National Intelligencer.
& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | NO. 1246.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1808. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.

At a large and respectable meeting of Constitutional Republicans of the city & county of Philadelphia, held at the White Horse tavern, Market-street, on Saturday the 24th inst. agreeable to a previous notice.

Capt. WILLIAM JONES was appointed chairman; and

Mahlon Dickerson, Sec'ry.

The chairman having stated, that the single and exclusive object for which this meeting was called, was to ascertain the best means of supporting the election of *James Madison* as President, and *George Clinton* as Vice-President of the United States.

The following resolution was offered & unanimously agreed to:

"The constitutional republicans of the city and county Philadelphia, viewing with deep sensibility and anxious solicitude, the present alarming crisis in our national affairs, and deprecating the success of an opposition to the wise, prudent and constitutional measures of our republican government and administration; an opposition which in its consequences seems to them to endanger the best interests of the country, and the independence of the nation.

Resolved, That in order to concentrate the suffrages of the whole body of the republicans of Pennsylvania, it has become necessary to reduce to one ticket, (as far as it is now practicable) the nomination of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and for that purpose that a committee be appointed, to report from the existing nominations, a ticket selected, with the single object of insuring success in favor of *James Madison* as President, and *George Clinton* as Vice-President, to be recommended to the unanimous support of the constitutional republicans.

The following persons were appointed a committee for that purpose:

Richard Bache, Blair M'Clennachan, John Sergeant, Guy Bryan, Jacob Sommer, Manuel Eyre, and Samuel Wetherill, jun. who having retired for a short time, returned and made the following report:

"That impressed with the importance of the charge confided to them, and acting upon the single motive of securing success in the election of the republican candidates for the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, the committee have suppressed all feelings of a partial nature in making a selection of names to compose an electoral ticket.

"That the consolidation of the republican vote at the electoral election, appears to the committee, to be indispensible to the success of the republican candidates; they have therefore, without hesitation, proposed generally the adoption of the names on the electoral ticket, formed by the democratic convention at Lancaster. They have in an unequivocal manner, withdrawn generally, the names on the electoral ticket formed by the constitutional republicans. Having made so great a sacrifice of party and social attachment, for the public good, they cannot anticipate a refusal to acquiesce in this arrangement, from any portion of their fellow-citizens, pursuing the same object with the same candor and sincerity.

"The committee lament indeed, that the electoral ticket of the democratic convention was announced, without a designation of the Presidential candidates, intended to be supported, as in that case no opposing ticket would probably have been formed. But under the present aspect of the national affairs, it is hoped that a co-operation of the republican party in favor of this object, may yet be effected with an assurance, that the constitutional republicans make no change in the electoral ticket, but from a firm conviction of the expediency and necessity of the change to the success of the election.

"With this explanation, the committee submit the following nomination of the electors to the consideration of the meeting.

CHALES THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
THOMAS LEIPER,
ISSAC WORRELL,
JOSEPH ENGLE,
WILLIAM RODMAN,
ARCHIBARD DARRAH,
JOCOB WEYGANDT,
JOSEPH LEFEVER,
GABRIEL HIESTER, jun.
GEORGE HARTMAN,
ADAMSON TANNEHILL,
JAMES COWDEN,
WILLIAM WILSON,
ROBERT GIFFIN,
JACOB HOSTETTER,
DAVID FULLERTON,
PETER KIMMELL,
JOSEPH HUSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL."

Which report & nomination were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That *Richard Bache, Jacob Sommer, John Sergeant, Samuel Wetherill, jun. and Manuel Eyre*, with the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be a committee of correspondence, to draft an address, recommending to the republicans generally the support of the foregoing ticket; and to circulate through the state copies of the proceedings of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and the address of the committee, be published in all the papers friendly to the election of *James Madison* as President & *George Clinton*, as Vice President of the U. States.

WILLIAM JONES, *Chairman*,
MAHLON DICKERSON, *Secretary*.

September 26, 1808.

TO THE
REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVAHIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At a crisis in our national affairs, interesting beyond any that has occurred since the glorious atchievement of our independence, we address you by the desire of a very large and respectable meeting of the constitutional republicans of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The approaching election of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union, involves in its issue, the fate of republican principles, and the whole course of national policy. Nay more, it will comprehend, in its result, a judgment of the past, as well as a direction of the future course of the administration, pronounced by the highest authority of the republic.

The interest of the decision extends beyond the limits of our country:—foreign nations, vainly we hope, supposing that they can influence our conduct, or profit by the measures into which they have driven the government, look with anxious attention, to the moment when the nation shall act, for the proofs of weakness and want of republican constancy, which unfortunately the language of too many of our countrymen has induced them to expect. Hitherto they have in vain endeavored to involve us in their quarrels and their calamities, we have been preserved from both by a wise and dignified course of pacific policy. The storm that has desolated Europe, and, at times, threatened to desolate the world, has been averted from our country, the prosperity of the nation has been advancing with a rapid and steady march; her rights have been asserted and maintained with honorable firmness, and the alternative to which their worst efforts have driven us, (such have been the wisdom and virtue with which our public affairs have been conducted,) leave us still free from the burthens and misfortunes of war, and in possession of all the essential resources of happiness: A partial sacrifice, the injustice of foreign nations has certainly exacted from us, which they have foolishly supposed the American union would not endure. The time is nearly arrived when their expectations are to be tested by an appeal to the sovereign authority of the people. Can we hesitate to say that they ought to be disappointed? Can we hesitate to believe that they will be disappointed? No! The election of Mr. Madison as President will stamp the principles he has so ably maintained with the seal of public approbation, and speak to the world in the most impressive manner, the language of patriotic determination. Republicanism, under the auspices of virtue and intelligence, will thus atchieve a new and lasting triumph, the character of our country be redeemed from the unwarranted suspicion that has been cast upon it, and its future welfare be permanently established upon the solid basis of real independence.

With these views of the national interests, connected with the result of the presidential election, and cordially approving of the republican nomination made at Washington, we deemed it a duty of indispensable obligation, to endeavor to conciliate and consolidate the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in its favor.

How was this to be done? Two tickets of electors were before the public, and threatened to divide the republican votes: the ticket proposed by the democratic convention at Lancaster, nominated without any declaration, at the time, of the candidates they were intended to support, and the ticket proposed by the constitutional republican members of the legislature, for the express purpose of supporting the nomination of Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton. The silence of the democratic convention, which occasioned the subsequent nomination by the constitutional republicans, has since been supplied by the distinct expression of the wishes of their constituents, in favor of Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton.

Finding, then, that every section of the republican party, was alike disposed to support the nomination of Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton, we have thought it as idle, as it would be injurious, to put the object at risque, by distracting the public suffrage with two opposing tickets; we have, therefore, made a selection from the *existing nominations* with the single object of ensuring success. We have in view a republican measure; be assured, that we can only accomplish it, by employing men, who are governed by the same view; and if a distinct ticket of federal men should hereafter be placed in nomination (as there is strong reason to suspect will be the case, when the election of governor is decided) be also assured, that the nomination can only be defeated by an union and co-operation of republicans. Both the tickets of electors which were framed at Lancaster, are composed of men who will vote for Mr. Madispn and Mr. Clinton; but both the tickets cannot be supported at the election with any hope of success, in opposition to a single ticket framed for a different purpose. We believe that in the course we have pursued, we are already anticipated by the wishes of the constitutional republicans of the state; and we assure ourselves of their entire approbation. They will see, that we are giving effect, in the best practicable mode, to the views of the constitutional republican members of the legislature, whose only design in nominating an electoral ticket, was to insure success to Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton; and who would not themselves, we presume, hesitate, if it were possible now to consult them, to suggest the measure we have adopted, rather than risque the great object they proposed. We believe too that we are consulting the feelings and the wishes of the citizens, who were placed in nomination for electors. They will at once perceive, that the very confidence we repose in them, is the ground of our conviction, that they will be satisfied with the arrangement we have made. For as their nomination was only subordinate to the purpose it was designed to accomplish, we are sure that sincerely desiring the accomplishment of that purpose, they would deprecate a persistence in the use of means, so plainly calculated to defeat it.

WILLIAM JONES,
RICHARD BACHE,
JACOB SOMMER,
SAML. WETHERELL, JR.
JOHN SERGEANT,
MANUEL EYRE,
MAHLON DICKERSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1808.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Mr. Whitbread's letter to Lord Holland.

Mr. Whitbread has published a letter to Lord Holland, on the present situation of Spain. The sentiments of this gentleman, in relation to a subject the most interesting that has come before the world, cannot but be deemed of considerable importance; and we therefore give them, as far as we are able, that degree of publicity which they deserve.

"Since that period," (that is, since the passing of the appropriation act) "however short the interval, the face of affairs has greatly changed. News has arrived as cheering to the heart of man as ever was announced to an admiring world. Every part of Spain, not absolutely occupied by the French troops, has separately, and without any possibility of previous concert, and yet, as if by common consent, declared itself against the injustice, cruelty, and oppression of the French Emperor, and for the Prince of Asturias, under the title of Ferdinand VII. The nation, in the absence of its government, without breaking forth into those furious excesses of sanguinary licentiousness which have disgraced the good cause of other countries, and brought the name of liberty into disrepute, is now committed against the power of France. The public discussion of the passing events can no longer be injurious, by fanning a flame which might have been kindled to the fruitless destruction of the virtuous and the brave; and cannot now render abortive the plans adopted for their success.

"After the communication made by Lord Castlereagh to the Lord Mayor, I firmly expected some application to Parliament for an additional vote of credit; or at least some message from the crown. When such proceedings were out of the question, on the day of the prorogation itself, I expressed myself shortly on the subject, in my place—but the momentary expectation of interruption prevented my saying all that I wished upon any of the topics, and from entering upon some of them altogether. From what then passed, I found I had been before misunderstood. Upon such a subject I cannot endure misrepresentation, the consequence of misunderstanding, and therefore I address myself through you to the public.

"The whole undivided heart of Great Britain, and of Ireland, nay, of France itself, and of the world, must be with Spain. Would to God the whole undivided strength of the world could be combined at this moment against the armies of her oppressor, in Spain!—Ministers had declared that no mixed interests should interfere; that all the exertions should be for Spain, and Spain alone; and I am happy to acknowledge that the part of the King's speech, which relates to Spain, bears out the professions which had been before made. It has my unqualified approbation. The policy is sound, and the expressions could not have been better chosen.

"Arms, ammunition, money, let them be poured in with a hand as liberal as can be conceived. All they ask for! And nothing they do not ask for. If an army should hereafter be required, let no consideration of rank or favor interfere in the selection of the officer to command it.—The stake is too precious to be risked in inadequate hands. The country has a high opinion of military talents, the gallantry, and the other qualifications of the officer, now in Ireland, ready to embark with a limited force. May the appointment of a general for any larger force be equally judicious, and equally acceptable to the public. Thus shall we render ourselves worthy of being the supporters of Spanish valor and Spanish virtue. Thus shall we best add to their chance of success. Thus shall we render the most effectual services to this empire and to the world. This cause is indeed the cause of justice and humanity. If it prospers—stupendously glorious will be the victory. If it fails, their conqueror will have obtained any thing rather than honor; but the Spaniards of this day will be recorded to the latest posterity as a people deserving of better fate, and they will have afforded a noble example for the imitation of the inhabitants of these islands, when their battle, the last battle of the European world, shall be fought.

"I come to the other topic, on which I did not touch on Monday for fear of interruption, and on which I must explain myself. At the conclusion of my speech, on the act of appropriation, I declared that I still adhered to the opinions I laid down on the 29th of February last, when I moved as a resolution in the House of Commons, "That there is nothing in the present state of the war which ought to preclude his majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negociation with the enemy, on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities on terms of equality and honor." I maintain that opinion now; and because I re-asserted it in the House of Commons on that day, I alluded to, it has been falsely and basely stated, that I advised the purchase of peace, by the abandonment of the heroic Spaniards to their fate. God forbid! A notion so detestable never entered my imagination. Perish the man who could entertain it! Perish this country, rather than its safety should be owing to a compromise so horribly iniquitous! My feelings at the time I spoke, ran in a direction totally opposite to any thing so disgusting and abominable.

"I am not, however, afraid to say that the present is a moment in which I think negociation might be proposed to the Emperor of the French by Great Britain, with the certainty of this great advantage, that, if the negociation should be refused, we should be at least sure of being RIGHT in the eyes of God and man—an advantage which, in my opinion, we have never yet possessed, from the commencement of the contest to the present hour, and the value of which is far beyond all calculation.

"If the emancipation of Spain, the enthronement of Ferdinand VII and the amelioration of the government of that country, through the means of the legitimate organ of their Cortes, or any other of their own choosing, could be effected without bloodshed; is there a man existing, who would not prefer the accomplishment of these objects by the means of negociation rather than by the sword? If Mr. Fox were happily alive, and had power commensurate with his ability, I see a bare possibility that his genius might turn this crisis to such great account. Nothing should be done but in concert with the Spaniards, and the complete evacuation of Spain by the French armies, the abstinence from all interference in her internal arrangements, the freedom of the royal family, might be the conditions of the negociation. There is no humiliation in such a proposal. What a grateful opportunity would at the same time present itself of making a voluntary proffer of restitutions, which, when demanded, it might, perhaps, be difficult to accede to! What a moment to attempt the salvation of Sweden, and the re-establishment of the tranquility of the North.

"All this I had in contemplation at the time I said I should not think it improper now to offer a negociation for peace. I should be desirous of conveying these terms to the world. If they should be accepted, is there a statesman who could doubt of their propriety, of their justice, or their honor? If rejected, is there a free spirit in the universe that would not join in applauding the justice and moderation of G. Britain, in condemning the violence, the injustice, and ambition of the emperor of the French."

Translations of extracts of letters from a respectable French house at Bordeaux to a merchant of Norfolk, dated June 11.

"The real scarcity of colonial and other foreign produce, beginning at length to be severely felt, has induced a crowd of speculators of all ranks, and even of all professions, to crowd into our markets, the unavoidable consequence of which was, a rapid and continual advance in our prices. The wide field of adventure in the South Sea stock of England—Law's extravagant project in France, scarcely were productive of greater rage for speculation, than has been exhibited for some weeks among the purchasers of colonial produce—coffee advanced in price rose 50 sous per pound—sugar 150 francs per hundred—Spanish indigo 30 francs per pound—cottons 305 francs per hundred—pepper four francs per pound, and many other articles in the same proportion. The continuance of this extraordinary state of things, depending on the duration of measures which produced it, cannot be calculated upon."

JULY 6—"The great activity in business, which is noticed in my last