared in the Congress, that 100,000 barrels of flour have been smuggled from Baltimore alone; and it is reported, that ten times the same quantity have found their way, within these three months, to the English, French, and Spanish Colonies, particularly to the latter. In Vermont the people have refused to submit to the embargo act, and trade as usual with Canada. In Lousiana and Kentucky, gun-boats have been taken & burnt, & the militia repulsed by the people; and government has been obliged to ove look these excesses; bad examples for other states, already ripe for insurrection or prepared for revolt. The President is empowered by the Congress to suspend in part, or entirely, the Embargo act, during the vacation. This power was given him in conseqence of the demand of the French ambassador, who received dispatches from the French Islands, reduced to great distress for the want of provisions. With the permission of Mr. JEFFERSON, several vessels have already been cleared out for Martinico and Guadaloupe, under pretence of carrying back American property. I hope, however, the British cruizers will prevent the effects of this Gallo-American plot."

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool to another in New-York, dated 25th July.

"The papers agree in representing the account brought by the St. Michaels to be, that the French government is unequivocally conciliatory towards America, and disposed to remove its blockading decrees. If so, our government, we conceive, will readily withdraw its orders in council.

"The stand made in Spain and Portugal against the ascendancy of France, appears to be very general and very steady. A large armament has sailed from this country to the Tagus, where there is no doubt it has now arrived; and another is getting ready with every expedition to co operate with Spain.

"The effect of these events, which have so unexpectedly arisen, has been very considerable among our manufacturers. We quote Sea-Island cotton prime 2s. 3d. to 4s. good 30d. to 32d. fair 28d. to 30d. middling, 24d. to 28d. Upland new 22 to 23d. old 16 to 22d. Tennessee 20 to 21 1-1d. Orleans 23 to 23d. Wheat is very dull, and our quotations of American 11s. to 11s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Pot-ashes 84 to 86s. Pearls 74s. to 76s. per cwt. In naval stores little has been done the last week. Rice without any variation.

"By an act lately passed to regulate the trade between this country and America, we observe that the duty on American cotton imported in American ships, will be higher than before by about a penny per lb. In English ships it remains the same, say 16s. 10 1-2d. per 100 lbs. while in American it will be 25s. 5d. Ashes in American ships will pay about 9s. per cwt. more than before, in the whole 4s. 9d. and timber by this act will be liable to about four times the former duty."

The story of a new Pope having been chosen on the resignation of Pius VII. which occupied much of the papers of last week, is unfounded. Prince Pignatelli, bishop of Palermo, who was stated to have been chosen in the conclave as the successor to the chair of St. Peter, has been dead these two years. The allowance offered by Bonaparte to his holiness, as bishop of Rome, was 300,000 scush per month.

London Morning Chronicle, July 25.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The heat of the last three days was so great as to have one effect of the very worst weather in winter, that of keeping every body out of the streets, who was not passing upon business. The Strand, at two and three o'clock, was as little crowded as in a shower of rain or snow. No *belles* but sempstresses; hardly any thing above tradesmen, except lawyers returning from the greater heats of *Nisi Prius*. At the time when the sun *enfilades* the street and leaves no shade, the reflection from the pavement and the houses was scarcely endurable. The street was an oven, only open at top. And when the shade came it was no more to the eye than to the feeling, for the walls had been so parched, that they required no sun for continuing to bake the passengers.

The heat of the weather has been found so oppressive for the last five days, that not less than fifty mail-coaches and post horses have been killed by it in their work upon the great North Road.

ABERDEEN, JULY 15.

Wednesday last we experienced a degree of heat seldom known in this country, the thermometer having risen to 83 degrees in the shade. For some time past the weather has been with the exception of a day or two last week, uncommonly warm and droughty; but we are happy to learn, that unless on some light dry soils the crop in general looks well, and promises an early and abundant harvest. About a fortnight ago, the Moss of Hillside and Causeyport was accidentally set on fire by some children of a tenant in the neighborhood who had been allowed to kindle a fire hard by. Different attempts have been made to extinguish the fire or stop its progress, but hitherto without effect. Several acres of the surface are already destroyed, and there seems at present no chance of getting the better of the fire, but by a deep ditch which intersects the moss at some distance from the place where it is now burning. Another moss in the same neighborhood, was last week kindled, by the carelessness of a man carrying a burning peat for the purpose of lighting a tobacco pipe, a very improper practice, too common in the country. By the timely assistance however, of several people who observed the fire, it was soon extinguished without doing any material injury.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Private letter from Hamburg, July 9.

"Every one here is in the greatest agitation, in consequence of accounts received yesterday from Vienna.—Andreossy, the French ambassador, not having received satisfactory reparation for the insult given to his master, by the Emperor having ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches for the safety of the Pope, is said to have used most insulting language to Count Stadion, the minister for foreign affairs. The latter has always been a decided enemy of the French. The personal invectives directed against him by the French government, which appeared in the Moniteur immediately after the peace of Presburgh, have not contributed to weaken this aversion. In consequence of his spirited and dignified reply to the French ambassador, the latter threatened to quit Vienna.

"A few days after this circumstance had occurred, Andreossy received a courier from Bayonne, and immediately demanded an audience of the Emperor himself, which was declined under the pretext of indisposition, and he was referred to Count Stadion. But whether he refused, in consequence of the late violent altercation, to confer with the minister for foreign affairs, or whether he acted in conformity to orders from Bonaparte, is not known. However, certain it is, that he then addressed himself to the Archduke Charles, who declined every kind of interference, on the plea of incompetency, and from his unwillingness to break in on the department of a minister, who enjoyed in the most distinguished manner the confidence of the Emperor. The most extraordinary circumstance in this important transaction, is the knowledge which the public immediately acquired of it—whether by the connivance of the Austrian government, which perhaps was willing to feel the public pulse, or through the indiscretion of Andreossy, remains a mystery. It has, however, produced a very great fermentation in Vienna; and if the Austrian cabinet is willing to resist the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte, it is now fully convinced that the public feel the greatest horror at the perfidious treatment of the Pope and the royal family of Spain. They expressed their indignation so strongly as to hoot some persons belonging to the French embassy. The government in consequence of these symptoms, and to prevent a scene similar to that which before had occurred in Vienna, or to avoid the odium of being the aggressor, in case of a new war, published a strong proclamation against any persons who should be found guilty of circulating disquieting reports concerning a new war—however, without taking the slightest notice of the insult offered to the French Embassy.

"The Ambassador was at last obliged to communicate his dispatches to Count Stadion. The same day a cabinet council assembled, at which the Emperor and all the Archdukes, who were in Vienna, assembled. This conference lasted from ten o'clock till eight in the evening, and upon the breaking up of the council, couriers were immediately dispatched into all the provinces, to Paris, and likewise one to Petersburg. The Russian Ambassador, having had the same evening an interview with Count Stadion, sent also one to his court. Nothing had transpired which could satisfy the curiosity of the public relative to this extraordinary dispatch of couriers, and what increased the anxiety, was a report that was spread the following day, that they were packing up at the French Ambassador's hotel.

"The inhabitants here in Hamburgh display the most extravagant joy since these accounts have been received from Vienna. Several merchants received last evening letters on this subject, all containing, with the greatest exactness, the same intelligence. In every coffee house, in every public place, the citizens already express their hopes of a new continental war, with as much freedom as if there was not a Frenchman in Hamburg. What confirms this important information is, the conduct observed by the French minister and governor: you know these gentlemen are neither dilatory nor conscientious in their measures; but now they appear to be absolutely panic struck. Some of the letters go so far as to assert, that Andreossy, after the conference with Count Stadion, had demanded passports for himself, and all the persons attached to the embassy—and received them the same evening!!

"I break open the letter to inform you that Bernadotte and the French minister have received Estafettes about two hours ago. It is said they have brought intelligence that Andreossy with all his suite, have quitted Vienna!"

MR. JOHN CHESTER, LONDON.

Alicante, June 12, 1808.

Sir,

"Inclosed you have a letter from Capt. Chas. Bradford, of the ship Ann, of Alexandria. He will advise you that the consul of the U. States has succeeded in obtaining an order both from the French and Spanish government of this country to liberate all the American vessels detained by either, in virtue of the Milan decree of 17th Dec. 1807, and accordingly capt. Bradford is sailed for Villeneuve, to take in his cargo for prisoners of war to the free and valiant Valencians; that the Andalusians had completely routed the army of Gen. Dupont, and that the English had contributed towards this victory they having requested of Gen. Castanos that he would grant them the glory and satisfaction of concurring in exterminating the army of the real common enemy, the impious tyrant of France, and the subverter of all the thrones and the peace of the continent.

Other letters from Benevento assert that the Andalusians, the Arragonese, the Valencians, and the people of the south, have completely defeated the best part of the army acting under the orders of Murat, Dupont, Lefebvre, and Moncey. It was reported that the first was killed.

BADAJOS, JUNE 30.

An official account has been received of the French army having been attacked between Admuz and Montoro, in the district of St. Eufemia, not far from Cordova, and that they were entirely destroyed.

In this province various letters have been intercepted, dated to the 23 instant. They are written by Junot to Napoleon and Murat, and contain an account of his critical and hazardous situation, having only 10,000 men in all Portugal.

BENEVENTO, JULY 9.

Our previous accounts from Spain, furnished some of the particulars of the battle of the 15th and 16th of June, before the city of Saragossa, between the patriots of Arragon, under Gen. Palafox, and the French army under Gn. Lefevre; but we do not recollect to have seen the following proclamation issued by genera Palafox, immediately after the action:

"*Aragonese!*—You have proved yourselves to be worthy of your name. That multitude of proud warriors, triumphant in every other part of Europe, ceased to retain the character of conquerors when they came before you. You are inferior both in discipline and numbers, because one twentieth part of our force have not entered into action, having been incapable of uniting. But your zeal has overcome every difficulty. The musketry in which your enemies place so much confidence, are weak instruments of their power when you appear before them—you look at them with courage, and they fall at your feet.

"Aragonese!—The result of our first attempt has been to leave in the field of battle 18,000 enemies, composing a complete army, which had the audacity to provoke our resentment. We have had the good fortune to get possession of all the property and baggage, of which the people have been infamously plundered, in the countries through which this army passed. Our loss consists only of from 1700 to 2000 killed, and an equal number wounded: a loss, bearing no comparison at the triumph we have obtained.

Their precious blood is shed in the field of glory, on their own territory; and these blessed martyrs demand new victims; let us prepare for the sacrifice Aragonese! be not impatient. The enemy against whom we fight is rash, and will afford frequent opportunities for you to exercise your skill & courage. If especially, the lawless hands which violate our city of Madrid, and their commander Murat, should venture to approach us, we should receive the intelligence with the highest satisfaction; we would anticipate their expectations, and meet them half way.

"Aragonese; if the battle of Saragossa had been gained by these intruders, we should have heard their babbling of the victories of Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena, acquired by the same valor. Although the conquest we have effected has been sanguinary, yet it has been glorious. Do you consider it as a trifling commencement of your future triumphs under the powerful assistance of your illustrious leader and patron?

PALAFOX.

Head-quarters, at Saragossa,
17th June, 1808.

On the 25th, another battle was fought between the same generals, about two leagues from Saragossa. The official accounts of this [illegible] state, that the French were [illegible], with the loss of 3000 men.

B n parte has declared that [illegible] circumsta ces render the [illegible] of the Prus an [illegible] impossible. If we may give credit to a letter from