as the Senate of the the United States pledged themselves to protect—

and the 3d, which solicits the aid of the British navy to *enforce our laws*—are derogatory to our honor as well as to our interests.

That the *disavowal* of Mr. Erskine's engagement, is the disavowal of all *intention to do us justice*—because it conferred no *favors* on us—but only recognised certain *rights*, which the United States might claim and demand.

FACT 8th—That *even if Mr. Erskine has transgressed his instructions*, his government has equally *transgressed those peculiar duties* which grew out of such an event. They have neither ceded up *to their own principles*, nor displayed that tenderness towards our merchants, of which they have made such sounding professions. What was their duty? *To replace us as nearly as possible in that situation, from which their minister had withdrawn us.* Their orders of May 24th permit only the vessels of the United States sailing before the 20th *of July*, direct, to enter the ports of Holland. This concession falls eminently short of our rights.

1. Because many of our vessels are bound to *other ports* than those of Holland.
2. Because these orders had not reached *many of the ports* of the U. States by the 20th July—but vessels sailing from these, are liable to capture.
3. Because many of our vessels have gone to Cowes, or Cadiz &c. "*and for a market*," which would have gone into Dutch ports, but for the orders of April.

FACT 9th.—That *even* the privileges of entering the *ports of Holland* will always be rendered *nugatory* by the act or pretension of their "*being actually blockaded*." It is a fact, stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, that the ship Creole, which left the Texel on the 28th May, reports, that *even at that time* the ports of Holland were strictly blockaded by the British.

FACT 10th—That the operation of the orders of April last, was shifted from the 10th August to the 20th of July——through the influence of 160 merchants and others—on the consecrated ground that the trade of the Americans "*militated against their interests*." Thus proving in conjunction with previous facts, that it is not so much against an *enemy* as a rival, that Great Britain points her artillery—that it is our *trade* which her merchants wish to possess, and our *vessels* which her navy wishes to plunder.

FACT 11th—That should the United States *submit* to the encroachments of Britain, our *trade* will take a new and disgraceful course—all our vessels, bound to the continent will be lawful prize to the British—*insurance* on them will be *dearer* than a *licence*;—and our produce will only be sent to British ports, or be sold to British agents and smuggled into the continent for the benefit of British merchants. *They* will run off with the produce of our own cargoes, by carrying on that trade themselves from which they have interdicted us; and *we* shall sink into the humble *colonists, factors and tributaries* of G Britain.

FACT 12th—That *Francis James Jackson*, the fugitive of Munich, and the negociator of the robbery of the Danes, has been commissioned a minister to the U. S.—thus, really adding insult to our injuries.

FACT 13th—That the ministry of Britain fully verifies the maxim—that "submission never yet set boundaries to encroachment"—that if we now submit to her exactions no limits can be prescribed to her cupidity——Who shall even presume to say, that Mr. Jackson will not be herafter instructed to demand, that no commerce shall be carried on but to British ports—perhaps that no produce shall be exported but in British bottoms—and that the declaration of American Independence itself may be cast into the flames? There are tories enough, even in this country, inclined to justify such requisitions.

Mark the consequences!

SHALL WE THEN SUBMIT?

SPAIN.

Royal Decree of his Majesty.

The Spanish people must retire from this bloody struggle, with a certainty of leaving to their posterity, an inheritance of prosperity and glory, worthy of their mighty endeavors and the blood they shed.

Never has the Supreme Junta lost sight of this object, which in the midst of continual agitation caused by the successes of the war, has always been their principal desire.

The advantages of the enemy less due to their valor than to their superiority of numbers, called for the attention of government: but, at the same time the reflexion was sad and poignant, that the misfortunes which the nation has suffered, proceeds from the oblivion into which those salutary institutions have fallen, which in more propitious days were columns of prosperity and the strength of the state.

Usurping ambition on one side, and indolent abandonment on the other, by degrees reduced them to nothing; and the Junta, from the moment of their installation, solemnly constituted themselves by obligation to re-establish them.

The time has arrived to commence this great work, and to meditate on the various reformations which ought to be made in our administration—securing them on the fundamental laws of monarchy, which can only consolidate them; and, hearing for the purpose, (as information was given to the public) the wisdom of those who may wish to express their opinion.

Our lord and king, Ferdinand the 7th, wishing that the Spanish nation may appear before the eyes of the world, with that dignity due to their heroic endeavors, resolved that the rights and prerogatives of the citizens may be freed from new attacks, and that the fountains of public felicity when freed from the obstacles which until now has obstructed them, may run freely, as soon as the war ceases, and repair all that inveterate and arbitrary power has drained, and the present devastation destroyed: we have decreed the following:

1. That the legal and known representation of the monarchy in the ancient Cortes may be re-established, convoking the first ones for the approaching year, or sooner, if circumstances would permit.

2. That the Junta may think immediately of the manner, number and class, with which, in consideration of the present circumstances, the concurrence of the deputies to this august assembly, may be verified; that for this purpose they may appoint and commission five of their voters, who with all the attention and diligence which this important affair requires, may recognise and prepare all the toils and plans, which being examined and approved of by the Junta, are to serve for the convocation and formation of the first Cortes.

3. That besides this point, which in consequence of its urgency, must be primatively considered, that the Junta must extend their investigations to the following points, and propose them successively to the whole nation in Cortes:—Means and resources to maintain the sacred war, in which, with the greatest justice, the nation is engaged, until it obtains the glorious end proposed.—Means of securing the observance of the fundamental laws of the kingdom.—Means of meliorating our legislation, banishing introduced abuses, and facilitating its perfection, recovery, administration and distribution of the state's income.—Necessary reformation in the system of public instruction and education.—Means of regulating and maintaining a permanent army in time of peace and war, being conformable to the obligations and income of the state.—Means of preserving a navy in proportion to the army.—The part which American possessions ought to have in the meeting of the Cortes.

4. To re-unite all necessary information to such important discussions, the Junta shall consult the Councils, Superior Juntas of the Provinces, Tribunals, Meetings, Chapter-Houses, Bishops and Universities, and shall hear wise and illustrious persons.

5. That this decree shall be printed, published, and circulated with due formality, that it may inform the whole nation.

This I communicate to you, that you may make arrangements for its compliance.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF ASTORGA, *President.*

Royal Palace of Seville, May 22, 1809.

To Don Martin Garay.

Which royal decree I communicate to your lordship, that by being published and circulated, the sovereign will may be complied with.

Royal Palace of Seville, May 25, 1809.

(Signed)

MARTIN DE GARAY.

New York, Aug. 18.

It will be seen by our extracts from Lloyd's list, that American vessels continued to pour into the different ports of England, where the markets for their cargoes were bad indeed, hardly any thing bringing more than first cost. Captain Clark however, informs, that about the time of his sailing, the markets were getting better, and some articles had sold at advanced prices, owing to an apprehension that our government would renew the non-intercourse in consequence of the objection to Mr. Erskine's arrangement. There was also a great demand for American vessels, to convey troops, &c. to accompany the new expedition which was on the eve of departure from England. A temporary embargo was expected, to continue till after the sailing of the expedition, in which case, American vessels nearly ready for sea will meet with detention.

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LONDON, *June* 28.—It is confidently reported, that the earl of Chatham is to be the commander in chief of the expedition now preparing to sail.

Report states, that an insurrection has broken out at St. Petersburg. A number of the nobility and men of influence, it is said, have menaced the emperor with deposition, unless he consented to order the return of the troops which were marching against Austria; and also immediately negociate a peace with Great Britain.

That there is no intention on the part of the French and Dutch governments to relax in the execution of their severe commercial decrees, even at the present critical moment, which might suggest moderation and forbearance, is shewn by the following answer, which was recently given in Holland, to a petition for leave to discharge some American ships:—

"The Director of Public Concerns on the River, informs Mr. ——, that, in conformity with his Majesty's orders, his petition touching the American ships, cannot be complied with. That although it afflicts his majesty to be under the necessity of obstructing commerce, in order to avoid greater inconveniences, he cannot revoke the existing orders. All American ships, laden with goods, which are allowed to be imported, will be admitted; but should their cargoes consist of colonial produce, though they should even come from Dutch colonies, they must be deposited in the king's ware houses until peace takes place, or wait the event of more favorable circumstances or times.—June 20."

JULY 1.—Portuguese paper to the 7th ultimo are received. The intelligence they bring is in general not very important. They state, however, that a vessel had arrived at Lisbon, the captain of which reported that an insurrection had taken place at Genoa, and that the Genoese had put all the French in that city to death.

A gentleman who left Holland on Tuesday last, arrived in town yesterday. He states, that before he left Amsterdam a great ferment prevailed in the public mind, that the people seemed inclined to oppose the measures of their government, and an account, said to have been received that insurrection having broke out in Flanders, greatly tended to augment and keep alive that spirit of disobedience which was little short of open revolt.

This morning the government received, by one of our cruizers, arrived at Harwick from the Dutch coast, intelligence of extraordinary exertions making by king Louis, to raise and embody all persons capable of military service. This force, when collected, was to be marched to the frontiers of Westphalia, where, it was not concealed, the situation of his brother Jerome had become very perilous. A letter from Rotterdam dated on the evening of the 26th ultimo, says—

"It is expected that the king of Westphalia has, in consequence of a general commotion among his subjects, by this time taken refuge in Frankfort, the inhabitants of which city, are even apprehensive of an hostile visit from the insurgents."

Letters were received from Amsterdam of so late a date as the 28th ult. They write that no account of the second battle between the two grand armies had reached them; it was certain, however, that Bonaparte was in an aukward predicament. He was completely kept in check by the Archduke Charles, while the whole of the Tyrol was up in arms, and the north of Germany in possession of the Austrians. It was understood in Holland that all the Dutch ports would be closed on the 20th July, but on what account was not said. American vessels would not be admitted according to the present determination of the Dutch government.

The Marquis of Wellesley has been prevented from setting off upon his mission to Spain on account of indisposition. The noble Marquis being recovered he will leave London on Monday for Portsmouth, to proceed to Spain. He will be accompanied by Lord Apsley, the son of Earl Bathurst.

The expedition, which is now in great forwardness, will certainly be to sail in a week. We lament to state, that government have experienced great difficulties in the procuring of transports. The American merchants have this day been informed, that such American ships as can be at Deptford early in the week, may be engaged for a three months service, at 25s per month.

A letter from Carlscrona mentions, that eight American vessels have been seized in Russian ports and condemned.

Some of the German papers talk of negociations for peace. We trust there is no foundation for them ——for what real permanent good or glory could result from them. Bonaparte would return to France, not with more pacific sentiments in his heart, but with a determination to make war again the moment a favorable opportunity presented itself. Surely, Austria and every state must now be convinced that there can be no end to war, but in the overthrow of him who is the author of it.

Plymouth, June 27. By the Cæsar, 84, hon. rear admiral Stopford, from Basque Roads, is learnt that all the French line of battle ships, except those destroyed, are gone up the river near Rochfort to be repaired as fast as possible. One frigate is kept in Basque Roads as a guard ship.

July 1. We understand that the appointment of Lord Bentinck, who was to have gone on a special mission to the Emperor Francis, is superceded for the present.

A report was yesterday in circulation, that a conspiracy had been formed against the Emperor of Russia, and that by the members of this conspiracy he had been *threatened* with dethronement if he took the side of France against Austria, &c. It might have occurred to every one, that it is not by *threats* that conspiracies against sovereigns either in Russia or any where else, announce themselves. We know also, that letters of the 7th inst. have been received from Petersburg, in which no allusion whatever is made to such a circumstance.

London, July 2. We hear with much pleasure, that accounts have been received by government, of the French having been repulsed with considerable loss in several attempts which they made on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ult. to cross the Danube, in the neighborhood of Presburgh. The details of these operations are unknown; but the fact of the defeat of the enemy is so far credited by ministers, as to have induced their communication of it to Prince Stahremburg, and to the Spanish Ambassador.

Yesterday we received an Amsterdam paper of Tuesday last, together with several German Gazettes to the 20th ult. The information which they furnish will be read with interest, principally as shewing the great embarassments to which Bonaparte is reduced and the successes which have attended the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians.

So critical has Bonapart's situation become, and so comprehensive are his expedients to reinforce his army, that the soldiers wounded in the battles of Ratisbon, Echmul, &c. who were left in the sick quarters at Munich, Augsburgh, &c. have been obliged to appear before a medical commission, charged with an examination into the condition of their wounds, and every man, sufficiently recovered to be competent to do any kind of military duty, has been sent to the army in waggons. Between the 1st and 12th of June, General Moulin sent from Augsburgh upwards of 300 wounded officers for Vienna. Many of those, who were unable to bear the fatigue of a land carriage were conveyed by water.

The communication between Munich and Vienna has become so insecure from the incursions of the Austrians and Tyrolians, that five waggons loaded with specie, which was proceeding from Munich for the payment of the French army, had, on their arrival at Markel, been obliged to return to Munich, and it was supposed would be sent for greater security to Augsburgh.

Bonaparte, after the late battle of Ratisbon, ordered his military chest, and the greater part of the baggage of his army, to be sent to Mentz, promising his soldiers abundant supplies from the Austrian magazines. He has, however, been disappointed & been obliged to bring back his baggage, &c. from the Rhine to Augsburgh, and to transport it from thence to Vienna on rafts. Early in June, Count Collowarth intercepted three of these rafts, with a considerable quantity of baggage and ammunition, on the Danube, below Crems.

The most important successes continue to crown the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians. They have compelled the Bavarian Gen. Deroy to fly from the strong position of Kufstein, after two days fighting, and to retire by Wischbach towards Munich. Gen. Picard had at the same time, been driven from Kempton, and been pursued as far as Kaufbeuren within four posts of Augsburgh, while the Wirtemburgh corps, under Gen. Von Scheeler, has been beaten beyond the Schussen. Another corps of Patriots, from Scherlitz, had advanced into Bavaria, as far as Aibling and had on their route been joined by numbers of the inhabitants.

A body of Austrian Cavalry, from the Tyrol, has penetrated through Bavaria, into Franconia. It proceeded by Esilingen and Giesslingen, and levied heavy contributions on its route. Gen. Moulin dispatched a corps of French and Bavarian horses from Augsburgh, by Newburg and Aichstadt, towards Nurnburgh, to watch their motions at Dietfurth; the hostile squadrons came in contact, and after a sharp action, the French retreated, and the Austrians continued on their route to Nurnberg, where it is understood they joined the Bohemian corps, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

The Archduke Maximillian, on retiring from Vienna, carried with him the whole of his own corps, together with 6000 men who had joined him on the 11th, under the orders of Gen. Kienmayer, and this retreat, which is represented in the French Bulletin as the flight of a few individuals, was conducted with the greatest order.

Early in the last month several waggons loaded with presents from Napoleon to Alexander, passed through Frankfort, on their route from Paris to Petersburgh.—They are valued at three millions of florins.

A considerable number of troops have been stationed along the Russian coasts, in the Baltic, under an apprehension of a descent from the British squadrons in that sea.

Extraordinary exertions are making in Bavaria to recruit the army, and six battalions of reserve have been ordered.—The people, however are decidedly adverse to the service, and great numbers have joined the insurgents in the Tyrol.

Lord Leveson Gower, it is reported, is to have a seat in the cabinet attached to his War Secretaryship. The unusual association of appointments is imputed to Mr. Canning, with a view, it is added, to strengthen that gentleman's influence in the council.

Since the raising of the embargo in America, 150 sail of merchantmen have entered the port of Liverpool, whereas only two vessels have entered the port of London.

The following distingushed naval officers go with the expedition:—Sir R. Strachan, Admiral Stopford, Admiral Otway, Sir R. Keats, and Lord Cochrane.

July 3.—We understand that the American Consul here, has received information from the American Consul at Amsterdam, that the existing state of affairs between the U. S. and France rendered it hazardous for American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some, which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco and potashes, however, are allowed by law to enter; but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, (commonly called Lord Granville Leveson Gower), to be his majesty's Secretary at War.

It was expected on Saturday, that orders would be issued for an immediate embargo at all the out-ports. The proper officers were in waiting all day at the custom-house.

The preparations for the grand expedition are carried on with great activity. A very large fleet of men of war is collecting at Spithead, to take the troops on board; the force being so great that transports cannot be procured to carry them. They are to take on board both horse and foot soldiers. The following are the regiments which are to embark there. Three squadrons of the 9th Lt. Dragoons, two companies of the 95th Rifle Corps, the 68th, 71st, and 85th Lt. Infantry; the 5th, 23d, (2d bat.) 26th, 32d, 36th, 8th (2d bat.); 82d, & 89th regiments. These troops are to encamp on ground between Haslar and Fort Monkton, and on Yare Common, near Gosport. The Royal Artillery, 1000 strong; the 2d bat. Royals, 2d bat. 35th, 2d bat. 81st, 2d bats. 14th and 51st, and 2d bat. 63d regiments. These regiments are to encamp on South Sea Common, until the whole come in. The 5th, 8th, 23d, 26th and 35th, are arrived. The whole of the troops will have marched in by the 10th inst. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, General Picton, and Brig. Gen. Terrott, are the only officers yet arrived. Commissioner Bowen, of the transport board, and Maj. Nisbet, Dep. Quarter master-general of the district, are come to superintend the arrangements for the embarkation. The ships at present ordered to be victualled at Portsmouth, for the service, and taking in their lower deck guns to afford accommodation for the troops, are, we understand, the following, consisting of 22 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 2 bombs. More are expected:—Eagle, Impeteux, Revenge, Hero, Valiant, Venerable, Superb, Ganges, Centaur, Aboukir, Marlborough, Royal Oak, Alfred, Cæsar, Monarch, Belleisle, Bellona, Orion, Achille, Repulse, Resolution, Illustrious, Impetueuse, Rota, L'Aigle, Pearlin, Pallas, Dryad, Devastation and Vesuvius. Rear-admiral Otway has hoisted his flag on board the Monarch 74. Capt. Lee being appointed to a command in the expedition.

Portsmouth, July 2.—The Mohawk cartel, arrived on Friday night at this port, from Morlaix. Col. Washington Morton, who sailed in her from Portsmouth, with dispatches from the American government, for that of France, landed there on the 21st ult. but it was with great difficulty that he obtained permission to go on shore.

RUSSIA.

Ukase to the senate.—It is known to the whole world, with what firmness the trade of neutrals has been protected by Russia, when the powers of Europe were at war; it is known with what valor she has guarded the interest of trading nations, in the time of peace, against the events of war. Following up this invariable principle, also during the present rupture with Britain, we entertained the fullest hopes that the trade with friendly powers would not be carried on by forbidden means; but experience during last season, has proved to us, that