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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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THE *National Intelligencer* will henceforth be conducted by SAMUEL H. SMITH, and JOSEPH GALES, Jun. and printed at the Office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five dollars*. The punctual compliance with this term is at this time of the greatest importance, and is earnestly requested.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

As it is intended to furnish the Debates and Proceedings of Congress at the earliest possible period, advertisers are respectfully requested to send in their advertisements early in the day antecedent to that on which the National Intelligencer appears. In case of necessity their favors, if received before sun-set, will be inserted.

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANIC'S DINNER.

The present Epoch being peculiarly favorable to the advancement of the arts and manufactures of this country, in the excellence of which this Metropolis has been conspicuous, with a view therefore to accelerate such advancement, and at the same to same promote the interest of individuals it is proposed—

That a semi-annual meeting shall be held, to which every manufacturer, Mechanic, or Artizan of good demeanor, shall be invited to partake of a dinner, be his country, politics or religion what they may.

It is contemplated that by such meetings Artizans in every branch will have opportunies afforded of a knowledge of the genuine talents and characters of each other, the promulgation of which must prove beneficial as well to the country as the individual, an artist estranged, or as the lost Gem in the ocean—or as the flower of the desert "born but to blush unseen and waste its fragrance."

It may easily be conceived that from a policy liberal and mutual as this—devoid of politics, wherein each person is the giver and receiver, the inviter and the guest, that at a future time a mechanic's fund which shall provide for the indulgence or infirmity of the member, his widow or orphan may be established—A single dollar per annum, collected from each artizan would afford a mass of benevolence—but of this hereafter as it may be—the two objects are and ought to be distinct—altho' a person might with propriety be a member of both.

The following persons are a committee for the disposal of tickets and of arrangement:—

John Goodman,
Abraham Small,
John Harrison,
William Y. Birch,
Joseph Strong,
John Dorsey,
Archibald Binney,
John Thoburn,
Thomas Leiper,
James Ronaldson,
Seth Craig,
James Mallowny,
Robert C. Martin.

Tickets, the price of which will be one dollar, may be also had at the Domestic Warehouse—the delivery of which will cease with the 31st day of the present month—after which due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting.

Published by order of the meeting.
J. DORSEY, Sec. pro. tem.
Philadelphia, October 18, 1808.

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As the mines of Louisiana give us lead, which as manufactured, is equal to the amount of the annual interest of the whole purchase money, it has become a most important matter to devise, discover or invent any mixture, which will give the beauty of color to lead, or which will give it hardness, or in any wise give or increase those qualities, which will render lead more fit for useful or elegant metal manufactures.

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It is well understood, that a large part of the iron manufactured in the United States into hammered, slit and rolled goods out of bars, was imported from the Baltic. Hence we find, as importation has very much decreased, our own iron is rising, and hence, it follows, that our own manufactures in their present state, are more than equal to the consumption of all the iron we make. The embargo and obstructions to our trade, are therefore, real and great benefits to the iron master. Iron works then must increase and multiply, and will support the prices of fuel, provisions, beer, cider, grain, spirits, &c. in their neighborhoods.

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The black, and other colored papier mache buttons; horn buttons boiled, stampt and varnished, of various colors, the conch and other shell buttons, ivory and bone buttons, the mock mother of pearl or rice buttons, silk, thread, and cotton wrought buttons, cloth and silk covered buttons, hardened leather buttons, and every other expedient to make this article of universal use should be considered by the ingenious citizens of this country. *Democratic Press.*

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FROM THE AURORA.

Nothing could more decidedly prove the existence of foreign influence in this city, than the conduct of the folks at the city coffee house, on the receipt of the *humbug* from New York, brought by the barque *Richard*—of a declaration of war by France against America. Every one affected to *believe* it may exulted in it—but eager as these folks are on other occasions to make bets, not a man would wager a dollar on the truth of intelligence which they affected to believe.

The custom of wagering we always deprecate, and consider as pernicious in society; and we only notice it now, to illustrate the difference between the conduct of these gamblers on occasions of different complexions. They endeavor to impress ideas of belief on a story so absurd—while they really saw its absurdity, and placed no confidence in what they alleged.

Perhaps after all it would not be pernicious to the United States, if the story upon which the *tories* appeared so much elated, were really true.

They calculate that the necessary effect would be to lead us into an alliance with England. Alas, how easily does fully delude itself.

What would be the best policy for our government if it were even true, that France had the folly to declare war against us? The policy of the United States would be what it is—to defend it own soil and to form entangling alliances with no nation. At home we are invulnerable, for our militia, duly armed and organized is competent to our defence against all the world. Our government would not, under the name of an ally, introduce an enemy into our country—we should organize our militia along our coast, and frontiers, and make a pleasure or a frolic of the elementary parts of military discipline and evolution—from one end of continent to the other we should have military fetes—military expeditions—and the representation of action, to produce correct ideas of discipline—*we should have no allies!*

"Why then a war with France would be as bad to the tories as the embargo." Exactly so. The friends of American prosperity and independence could not covet any change of events more conducive to their happiness and best good than—the open hostility of France or England. This may appear to be paradox, but it is a solemn truth. We should then know the value and the extent of our own resources. We should in two years be able to produce all that is necessary for our subsistence, comfort and luxury—and provide means for circulating at home the millions of dollars hitherto sent abroad.

The *embargo* has built, or nearly built, *one thousand* new houses in this city—the *embargo* has erected two manufactories for shot, in this city, which forever secures the circulation at home, of about 200,000 dollars heretofore sent abroad—sent abroad to pay for shot—for shooting birds alone we sent 200,000 dollars abroad; Philadelphia now, from the 2 *towers* erected for casting patent shot, can, after supplying all America, cast enough to supply all Asia beside. Let it not be forgotten that *Louisiana* produces the *lead* for these manufactories—which can each cast *one ton and a half* of the most perfect shot per day.

But these nor twenty more are not all—we have two manufactories of *red lead* already established—whose capacity is competent to the supply of the whole country with red lead and with litharge.

A manufactory of *white* lead is also going on.

The elegant pottery manufactory of Messrs. Trotter and Co. is conducted in a stile so perfect, so complete in all that is required for utility, or taste, that we require only a few privations of foreign articles to give a complete establishment to our own.

It would be in fact a fortunate occurrence for America that both France and England should openly avow hostility against us—their *insidious* war, their *war in disguise*, is calculated only to furnish MASKS for domestic traitors and foreign emissaries—in open war the traitors would be unmasked at once.

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Charleston, October 18.

On Saturday evening last, upwards of three hundred citizens wishing to commemorate the success of republicanism in this city at the late election, met at Meed's hotel, and partook of a supper provided for the occasion His honor the Intendant of this city was called to the chair, & *John Drayton, Isaac Neufville*, and *Peter Freneau*, Esqrs. were nominated vice-presidents. After supper the following toasts were drank amidst repeated applauses, and followed by appropriate music. The company broke up a little before 11 o'clock.

1. Thomas Jefferson—The national ship guided by republican virtue has passed the rock of faction, and reached the haven of prosperity.

2. James Madison—The dignity, the interest and the gratitude of our country, loudly call him to the Presidential chair.

3. George Clinton—
"There's none but has some fault and
he's the best—
"Most virtuous he, that's spotted with
the least."

4. The Heads of Departments—That they may always afford from among them a Jefferson and Madison "is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

5. Our Senators in Congress—The honorable Thomas Sumter and John Gaillard—their public conduct bespeak them the true organs of their constituents.

6. The hon. Robert Marion—Assailed in vain. The shafts of calumny fall harmless to the ground, when opposed to the bold front of republican virtue.

7. John Q. Adams, William L. Smith and William Gray—A discontented faction may attempt to defame their political conduct, but the generosity of freemen will reward their patriotism.

8. The Governor of the State—He has ever been known as an inflexible republican.

9. The State of Vermont—The hardy sons of the Mountain prefer suffering private embarrassment, to a loss of national dignity.

11. The State of South Carolina—The blank which was left to her in 1801, will serve to write the name of Madison on in 1808.

10. The State of Massachusetts—"If she was the cradle of our Independence in 1776, she will not become the grave of our liberties in 1808."

12. The Republicans throughout the United States—The prosperity of their country, is the sweet reward for their services.

13. The 22d of June, 1807—
"Poor Pierce's shade complains that
we are slow,
"M'Donald's* ghost walks unreveng'd
amongst us."

14. Our Brother Republicans in Camden & Columbia—"They know a hawk from a handsaw"—witness the fate of the *Federal Pamphlets.*

15. The brave but persecuted Sons of Erin—may they never forget how a Tone perished, how an Emmet died, in defending the natural rights of man.

16. The memory of Gen. Washington—Republicans testify their attachment, not by using him as a shield, but in bearing him in grateful recollection.

17. The memory of Gadsden, Moultrie, and every departed hero of 1776—The great fabric of freedom they reared their sons will defend, or perish in its ruins.

* *Killed on board the Chesapeake.*

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New-Orleans, September 16.

Communication of the 14th September, 1808.—The return of Mr. Livingston to this city has revived the old contested claim to the Batture; the investigation of this important case, we learn, commenced yesterday at the coffee house, the opinions of Messrs. Ingersoll, Rawle, Lewis, and Tilman, the jurisconsults of Philadelphia, it is said, were all read for the information of the bye-standers; the essay of the civilian, P. S. Duponceau, was also introduced, but it being lengthy and the day far spent, the reading was postponed. According to these lawyers (who have never heard but one side of the question) Mr. Livingston's claim to the Batture is unquestionable, and the President of the U. States has acted most iniquitously in taking possession of the same, as the property of the United States; nay, these lawyers say that the President, the Marshal of the territory and each and every man who assisted the marshal in executing the order of the President are liable to be sued by Mr. Livingston for damages—we have not yet heard, however, that the marshal or any citizen has retained a lawyer in their defence. The opinions of those great juris consults are (it is said) to be published, and the cause again brought "before the tribunal of public opinion."

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Extract of a letter dated Natchitoches, August 22.

"You have heard, no doubt of the French general D'Alvimar who passed some two or three weeks ago, thro' Opelousas, on his way to Mexico. He has been stopped at Nacogdoches, in consequence of orders received by the commandant of that place (twenty days before his arrival there) from the commandant gen. Salcedo, and will be obliged to remain there until further orders. The French general took it in high dudgeon, and wrote to Salcedo in these terms:—"Sir, you may for a moment impede my progress in the country under your command, but you will not be able to prevent my going to Mexico." D'Alvimar told a friend in Nacogdoches, that he was going to take the command of 12,000 troops at Camp Jalapa, near Vera Cruz. There are seven or eight French generals on their way to that country. All the offices of government are now filled by Frenchmen, to counteract (as it is said) the plans heretofore formed by the late prince of peace." *Orleans Gaz.*

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"*Liverpool, Sept.* 17.

"Since ours of the 31st, a most rapid rise has taken place in cotton, which commenced the evening of that day, and it it has frequently occured that there has been a difference of 3d per lb. between the prices of the morning and evening. Yesterday the arrival of the August packet, with advices that there is no probability of the embargo being taken off, gave another spirit: 3s. was given for new uplands, and that price refused for 300 bales. New Orleans cottons have nominally advanced in proportion; say 2s. 10d. a. 3s. 1d. but the attention seems completely directed to Georgias. At a sale yesterday, Surinams only sold 3s. 2d. 1-2 and Sea Islands are 3s. to 4s. but prices may be considered as advancing, and it is not improbable may increase in the course of this day. The advance has been principally owing to speculation, in which all ranks of people in this town have embarked. The trade are fearful of giving prices going, and cotton has been sent from the manufacturing towns here for sale. For some time the principal part of the cotton has been turned over into different hands in this town, and very small proportion of the sales gone to actual consumers. Many persons are of opinion that the cotton in the country is not sufficient for two months consumption; whether this is the case appears to us doubtful, and we apprehend sufficient will be found, at least for some time, in the speculator's hands. The prices of goods have advanced, but not in proportion.

The ports of Holland have been opened for exportation of sundry articles to this country: this is considered a most extraordinary measure, but it appears doubtful whether it will be permitted unless the imports from hence are also admitted. Indeed it is understood a rigorous blockade is ordered.

Wheat has been brisk this week, and considerable sales made at 14s. supposed principally arising from government contracts: rather higher prices demanded by some of the holders, and we have just heard of 14s. 6d. being given for old wheat.

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Translated for the National Intelligencer from French papers.

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Copenhagen, Aug. 19.—The following report has been published [illegible]

"The Danish nation will learn with the most lively astonishment and with just indignation, that the Spanish troops which she had received with such cordial hospitality, and from whom she had a right to expect assistance, should forfeit the reputation for loyalty and fidelity which preceded them, by betraying their duty towards their brethren in arms the French, and by compromitting the interests and security of Denmark, in forming a hostile connexion with the common enemy, and opening to him the ports of the provinces confided to their care. This enterprise has been planned, conducted and executed by the chief of these troops, the Marquis de la Romana. Acting in the most artful manner, under pretended orders of the Prince de Ponte Corvo, he put himself in exclusive possession of the fortress of Nyborg, and delivered this place, so important to the security of Fionia, into the hands of the English, always ready to profit of treasons, of surprises, and of attacking where they are sure of meeting no resistance.

"In the port of Nybourg, the enemy has made himself master of the brig of war the Fame, carrying two six-pounders and 12 carronades of 12 pounds; the sloop of war the See-Orm and the armed pilot boat the Laurwig. These vessels were not surrendered till after having courageously defended themselves for 20 minutes against the double fire of an English squadron of very superior force, and the land batteries occupied by the Spaniards.

"At Swendborg and Faaborg the Spaniards wished to possess themselves of our gun-boats; but their project having been discovered, the gun-boats were saved.

"It soon appeared that it was the intention of the Spaniards to embark under the protection of the English vessels of war which they had called to their aid, and to quit Denmark. This embarkation took place effectually at Nyborg and Swendborg, where they had seized all the transports and even the boats which they found there. Before quitting Nyborg they spiked the cannon and destroyed all the ammunition and implements of war which they found there. They had wished to carry away a train of flying artillery, but were obliged to leave them at Slibsharn, as well as their horses. At Faaborg they had the cannon also spiked and the ammunition destroyed.

"The Spanish corps which had embarked at Swendborg, and who were more than 2,600 strong, infantry, cavalry and artillery, debarked in the island of Langeland, already filled with troops of the same nation. Without suspicion of treason, the Danish troops dispersed on the shores of the island, found themselves cut off on all sides. Meanwhile, thanks to the firm and prudent conduct of major general count d'Ahlefeldt, the French colonel Gautier, taken by the Spaniards, was delivered.

"It is expected that the Spanish troops united in the island of Langeland, will speedily re-embark.

"The Spanish regiments in Jutland were also put in motion unawares by order of the marquis de la Romana; and (as far as we know) one part only of the regiment Zamora, whose cantonments were near the Little Belt, has been able to pass into Fionia.

"The other Spanish corps have been arrested in time, disarmed and made prisoners. The five thousand men who were in Zealand had committed the greatest excesses, and broken through all the bonds of subordination. His majesty has thought it necessary to retain them under a strong guard, in the fortress of Copenhagen.

"Thus, the treason of the marquis de la Romana, has delivered to our enemies the third part of the two Spanish divisions.

"At head quarters, Aug. 1[illegible] 18[illegible]
(Signed) [illegible]Y. BULOW,
Adjutant General and Chef d'Etat Major."