bly felt by almost every citizen, none will deny: and that like all embarrassments usually arising from any change in the course of business, they must affect some individuals, some towns, & some states, or parts of the nation, more than others, is as plain to be seen. But for such individuals, such towns or states to murmur, sow discontents, or attempt to raise opposition, while convinced that the public welfare required the measure, would betray a base selfishness unworthy of Americans, and degenerating from the great example of our early ancestors, and the heroes and sages of our recent revolution; and not only so, but unworthy of social man, unworthy of the religion we profess.

It gives us great satisfaction, after the contrary impressions which we had received from periodical papers, we confess not worth regarding, now to be assured, from a source so authentic, that the inhabitants of Boston would have suffered in silence all the evils which they sensibly felt under the embargo, "*but for the great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of our foreign relations.*"

Here is the first occasion that we have to differ from the sentiments expressed by you or your townsmen. These events are so recent and our intelligence, concerning the present state and prospects of Spain, so imperfect, we are not yet ready to express any opinion on the propriety of suspending the embargo in whole or in part, because of these events. And suffer us also to mention, that it would be no more than reasonable, first to allow the President to come to the knowledge of these events, and give him an opportunity to take those measures, of his own accord, which perhaps you and we, in our petition, might request. To petition at present, as we are forced to view the subject, would imply a supposition that the President was not qualified for his high station; or not diposed to perform its duties; a supposition which the inhabitants of Worcester, no more than those of Boston, were ever disposed to make.

Fully persuaded that we have expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the inhabitants of this town, in expressing our own, we cannot believe it would be satisfactory to them, on this occasion, at this season of the year, to be called together in town meeting. We are, gentlemen, with much respect, your humble servants,

Ephraim Mower,
Edward Bangs,
Nathl. Harrington,
Nathan White,
Thos. Nichols,
} Selectmen of Worcester.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

Yours of the 10th inst. came to hand last evening, containing the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to "petitioning the President of the U. States, to suspend the embargo, either wholly or partially, according to the powers vested in him by the Congress of the U. States: or if any doubt should exist as to the sufficiency of those powers that he be requested to call Congress together as soon as possible." With the same letter we received a copy of the petition of the inhabitants of Boston. Pursuant to the above, and also your request that we would "lay the same before the inhabitants of the town, that, if they see fit, they may adopt similar measures"—

We assure you gentlemen, that we feel disposed to co-operate with the other members of the community in support of any measures, which we can rationally believe would promote the good of our common country. We experience, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, the embarrassments and losses, which are imputed to the existing embargo, but which we are induced to believe are less the result of the embargo, than the effect of the injustice and violence practiced upon us by the proclamations of Europe. Their disregard of the laws of nations, their habitual violations of our neutral rights, and the tyrannic cruelty, with which they have sported with the lives and restrained the liberty of our citizens, pressed upon us the necessity of withdrawing awhile from the ocean. In this measure we wish our government to persevere till we shall have some guarantee of our rights, some assurance that, if we again adventure on the highway of nations, our property shall not be made a spoil to enrich the robber, and the strength of our citizens be made an instrument in the hands of our enemies for our own destruction. Of the wisdom of the measure when first adopted, we entertain no doubt; and we conceive that circumstances as strongly justify its continuance as they urged its adoption. The decrees of France are still unrevoked; an the English orders of Council have recently been sanctioned by their Legislature. But both governments begin to feel the want of our commerce with them; for with the purchasers of their superfluities and luxuries, and the suppliers of the raw materials for their use, they cannot suspend or discontinue their intercourse, without producing the most serious consequences; and we humbly conceive, that the measures entered into by our government, to obtain redress for the wrongs we have suffered, and security for the respect of our rights in future, by the belligerent powers of Europe, would ere this have produced in a great degree the desired effects had not those nations been induced to cherish the hope, that our citizens would not peaceably submit to the commercial restrictions, which the embargo necessarily imposes; had they not have seen that the violators of that law were publicly encouraged by a party in this country; that all the evils which Providence has seen fit to inflict upon this country, for the nine months last past, have been by the same party imputed to the embargo, and that complaints and murmuring against our government were daily excited among us, from motives which disgrace our national character. By such means has Europe been induced to believe, that the spirit by which we were actuated during our revolutionary struggle for independence, which enabled us patiently to endure the most distressing privations and pecuniary sacrifices, is now extinct; that commercial pursuits and the love of wealth have degraded us from the height of Roman virtue and patriotism, to the debased state of mercenary and selfish Carthagenians; that property is more valuable in our estimation than the lives of our citizens, and wealth and luxury than the honor and independence of our country. Yet we trust that a large proportion of our countrymen have the virtue awhile to forego the profit which some of them, or individuals, might possibly derive from foreign commerce, and others to deny themselves the luxuries it produces, when they consider that we may thereby be saved from the horrors of war, or the sacrifice of our national rights, our honor and independence. Surely our present situation is preferable to a state of warfare, or to national dishonor; and the embargo alone could save us from the one or the other.

But had we no other reason, gentlemen, for not complying with your request, than that we would not ask the Executive to do what he is not legally authorised to do, (for we believe that no changes have taken place in our foreign relations, since the rising of Congress, which come within the provisions of the act, which gives him authority to suspend the embargo) that alone would prevent us. As to petitioning him "to call Congress together as soon as possible," we would merely take the liberty to observe, that Congress will assemble, agreeably to the provisions of a law, already made, very nearly as soon as it could be called together by the President, were he to grant the prayer of your petition in this respect. We therefore can see no benefit to be derived from adopting "similar measures" to those adopted by the town of Boston. On the contrary we believe many evils would result, from the general adoption of such measures; it would excite discontent in the public mind; it would lessen the confidence of the people in the government, which they are in duty bound to support; it would give countenance and encouragement to those who are ready to violate every law, which, though calculated ultimately to promote the general good, happens at present to militate with their particular interest; it would give our enemies reason to hope much from our political divisions and disaffection to the administration of our government; and it would embarrass the administration, by destroying its confidence in the firm and virtuous support of the people, in such measures as it had with the strictest integrity, most wisely adopted. We have full confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Executive and Legislative departments of the government, and do not think it expedient, at the present time, to attempt to instruct them in their duty; and must beg leave to decline complying with your request. If we are called upon agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, to call together the inhabitants of this town, we shall then endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to which we have been chosen.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours with respect,

Edmund Moody,
Benjamin Pike,
Aaron Scamman,
} Selectmen of Saco.

Saco, Aug. 19, 1808.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN—Your communication of the 10th inst. came to hand this day, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the town of Boston on the subject of the embargo—with a request that similar measures might be adopted in this town.

We are sensible that the present suspension of foreign commerce is attended with embarrassments to those of our fellow citizens, whose enterprise and industry have been on the ocean. It must also be evident to every candid person, that those privations and embarrassments are in consequence of the orders and decrees of England and France: we also believe our only safety from greater evils was in the measures adopted and pursued by our government, which have been the means of preserving to the nation merchandize & shipping to an immense value which would otherwise (probably) have been captured & condemned by one or other of the contending powers.

The idea of Spain having offered an opportunity to this country for trade, is without sufficient assurance to warrant a voyage to a foreign country by any *considerate ship owner*—nor do we conceive that any events which have taken place in Europe, have made any favorable change in our foreign relations.

We sincerely unite with you in wishing a friendly intercourse with the European powers, and that our commerce may be restored to its former condition; but should our hopes and expectations be disappointed, and it should be expedient to continue the embargo; or should the nation be obliged to resort to WAR, the citizens of this town, who were amongst the first and greatest sufferers in obtaining independence, would, we confidently trust, be the last to complain of any hardships or privations which may be necessary to preserve that independence inviolate.

It might have been expected that the town of *Boston* the *capital of the State*, enriched by foreign commerce without an example, would have been the first in support of the wise and provident measures adopted by the general government, while many other towns with less advantages, and less successful in business, have not uttered a complaint.

We are far from thinking the measure of addressing the President, or Congress, recommended by the town of Boston, to be advisable; we place the fullest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Executive and Legislature of the nation—and feel assured the embargo will be removed, whenever a favorable opportunity shall present to traverse the ocean in safety: nor would we wish to distract the councils of the nation by intruding opinions which cannot promote the interest of our fellow-citizens, or our national honor.

If the inhabitants of this town are desirous to offer their sentiments to the public, they will, no doubt, make their request in the usual way, which would meet with proper attention.

With due respect, your humble servants,

Selectmen of Charlestown,
Richard Frothingham,
Daniel Tufts,
Timothy Thompson, jr.
David Goodwin, jr.
Thomas Rand, 2d,
Thomas Rand,
Peter Tufts, jr.

Charleston, Aug. 20, 1808.

Published by order of the selectmen of Andover.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.

GENTLEMEN,

We acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 10th instant, shewing the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to petitioning the President of the United States to suspend the embargo, either in whole or in part, according to the power vested in him by the Congress of the United States, and the request of the town of Boston, that the same be laid before the inhabitant of the town of Andover, that if they see fit they may adopt similar measures.

We with pleasure, Gentlemen, should embrace this opportunity of concurring with our fellow citizens of the town of Boston, if we thought their proceedings would have a tendency to promote the welfare and happiness of the citizens of the United States. We have viewed the embargo, and still view it, as the wisest and most prudent measure that could have been adopted by our government to save the property of our citizens from falling into the hands of foreign nations, and our country from a war.—We have for years past fully confided in the wisdom and integrity of our rulers, and have never found ourselves disappointed. Although the town of Boston have a constitutional right to petition their rulers at any time, whenever they may feel themselves aggrieved, yet we cannot but question their policy in exercising that right at this time, when our government is engaged in disputes with foreign nations, and are doing the utmost in their power to obtain the best terms for the United States. We were in hopes that the town of Boston would have had magnanimity enough to to have borne a little longer a temporary evil for the sake of receiving a lasting good, which we believe would have been realized before this time, if our own citizens had not thrown embarrassments in the way. We feel the ill effects of the embargo in common with our fellow citizens, and regret the unjust, arbitrary, & oppressive decrees of the belligerent powers, which rendered such a measure indispensable.

As agriculturalists we do not pretend to be thoroughly acquainted with commercial affairs; but we have collected the opinions of some of the most respectable and wealthy merchants in our country, and perhaps in the United States, and we find them all ready to forego their profits and sacrifice their property, rather than submit to the tyrancal decrees of the contending powers; which in our opinion would be a disgrace to the American name. On the whole, we believe the town of Andover is willing to bear with fortitude and enquire with patience the unpleasant effects of the embargo, in full confidence that our rulers have the welfare of the country at heart and are doing their utmost to promote the best interests of the people. We do not therefore think it our duty to call the inhabitants of the town together unless particularly requested by own townsmen.

With sentiments of respect, we are, Gentlemen, your humble Servants.

Selectmen of Andover,
Joshua Chandler,
Stephen Barker, jun.
John Cornish,
Jonathan Ingalls.

Andover, Aug. 22, 1808.

SPANISH PROCLAMATIONS.

THE KINGDOM OF GALLICIA.

" *Gallicians*—You have bewailed the fate of your amiable Ferdinand—the horror of the perfidy by which he has succeeded, still burns in your bosoms. You fear danger to our holy religion, you look upon our exterior worship as annihilated, upon our altars profaned, and the temples of the eternal and sole omnipotent converted into places of desolation by order of the tyrant, who arrogates to himself the title of arbiter of destinies, because he has succeeded in oppressing the noble French nation, without recollecting, that he himself is mortal, and that he only holds the power delegated to him for our chastisement. You turned your eyes towards the municipal authorities, and you even insulted them; because they did not animate the flame of your indignation against the enemy. The time is come—your kingdom has assembled in CORTES and re-assumed the sovereign authority, which under such circumstances devolves upon it by right, and of which its first exercise is in complying with your wishes so loudly declared; you have already a leader, and the most vigorous dispositions are taking—fly, therefore to arms! and let us march to defend the cause of God, the honor of our country, our lives, and our fortunes! Will you be insensible to the voice of the nation, and will you only be found valiant in the streets of your cities? Now, that twenty thousand brave soldiers have taken up your cause for theirs, will you refuse to unite with their generous battalions? Will you hesitate to embody yourselves with these masters of the military art? Do you imagine, forsooth, that your courage without discipline can be useful?—Such ideas avaunt! receive in your arms these heroes who are going to marshal your strength, and only from the common name of Spaniards, even without being Gallicians, feel a deep interest in your cause. They should obey their sovereign and legitimate authority. Let discord fly from us; we are brothers, and going to sacrifice ourselves for the same sacred cause.

Gallicians—enrol yourselves from 16 to 40 years of age. It is better to die in defence of your religion and fire sides, and in your own country, than to be led bound to slaughter in order to satisfy an inordinate ambition. The French conscription comprises you.—If you do not serve your kingdom, you will go and die in the north. We lose nothing. For even should we be unsuccessful, we shall have freed ourselves by a glorious death from the galling chains of a foreign yoke.—But there is no reason to fear this peril.—Death has alarms only for poltroons—and God, for whose cause we are going to fight, will watch over us, because, in the end, every mortal has a determined measure, and we ought to trust in his mercy, that when his wrath, (which we so much deserve) is appeased, he will protect us. The standard of our holy patron, Saint James, is now unfurled: let us follow it:

"Gallicians!—The Asturians and Alouese have 80,000 men enlisted, and already 20,000 under arms—let us go and relieve our brethren, these intrepid men. We shall thus save our country from becoming the theatre of war. This kingdom, which has assembled through your instance, expect it from you—this kingdom will reward those who distinguish themselves, with every thing in its power, and at the conclusion of the war, it will immediately give you your discharge, and enable you to enjoy the fruits of victory under the shade of the laurels you will have won, and consign to your children at your decease, the example of your glorious deeds.

" DOMINGO VALADO DE PARGO,
Secretary.

" *Corunna, June* 5, 1808."

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNCIL OF LEON TO THE SPANISH NATION.

Brave and faithful Spaniards!

When we behold the great and noble resistance which is at this moment opposed by the provinces of Gallicia and Asturias, to the projects of the basest and most execrable of tyrants, it is impossible to believe but that they must be seconded by all, who like themselves, have a sovereign to avenge, sacred rights, and a country to defend. Still, should any be restrained by fear; should any fail to concur in the sentiment which calls them to arms against an unprincipled oppressor, it will sufficiently determine them if we recal to their memory what Spain owes to the virtues, to the courage, to the heroism of Pelage, to the valor and to the patriotism of Roderigue Diare de Bivar.

These two great men, one from the province of Asturias, the other from that of Castile, were called forth at different epochas, but both equally difficult, each to preserve our country from a foreign yoke. To their characters, and to their sentiments of enthusiasm which they excited in every breast, does Spain owe the glory and the happiness which she has so long enjoyed.

Should the government of Asturias discover that any part of the inhabitants take up arms coldly or indifferently in the defence of the country, let it address to them those sentiments which the immortal Pelage addressed to the citizens, to his brave companions in arms, when a formidable and cruel enemy wished to subjugate them to his power:—

" It is no longer time to deliberate," said this virtuous and courageous Spaniard, under circumstances nearly resembling the present; " the nature of our cause, the situation of our affairs, and those of the enemy, require promptitude and activity, and that we should not waste our time in useless deliberation. We arm to re-establish our altars, our religion, our glory, the liberty of our children, of our friends, of our country! to place in safety the honor and chastity of our wives; to rid ourselves of the yoke of a conqueror base as he is cruel, who has covered himself with our spoils, and under whose dread dominion our lives could not boast the security of a moment. If ever opportunity occurred to tempt a most glorious enterprize, this is the moment—this moment in which we are assembled, united, bound together by a chain of interest, which equally concerns all! Inhabitants of the mountains, and ye of the vallies! hear our determination to arm, and join yourselves to us. Those even whom the love of tranquility hath hitherto deceived, and still retained among the moors, I now behold ready to break their fetters, and join those who hasten to accomplish the great purpose of their struggle. The Moors, in short, are occupied with great objects; but for us, necessity should put an end to indecision, we have taken the first step, there is no longer time to retreat; already they march against us; while we hesitate to place ourselves in a disposition to drive the enemy from our mountains, we shall be surrounded, we shall have no escape, and we are too great in number to subsist upon the stinted produce of bare and sterile rocks. Come on, then! God, whose cause we support against the enemies of his name, will fight for us while we fight for him, and the hand which has punished us, because we have forgotten him, will fortify our arms in a war undertaken for the honor of his glory? Let us put our confidence in the invincible strength of the Almighty! I will lead you to battle; I will ever be the first, and require of you nothing but that of which I will set you an example."

This harangue, so suitable to the