duce remissness, and defeat his election.

We remain respectfully, yours,
William Foushee, senr.
Abraham B. Venable,
Peyton Randolph,
Thomas Ritchie,
Samuel Pleasants, and
Gervas Storrs.

—

The names of the Electors.

Joseph Godwin, Sen. Nansemond.
Benjamin Harrison, P. George.
Edward Pegram, Sen. Dinwiddie.
Richard Field, Brunswick.
Col. Thomas Read, Charlotte.
Joseph Eggleston, Amelia.
Hugh Nelson, Albemarle.
Col. George Penn, Patrick.
Philip Norborne Nicholas, Richmond city.
Spencer Roane, Hanover.
John Roane, King William.
Robert Taylor, Orange.
Gustavus B. Horner, Fauquier.
Robert Nelson, York.
Mann Page, Gloucester.
Richard Barnes, Richmond City.
John T. Brooke, Stafford.
Hugh Holmes, Frederick.
Osborn Sprigg, Hampshire.
James Allen, Shenandoah.
Archibald Stuart, Augusta.
Andrew Russell, Washington.
Gen. John Preston, Montgomery.
William M'Kinley, Ohio.

N. B. The election takes place on Monday the 7th of November—being the first Monday of that month.

[illegible] has received an appointment in the army of the U. States.

—

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The New-York Evening Post is mad with joy at the "astonishing triumph" in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and tells its readers that a complete revolution is certain. What think you are the proofs? A calculation is made of the electoral votes, 97 of which are given to the federalists and 79 to the republicans, and of the federal votes Vermont is to give 6, New-Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 20, Maryland 6, North Carolina 5, and *South Carolina* (whose legislature has approved the Embargo without a dissenting voice) 10!!!

The same print contains a letter received from New Hampshire, in which we find the following comical language.

"Gov. Langdon behaved very indecently for the first time since he has been in the chair, by descending to harangue the multitude, in which he charged the whole body of federalists with acting under British influence. We shall call on him to explain his round assertion. His weakness never appeared so conspicuous as on the 29th.—His race as Governor is run—He must retire next election."

—

It appears from the Kentucky papers, that general Scott has been elected governor, by a very large majority, and colonel Slaughter lieutenant governor.

—

THE EVIDENCE OF FACTS AGAINST FRENCH INFLUENCE.

—

It was said when Mr. Jefferson came into office, that he was so violent against England, and in favor of France, that we should be involved in a war with G. Britain in the course of a year, and engaged in an alliance with France. *Yet here are we free from all treaties of an offensive or defensive nature, with France or her allies; and not engaged in a war with England,* though she *continues* to commit those very outrages on our ships, cargoes and seamen, which occasioned *Washington* to send an envoy for redress in 1794 to London.

Though Mr. Madison has been a very confidential friend and secretary under Mr. Jefferson, during the whole time, in which Mr. Jefferson has thus refrained from alliances with France, and from war with England, yet a clamorous plea, that *Jefferson* and *Madison, and the majority of Congress,* are under *French* influence, are caused to make the Welkin ring throughout the union. England being *undeniably* the earliest aggressor on our *property,* our *persons* and our *territory,* it is absurd or criminal to charge a legislative and executive government with French influence, which, (although we are treated as a colony, and so much injured by the British king,) refrains from war with G. Britain. Some late papers from Boston, published in the American Citizen, under the signature of "*Samuel Adams,*" (whose name, principles and memory are execrated by the enemies of Jefferson and Madison,) set up a pretence that *Madison* was an enemy to his country, and a blind partizan of France at the close of the revolutionary war. It is a certain fact, that *James Madison,* after establishing the highest revolutionary *state* character of any man in America, of his youth, was chosen, *at the top of a list of Virginia* Delegates to the old Congress in the year 1779—that he continued in the most conspicuous and disinterested course of public life till President Washington had filled all the offices of the new general government in 1789 and 1790—that he was in the most unreserved intimacy with *Washington* during all that time—that *Madison's* character was highly admired, esteemed, beloved and approved by *Washington* during that long series of years—that Washington endeavored often, anxiously and zealously to induce Mr. *Madison* to accept some highly confidential, honorable, and profitable executive office, as a public reward for the various merits of his life and character, knowing that Mr. *Madison* was not rich—and that President Washington openly and strongly regretted that Mr. *Madison* steadily declined every thing but the unprofitable station of a representative of the people in the larger house of Congress. It was certain, that General Washington considered it necessary to the fair and correct support of his own character for discernment and justice, to manifest this sense of and attachment to the revolutionary services and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Madison.

It is plain then, that General Washington, who knew all our public men and public affairs and transactions, could not have had the slightest suspicion or apprehension, that Mr. Madison was that blind, devoted or criminal partizan of France, which is pretended by the crafty deceiver, who affects to use, with respect, the name of "Samuel Adams."

As to the present state of things, it appears that Mr. Madison firmly resists *the conversion* of our neutral seamen (under the *slavish* operation of a foreign belligerent impressment) into illegitimate *warriors* on the side of England against the powers of the European continent. For this he is wickedly misrepresented as under French influence.

When *Beaumerchais'* claim was lately revived and in his hands, though France was very urgent upon it, Mr. Madison did not report in its favor. This surely does not prove an undue inclination to give France money.

If France has demanded, (as some alledge) that we shut our ports against England, or that we declare war against that country, Mr. Madison and his friends in and out of Congress have not complied with either demand. Where is then the French influence?

If France has desired any distinction in the embargo laws, or any particular relief from them, Mr. Madison and his friends have not conceded either. Where we ask then, is the French influence?

If France and England have both asked for permission or statutory powers to arrest their deserters within the jurisdiction of the United States, and have both received the same verbal and practical replies, how does a French influence appear? During a term of nearly two hundred years, in the greater of which *this country* certainly constituted *the purest and soundest part of the states confederated under the national crown,* the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* was fatal equally to *domestic impressment* and to *foreign detentions* of the persons of all men within our limits. Such was our *absolute right* at common law—such the right of every *alien* within our borders. Such was the right, at strict law, in the trans-atlantic part of our late empire. Such *are* the rights of Britons—the rights of Alien friends—the rights of even alien enemies. Yet *the American government,* for not winking at violations of "*the common law*" of our former empire, faithfully preserved by the regenerate Americans, and unfaithfully surrendered by the degenerate English, are preposterously accused of submitting to French influence!

The British, besides many wrongs to our trade, have long excluded *all* our manufactures from their country, and we have lately excluded *a part* of their manufactures only; and for this moderate effort of remedy, we are charged with acting under French influence!

The British violate, *with blood,* our public and private ships, insult our governors, as at Rhode Island and the batteries on our shores, *even pretend to an usurped jurisdiction around their ships in our rivers and narrow seas* and attempt to take a foreign minister and ship of war within our waters; for all which and other outrageous wrongs we forbid the dangerous entry of their vast sea army of 150,000 men into our ports; and for this act of sound prudence and dignified firmness, the government is charged with French influence.

The British, *as neutrals,* began to detain and capture *neutral* vessels in 1792: a conduct criminal in itself and *of evil example* to their friends and foes. They seduce and coerce other nations into a similar conduct. They provoke their enemies to the same conduct and then pretend to a right to retaliate. They indemnify their public officers for such deeds of shame by an injurious law, they repeat, diversify, extend, and multiply their despotic acts in the shape of "*orders in council*" till *nine* of those prescriptive evidences of *neutral debasement* issue in a single month! They subject our property, in innocent voyages to their enemies unblockaded ports, to *a penalty of confiscation,* so effectual and fatal, that the insurance *against British captures only* rising above 94*l.* 10. on the 100l. can *no longer* be effected—no longer be *sustained!* Insurance *ceases* and British captures work *an universal and absolute confiscation*—a British *penalty* of an *arbitrary* British order of council. Our government deprives their rapacious navy of their infamous gain; the profits of this disgraceful penalty *by laying an embargo,* and too many of our profligate politicians ascribe the act to *French influence! Britain goes yet further!* She drags us from the free ocean into her own ports, imposes there on us heavy taxes *without law,* extorts perquisites, and covers this conduct by a retrospective statute of a legislative body which is daily advertised to be bought and sold; and lest we should counteract this execrable and infamous conduct *by employing our own manufactures instead of* those of aggressing Britain, the people are alarmed in every street, in every county with the cry and the pretence, that our pacific measures to correct the British authors of more than half our wrongs are secretly procured by the menaces and influence of France!

AN AMERICAN.

—

The town of St. Juan in the island of Porto Rico, is stated to have been taken possession of by the commander of a British 74, in consequence of an invitation to that effect from the inhabitants of the island.—*Mer. Adv.*

We have authority to state, from an authentic source, that Bonaparte having arranged for the division of Turkey in Europe with Alexander the emperor of Russia, had marched an army into Dalmatia, said to be 50,000 men.

That the Turkish government drove every Frenchman out of Constantinople, declared war against France, and dispatched an ambassador to London. On the 14th June this ambassador arrived at Gibraltar, and on the 19th June he was waiting for lord Collingwood's sending a ship of war to convey him to London.

N. York Gaz.

—

Boston, Sept. 5.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the Arcturus, Captain MAINE, *arrived here on Saturday, in 48 days from St. Sebastian, we were favored with a Bayonne paper of July 11th.*

It appears that H. M. JOSEPH I. left Bayonne on the 9th of July, for his capital; that the Emperor, his brother, had accompanied him as far as Bidarte, with a most brilliant guard, in which town the two monarchs embraced & took leave of each other with the greatest tenderness; that H. C. M. slept that night at St. Sebastian, were he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and respect.

The new constitution, a copy of which we understand is received by this vessel, was definitively accepted the 30th of June, and sworn to by H. C. M. and the deputies; the king having previously to his oath addressed the assembly to which they returned a loyal answer. The documents we are in hopes to have translated for our next Chronicle.

The oath was administered by the Archbishop of Burgos, dressed in his pontifical robes, attended by other dignities of the clergy. The king having placed his hands upon the holy evangelist, pronounced the form of oath that follows, agreeably to the constitution:—"I swear upon the holy evangelist to respect and cause to be respected our religion, to observe and cause to be observed the constitution, to preserve the integrity and independence of Spain and her possessions, to respect and cause to be respected personal liberty and property, and to govern only with a view to the interests, felicity and glory of the Spanish nation."

The oath taken by the archbishops, and dignitaries of the church, his attendants, president, secretaries, officers of the palace, deputies, &c. &c. was as follows:—"*I swear fidelity to the king, to the constitution and laws.*"

The assembly of deputies have ordered that several kinds of medals should be struck off to commemorate this event.

We understand further by the passengers, that the king had safely arrived in Madrid; that 70,000 more French troops had entered Spain, to subdue the southern provinces; that dispatches have been brought from our charge d'affairs at Madrid, for our government. We have been particular in enquiring about any movements among the powers of the north, or south of Europe, but could not learn any thing material.

Among a great many respectable passengers that have arrived in this vessel, we have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of Madam MOREAU; and Messrs. Richard Sullivan, Joseph Dorr, T. Wells, doctor Bartlett, &c. &c.

The opinion of an intelligent passenger is, that the malcontents in Spain will not be long able to withstand the powers and excellence of the new constitution accompanied with the affable and energetic character of the new monarch.

—

The following is the SPEECH *that H. C. M.* JOSEPH *1st. pronounced, on submitting the Constitution of Spain, which was unanimously adopted by the Spanish National Assembly.*

Gentlemen deputies:

I have wished to come in the midst of you before you separate. Brought together by a series of extraordinary events to which all nations have been subject at more or less distant periods, and by the dispositions of my august brother the Emperor Napoleon, you have displayed sentiments which are those of the age. You will find the result of them stamped in the constitutional act, which will be read to you.

With it will cease the long disasters of Spain; disasters which the secret uneasiness that has for a long time agitated this nation, gave but too much cause to apprehend. The effervescence which yet prevails in some provinces, will cease when the people shall know that their religion, their independence, and the integrity of their country are guaranteed: that their most precious rights are acknowledged, and when they shall see in these new institutions, the germ of the prosperity of their country; blessings which the neighboring nations have obtained only by dint of bloodshed and misfortunes.

Would to heaven that all the Spaniards were together here! One sole interest binds them, and then they would have but one sentiment. We should not see ourselves under the cruel necessity of losing any of those who, seduced by foreign incitements, must see themselves reduced by the force of arms!

The enemy of the continent hopes and expects to deprive us of our colonies, by taking advantage of the troubles which it excites in Spain. For this reason, every good Spaniard should open his eyes, and cling round the throne. We bring the act which establishes the reciprocal rights and duties of the king and the people. If they are disposed to make the same sacrifices that we are, Spain will before long be tranquil, and as happy in its interior as it will be just and powerful in its exterior.

We accept with the highest confidence, this contract at the feet of the Deity, who reads in the innermost recesses of the hearts of men, who disposes of them at his will, and who never forsakes the man who loves his country, and has no other fear than that of his conscience.

This speech being finished, his majesty delivered the constitution to the President, who handed it to one of the Secretaries, and he having read it in an intelligible voice from the beginning to the end, the President put the question to the assembly whether they accepted the constitution, and all the members answered *individually* that they accepted of it; and then the President answered the Speech of his majesty.

—

The Boston Gazette contains much additional matter of a very different complexion, of which the following is an outline, the particulars of which shall be given in our next.

Among the passengers in this ship, came P. R. Livingston, Esq. who is the bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French emperor and himself; that on taking leave, he was entrusted by the emperor with a verbal message to the President of the United States; but which he was not at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French decrees, against neutral commerce, were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the list of condemnations. No American vessel had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering; that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots; that the armies were filling up with great alacrity; that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force, when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men Bonaparte could bring against them; that at present the steps of the Spaniards were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies.

All the provinces were in a state of revolution and had declared war against France, except Guipusca, Bisca, Alava, and Navarra.

Little doubt was entertained of the defeat of Gen. Dupont, with 17,000 men.

Saragossa had been bombarded by the French army, who had been repeatedly repulsed with great loss.

The French army, under general Moncey, had been driven from before Valencia with great slaughter.

The Milan decree had been rigidly enforced. Three particular instances of condemnation are stated.

New York, Sept. 7.

The British Packet, Lord Hobert, has arrived. Passengers state, that an arrival at Pictou, in 19 days from Greenock, brings news of *Peace* between England and Russia, and *War* between Russia and France; and that the Spanish patriots had possession of Madrid.

SEPTEMBER 8.

The British packet Lord Hobart, left Falmouth on the 13th of July, and Halifax on the 26th August; of course brings no later London news than we had already received by other arrivals.

A Spanish officer from Corunna arrived at Falmouth on the 10th July in a passage of only five days, and proceeded to London. He informed that 35,000 French troops had been killed in various skirmishes by the Spanish patriots, who were in possession of Madrid, and had taken prisoner the wife of Murat.

The Austrians, it was said, had commenced hostilities, and had taken two or three French towns.

A vessel had arrived at Pictou, in Nova Scotia, in 20 days from Glasgow, with information of a peace having been concluded between Great Britain and Russia. All the Spanish prisoners at Halifax have been released and sent to Havanna, and all the transports had been ordered home from Halifax immediately.

CHURCH PSALMODY.

THOSE persons desirous of encouraging a *School of Church Psalmody* are requested to meet to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock at the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Thorpe, at the corner of F & Thirteenth streets.

September 12—1t

LEGIONARY COURT.

A Legionary Court of Requiry for the First Legion of the Militia of the District of Columbia will be held at Rhodes's hotel, in this city, on the 15th September inst, at 3 o'clock P. M. All who have been absent from their late Company musters may ascertain, by applying to the Commanding Officers of their respective Companies, whether they are fined by the Battalion Courts; from which there lies an appeal to the Legionary Court.

September 12—

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated Play,
IN FIVE ACTS,
(NEVER PERFORMED HERE,)
CALLED,

ABAELLINO;

OR

THE GREAT BANDITT.

Andreas Gritti,	Mr. Warren,
Dandoli,	Mr. Briers,
Conari,	Mr. Charnock,
Flodoardo,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Cardinal Grimaldi,	Mr. Cross,
Parozzi,	Mr. Cone,
Falieri,	Mr. Wilmot,
Contarino,	Mr. Miller,
Memmo,	Mr. Blissett,
Matheo,	Mr. Cross,
Abaellino,	Mr. M'Kenzie,
Banditti,	Messrs. Seymour, Harriss,

Senators, &c.

Rosamunda,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Iduella,	Jefferson,

In Act V. a CONCERTO on the Violin, By Mr. Gillingham.
To which will be added
AN
ADMIRED MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
In two Acts,
called

THE WEATHERCOCK.

Old Fickle,	Mr. Francis,
Tristram Fickle,	Mr. Jefferson,
Briefwit,	Mr. Blisset,
Sneer,	Mr. Bray,
Barber,	Mr. Seymour,
Servant,	Mr. Harris,
Variella,	Mrs. Wilmot,
Ready,	Miss Hunt.

☞ Nights of performance in future will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

*** Tickets to be had of *Mr. Charnock* at *Mr. Stibbins's* Cabinet maker, in F street, near the Bank.

††† Box One Dollar—Pitt Three-quarters of a Dollar.