but he has gained the esteem and thanks of his country.

To the hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

It has been my endeavor, as I have conceived it was my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the Administration of the General Government, in all necessary measures, within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our Citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the Independence of our Country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures to which, under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent—as far as the opinions of a majority in the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider the resolutions, as enjoining upon the representation of the state in Congress, a sort of opposition to the national administration, in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur.

To give you however an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the U. States a member, who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a Senator of the United States, on the part of the Commonwealth.

I am with perfect respect,
Gentlemen,
Your very humble and
Obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, June 8, 1808.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Adams, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Senator, to represent this state in his room; and the votes were—hon. James Lloyd 20, hon. William Gray 16. The House concurred, hon. James Lloyd 150, hon. William Gray 113.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Wheaton, have been agreed to by the Senate of Massachusetts—Yeas 20—Nays 15.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Glad Tidings.—Yesterday week the books of the Petersburg Manufacturing Society were opened, and 25,000 dollars immediately subscribed for. Thus have our citizens set an example glorious to themselves, and of incalculable advantage to their country—an example which has been seconded by the metropolis, and should be followed by every town and county in Virginia. If the citizens at large will be faithful to themselves, and encourage their own productions, the time is not distant when we shall be independent, not only in name, but in reality.

Already have many of our citizens clad themselves in homespun; and we with pleasure record the almost unanimous determination of the Petersburg Troop of Cavalry to appear, on the 4th of July, with an uniform of white Virginian cloth. Instead of European manufacture, would it not be praise-worthy in the officers of militia to wear constantly pantaloons and waistcoats of the growth and product of our own fields and loom.

Petersburg Intell.

The Petersburg Troop of Cavalry, at their muster on the first Saturday in this month, unanimously resolved to appear clad in homespun uniform, on the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

(Intelligencer.)

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Virginia Gazette.

SIRS,

On my arrival at this city, the evening before last, I was indeed most extremely mortified on being informed, that in your paper of the 25th ult. it is stated, "that a gentleman had in better times purchased of Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, his" (last year's) 'crop of wheat, and for the payment of which being lately dunned for the sum due; replied, go back and tell Mr. Madison if he will take off the embargo I will pay him for his wheat!" Now, sirs, as it is well known in the county of Orange, that my agent there purchased from the agent of Mr. Madison, his last year's crop of wheat from three large plantations; therefore, in point of honor and moral rectitude, it is indispensibly incumbent on me to let the public know through the medium of the same paper, that the said statement, so far as relates to my being dunned for the money or making such a reply thereto, is altogether unfounded and destitute of even the least shadow of truth; and further I do verily believe, that as soon as Mr. Madison had an opportunity, after he knew of the sale made as above, by his agent to mine; he sent me word that he should during the present times be among the *last who would* ask me for payment; and shortly after, in private conversation with that good and worthy gentleman, he with great politeness, spontaneously gave me the same friendly assurance.

JOHN STRODE.

Richmond, June 12, 1808.

Charleston, May 31.

The detention of the Connecticut, captain Wasson, by the Hornet sloop of war, as mentioned in yesterday's Courier, it is now stated, was owing to the officer who had the command on board, not having been apprized of the decision of the Federal Court on Saturday last. It affords us pleasure to state that the coasting vessels regularly cleared at the custom house, will not, in future, be detained.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in this city, dated 24th May, 1808.

"A day or two ago all the property, at least all the provisions, for sale, belonging to Josiah Smith of Savannah, was seized by the collector of St. Mary's and the officers of the gun boat, I believe, on suspicion of his being a smuggler—he has before been detected in thus violating the laws of our country.

"It is truly distressing to reflect on the sufferings of the people of Florida. I am told they are absolutely starving, without a grain of corn or morsel of bread of any kind. A man, a few days since, obtained permission from the collector, to carry some corn to Cumberland, with the hope of getting it over to Amelia at night. In attempting it, however, he was discovered by the gun boat and brought back—he said his family and twenty-five negroes must starve, for he had not a grain of corn when he left home, which was two days before; the other inhabitants of the island, he adds, are alike distressed."

In giving publication to the first paragraph in the preceding extract, it may be urged by some, that we should have observed a greater degree of delicacy than to have mentioned the name of the offender: but we conclude, and believe every well-wisher to the country—every one not engaged in, or approbating the nefarious traffic, will agree with us, that an American who can so far forget the obligations he is under to support the measures of his government, as thus to endeavor to thwart its plans of defence, ought to be held up to public view and public infamy. And as a mean of preventing, in some measure, future evasions of laws made for our preservation, it behoves every friend of the nation, to be vigilant and bold in making public the names of those who are ever ready to sacrifice national happiness and prosperity at the shrine of a lawless and pitiful pecuniary compensation.

Boston, June 9.

From Augusta, (Maine) June 9.

"Disturbances and alarm still continue to agitate this country. On Tuesday last, during the sitting of the supreme court, sheriff Chandler notified the court that he had good reason to apprehend from the movement of the insurgents in the north east part of the county, that an attempt would be made to rescue Nathan Barlow, one of the insurgents, who was in jail. The court directed the sheriff to do his duty. General Chandler immediately called out the militia, composed of captain Eastman's company of cavalry, captain Vose's light infantry, and part of captain Thomas and Shubael Pitt's companies, together with a corps of volunteers, in which several of the gentlemen of the bar entered the list. This precautionary measure frustrated the designs of these deluded people.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated June 9.

"On Tuesday arrived schooner Raven, Thorndike, from Passamaquoddy, with *salt*. By her we have information that there is no relaxation of *business* at that place, notwithstanding the government force stationed there. The inhabitants were employed at 2 dollars per day to keep guard over the stores, and yet under cover of every fog, hundreds of barrels a day would find their way across to the British side, where the price was 12 50. So profitable was the boating business, and the standing guard, that the poor people had suddenly become rich.

New York, June 11.

A rumor was running through the city this morning, that the French privateer schooner Superior, captain Bravaud, had captured the British packet, Queen Charlotte, that sailed from here last Thursday morning for Falmouth, (Eng.) The engagement is stated to have taken place off the Hook, and the firing distinctly heard on Long Island. It is said that a coaster which arrived this morning saw the packet in tow of the privateer yesterday morning.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday directly from Rutland, we are informed that his excellency, gov. Smith, has ordered two companies of militia, consisting of 60 men each, and 30 cavalry to repair immediately to guard our frontiers! We momently expect their arrival. This detachment, we understand, is to be commanded by major Williams. We learn, it has been intimated to his Excellency, that we are too much *interested* in this country, to prevent the *running in* of our rafts, pot-ash, &c. but we can with propriety say, that those who are now stationed at the lines, have, like independent soldiers, done all that their scanty means would possibly allow them to do. On Sunday evening, captain Hopkins, stationed at Windmill-Point, with his company of soldiers, took a batteau, which was floating rapidly to market, containing 25 barrels of pot-ash, and on Monday evening lieut. Whittemore, and five men, boarded and took possession of a small batteau, which was loaded with about two tons pot-ash, and rowed it safely into the harbor. Notwithstanding the hands on board of these vessels were armed with cudgels, no heads have been broken, no blood spilt, either in this or any other previous conflict.

One hundred and seventy barrels of pot-ash, and 100 barrels of pork, belonging to people in Middlebury, and a sloop with 200 chests of tea on board, *without owners*, were several days since taken, and now remain in the hands of the government. Notwithstanding every means has been taken to avoid prosecutions, some have already commenced, and more will undoubtedly take place shortly.

St. Alban's Adviser.

Philadelphia, June 13.

Captain Treadwell, of the Elizabeth, from Gibraltar, arrived at New York, states, that the British sloop of war Squirrel arrived at that place, a few days before he sailed, with information that a French squadron of 7 sail of the line and 50 transports had passed by Minorca, supposed to be bound either to Cette or Algesiras. A frigate was instantly dispatched from Gibraltar to carry this information to the commander of the British squadron off Cadiz.

The St. Croix Packet was the first vessel that sailed from Philadelphia for St. Croix on permission, and has returned full, after a voyage of something less than seven weeks.

Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Ariadne, Cullen and Ariel, Donavon, hence, have arrived at St. Croix. These vessels sailed from this port, by permission, under the supplementary embargo act, and will, we understand, all return with cargoes, notwithstanding the late regulations of the governor of St. Croix.

Yesterday arrived the ship America, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool, and to-day ship Jane, Capt. Bliss from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter London papers to the 27th April. They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for a decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes and conjectures: the predominant wish was in favor of preserving peace with this country.

Neither the Osage nor Mr. Nourse had arrived in England at the time of the Jane's sailing; and the idea already conceived of her being under seizure in France, was daily obtaining credit.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane, say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax in the late orders of council, until Bonaparte recedes from practising on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees; in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Bonaparte no doubt will hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present disastrous state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The Jane from London, brings dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, for the Secretary of State.

The expedition which sailed from England, about the 27th of April, it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

Admiral Berkely, on his return to England, had a public audience with the king at his levee. Capt. Humphreys, of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the East India station.

LONDON, APRIL 26—EVENING.

It was reported yesterday, that the Osage had arrived from France with Mr. Nourse on board. There were rumors also that general Armstrong had left Paris. The latter very important event is altogether without confirmation. The former fact we could not trace to any authority; but the Statira frigate has brought letters addressed to Mr. Nourse, from whence we may infer that England was at last his destination.

We have already stated, in general terms, the result of Mr. Rose's mission. It is said, that the explanation he was sent to give was not in fact given, it being offered conditionally only, in case the President consented to annul his proclamation against admitting English ships of war into the American waters. At the same time it was expressly noticed, that this omission was to be considered as a mere affair of etiquette, not an expression of hostility.

In the mean while the embargo continues: and we find from all accounts, that the sufferings it has produced are excessive: seventy-five houses are said to have failed in New-York alone.

We have received American papers to the 10th ult. and made extracts, of various interest and importance. Our readers will perceive a disposition on the part of that government to increase their military force. A proposition has been made to raise 6000 regular troops, and organize 24,000 volunteers. In the message from the President, introducing this measure, there was no pointed allusion to either of the European belligerent powers.

In the accounts we have received, there is a reference made to the confidential correspondence of the American ministers, which had been imparted to the legislative body; the injunction of secrecy was afterwards removed, but we have not yet seen the papers at full: they are alluded to in the debate published. It will be curious to compare hereafter, the relative tone and stile made use of by the American ministers to the English and French governments.

Mr. Pinkney has, it is said, been nominated by the President, and approved by the Senate, as the minister to our court; and it is expected that Messrs. Clinton and Monroe will be elected President & Vice-President at the ensuing election.

Our readers will perceive by the report of the proceedings of a general court of proprietors, held yesterday at the East India House, that there is at present a deficit of 2,400,000l. in their accounts, and that the court had determined to present a petition to parliament for relief. It was, however, strongly asserted, that the company's effects were not only sufficient to defray their debts, but would leave a large surplus.

The mystery is at length revealed concerning the Rochefort squadron. From sources altogether independent of each other, we learn, that it went to Toulon; a statement made long ago, but disbelieved. This intelligence is brought by the Centurion, which is arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, and by the Statira, which spoke the Pomone frigate, captain Barrie, off cape Finisterre, from whom she learnt the same fact.

The Gottenburgh mail of yesterday also brings the same information. Indeed it is here said, that, on the 12th of February, the Rochefort and Toulon squadrons sailed from Toulon; so that our curiosity is no sooner stilled than it is quickened again.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

As far as Mr. Rose's mission tended to offer explanations with respect to the affairs of the Chesapeake, those explanations were deemed satisfactory. His mission did not extend to the other points in dispute, but it is believed that he required the removal of the interdiction of the American ports and waters, which had been laid in consequence of the affair of the Chesapeake. This request was refused, the President declaring that it would not be removed till all the other points in dispute had been adjusted. But this declaration was accompanied with an assurance that no hostile intentions were entertained against England, but situated as they were in regard to this country and France, they wished to continue in retirement from both. Fresh instructions have been sent to the American ministers at London and Paris. Mr. Pinckney has been nominated by the President and approved of by the Senate, as the minister to our court. In this state affairs were at the departure of Mr. Rose.

The French decree having originated the system which our orders of council were merely intended to countervail, the President has applied to the French government in the first instance.

Our government having, on this occasion, acted merely on the defensive, and in conformity to the strictest principles of justice, desirous only, as they were, of avoiding the certain ruin of carrying on so unequal a war as that of forbearance and moderation, opposed to violence and aggression, will return, as soon as circumstances will permit, to a system so congenial to the disposition and habits of Britain, as that from which it so slowly and reluctantly digressed. It remains, therefore, first to bring the French government to a sense of right, and America will be sure of justice from G. Britain.

Mr. Rose took a friendly leave of Mr. President Jefferson on the 28th ult.; and no doubt was entertained of those moderate characters, Messrs. Clinton and Monroe, being elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the U. States, at the ensuing election. Mr. Erskine remains in America.

In the mean time the American papers which we have received to the 10th ult. and of which we have given extracts, hold a tone and language unfavorable to peace. In this they are encouraged by a recent message from the President, which recommends the raising 6000 regulars, and 24,000 volunteers. In communicating this fact, one of the American papers add, that "a number of French officers are said to have arrived at N. Orleans."

POSTSCRIPT.

MR. OGILVIE delivered last evening a most eloquent and instructive discourse on the progress and prospects of society. We are happy to inform our readers that he will THIS EVENING deliver a discourse on DUELLING at Rhode's Hotel at half past 7 o'clock. As this will be the last pronounced in this place, we strongly recommend it to every one, sensible of the charms of eloquence, to attend.

Arrived the ship Ocean, Captain Girdon, 42 days from Rotterdam, with thirty-one men belonging to three American vessels condemned by the French. Capt. Girdon brings dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, who, he says, was still at Paris, for our government.

The brig Sally, Brown, of this port, bound to Bourdeaux, and sent into Plymouth, sailed for Rotterdam; but being forced into Flushing by stress of weather, she was seized and then sent to Antwerp. Letters from Paris of the 14th of April per the Ocean, state that the OSAGE was at L'Orient to sail in a few days for England—that in the case of the Edward, Madison, Charleston Packet, and another American vessel, boarded on their passage to France, by British cruizers, a special report was ordered by the Emperor, and that by a decree of the Grand Judge, dated 11th March, (a copy of which we have seen) the cargoes of all the American vessels detained under the Imperial decrees should be delivered to the consignees on board, to await the final decision, the valuation to be fixed by the brokers chosen by the parties. *Philadelphia paper.*

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

IN compliance with the wishes of a respectable number of my fellow-citizens I invite you to attend at *Stelle's hotel* on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a plan for the encouragement of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR
of the city of Washington.

PASSPORTS

GRANTED by the Department of State to citizens going into foreign ports, having been in sundry instances obtained from the persons receiving them, by others assuming their names; it has been thought proper to guard against the abuse by requiring the [illegible] to write their own names [illegible] of the passports, and with this [illegible] they will be issued after the 21st day of June 1808.

Department of State.
June 15, 1808,

The Printers who publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert this notice.

June 17—

A MIDDLE AGED respectable WOMAN IS WANTED.

To take charge of a Small family in George Town. She must produce good recommendations and be qualified to attend to children. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

Apply at the Office of the Washington Federalist in George Town.

June 17——6t