has more than enough of all such articles for her own consumption derived from her own colonies.

Our whole trade to Europe, except to England and a few unimportant places, will be destroyed. All our vessels and goods must go to England, and, after being exposed to all the impositions attendant on their importation, must pay enormous duties on their exportation. Suppose then our vast trade cen ered in England. What would be the inevitable effects? She does not consume, at the utmost, more than one fourth part of it. There will, therefore, be warehoused there at least four times the quantity which she can consume, after being exposed, in the first instance, to capture by the French, and consequently subjected to charges commensurate with the risque.

If the continent is sealed against the exportation of these goods, they can be sold by our merchants only in England to British merchants. But will the British merchants have the capital to buy them, or any inducement to make the purchase? There will be an immense glut of the market, which must inevitably tumble down the prices. For those articles which are perishable, such as flour, rice, salted provisions, and fish, any price that is offered must be taken. And when we consider the small quantity of these England takes from us for her own consumption, it can scarcely be doubted that they would not command any thing like their original cost here, independent of the charges of freight, insurance, and duties attendant on their importation.

And with regard to articles not perishable, inasmuch as the *proper* demand of England for them is very insignificant compared with the whole amount, they would unquestionably fall greatly below those prices which in ordinary times have afforded a good profit to the planter and merchant. The latter could not bear to be long kept out of his money, and would be soon compelled to take what was offered: And is there any reason to infer that the English trader would not avail himself of every advantage offered by circumstances? Has a merchant ever been heard of that did not buy as cheap as he could?

But suppose there should be a vent for the exportation of these commodities. Under what circumstances could they be exported? Charged in the first instance with a heavy insurance against French depredations, with freightage, and duties on importation, they would still be required to pay the enormous duties chargeable on their exportation, which are in all cases oppressive, and in some transcend the first cost. What prudent American merchant would think of exporting them, or prudent British merchant venture to buy them with the view of exporting them, under these circumstances? It must be obvious that the whole traffic from beginning to end would be a losing one.

The effect then of submission would be, not only national degradation, but pecuniary losses to a greater extent than even under the embargo. It would, indeed, soon work its own cure; as the very men who urged and effected it would be the first to cry for authority to arm their vessels. This would be the point, to which they would be irresistibly brought sooner or later.

Now, let us look at the effect of this step. The power of England on the ocean is at least ten times as great as that of France. If, therefore, three fourths of our trade centres in the continent, and, as we have shewn, could only be valuable when carried *directly* to the continent, in which case it is subject, under the British orders, to capture and confiscation, to carry on this trade, our vessels must fight their way against British ships of war. Let us then suppose the armed vessels of England on the ocean to amount to 1,000, and those of France to 100; and that our trade to England is but one fourth part of that to the continent; and it will follow that the power of France to annoy our trade with England will be only one-thirtieth part as great, as that of England to annoy our trade with the continent; that is, that for one vessel France attacked, England would attack thirty. This brings us palpably to the point. Against which nation would our resentment be most excited? Against the nation that did us the greatest injury. Could we, under such a disparity of injury inflicted upon us, reconcile it to any principle of right, or sentiment of honor, to declare war against France, without also declaring war against England? Would there not in fact with regard to England be *bello flagrante?* Declared or not, would it not be waged.

If this view be correct, the removal of the embargo must at once or very soon produce war with England, not merely proclaimed, but waged with fury.

If it be correct it is equally clear that to the embargo we are altogether indebted for not being at war with England at this moment.

The friends of the embargo, therefore, are the enemies of a war with England, and its enemies are the genuine friends and promoters of such a war.

We have received a Liverpool Price Current of the 5th of August, from which we make the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pot Ashes | 82s—85s | per cwt. |
| Coffee, W. I. | 80s—118s | — do. |
| Cotton, S I | 31d—36d | — lb. |
| —— Upland, | 22d—23d | — do. |
| Rice, | 37s—45s | — cwt. |
| Sugar, Brown | 30s—33s | — do. |
| Turpentine, | 34s—40s | — do. |
| Tar, | 44s—46s | — do. |
| Tobacco, Rd. | 11d—13d | — lb. |
| —— Petg. | 10d—13d | — do. |
| Wheat, | 11s—11s 9d | per 70 lbs. |

## ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore City.*

For Assembly.

The *Republican* ticket, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bland | 3294 |
| Mr. Stewart | 3317 |

*Federal* ticket, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Aisquith | 665 |
| Mr. Norris | 115 |

For Congress.

*Republican.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. M'Kim | 3,539 |
| Mr. Moore | 3,553 |

*Federal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Winder | 814 |

*Baltimore County.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Moore | 3053 |
| M'Kim | 2873 |
| Winder | 864 |

Four republican representatives in Assembly chosen by about the same majority.

On this proud triumph of the principles of seventy-six over tory principles—for this is now the point at issue—we cannot better express our feelings of approbation and admiration than by adopting the glowing language of the *Whig*.

"With feelings of inexpressible gladness, and sentiments of gratitude to Heaven, I sit down after the bustle of Monday, to sketch the result: and that result is the triumph of Democracy in Baltimore city and county—by a majority never surpassed, if equalled. How could it be otherwise? The Tories provoked all our strength, and they felt our weight. Federalism is prostrate *in this district*—and, if the people of Maryland have been true to themselves and the principles of *seventy-six* (as I think they have been) we have 'triumphed gloriously,' throughout the state. I ask again—How could it be otherwise? The double or conjoint influence of sun and moon raises a spring tide, and lifts old Ocean higher from his bed, than could either singly. So, the democrats of Baltimore were doubly roused by the efforts of the Tories—and the attempt of "Mother Britain" to make us *tributaries* and vassals. There has been a monsoon sailing from England ever since Rose's arrival—which has swelled the tide of party-spirit to an unusual height. The enemies of American independence and democracy, we trust, have been more than sprinkled with its spray. They have been swallowed in its surge.

"Democrats of Baltimore! You have earned the plaudits of United America; and what is more, the conscious satisfaction of having firmly and independently done your duty. There seemed an emulation between native and adopted citizens—who should perform their duties more nobly—and neither excelled—for both have done wonders; both have remained true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Henceforth let no hateful, invidious distinction be made between native and foreigner—The adopted citizens, whether *German* or *Irish*, have shewn that they are not unworthy of American citizenship. How could it be otherwise? They deserted their native lands, because Liberty did not dwell with them; they migrated to America, to enjoy civil and political and religious freedom; and having found them, they did not "fling them like a worthless weed—away."

"Pennsylvanians! follow the example of Baltimore—and crop forever the *crest* of British arrogance and British hope."

*Kent.*

Four republican representatives chosen by a majority of 45.

*Cæcil.*

Four republican representatives chosen by a majority of 38.

In the counties of Kent and Cæcil, Mr. Montgomery, republican, had 1572 and Mr. Spencer federal, 1479. There is no doubt of Mr. Montgomery's re-election, as Hartford, yet to be heard from, is most decidedly republican.

In *Prince George's*, three federal, and one republican representative, by a majority of 80.

Majority for Van Horn, Rep. 8.

We understand that the majority in Anne Arundle is republican; and that in Charles it is federal; in Calvert a federal majority of 15.

*Frederick County.*

Four federal representatives elected by a majority of 364.

In the five districts that form a part of the Congressional district Roger Nelson, republican, has 1365, and Upton Bruce 1123 votes.

In the remaining four districts Mr. Key has 1595 and Mr. Wampler 902 votes.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Congress.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Key, Fed. | 1105 |
| Wampler, Rep. | 462 |

*Assembly.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carroll, | 1080 | *Federal.* |
| Gaither, | 1043 | |
| Veach, | 1002 | |
| Thomas, | 1036 | |
| Ray, | 160 | |
| Griffith, | 490 | *Repub.* |
| West, | 468 | |
| Higgins, | 407 | |
| Vears, | 452 | |

The Republican Ticket in Annapolis, after a most ardent struggle, has prevailed, by a majority of twenty-eight votes—as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Muir | 163 |
| James Boyle | 139 |
| A. C. Magruder, (Fed.) | 110 |

These counties taken together give 21 republican and 19 federal members of assembly; while for representatives in Congress, Messrs. M'Kim, Moore, Montgomery, and Van Horne republican, and Mr. Key, federal, appear to be elected.

Of the total votes given, of which accounts have been received, 11,069 are republican, and 7,050 federal.

PENNSYLVANIA. The *ward* elections for the county of Philadelphia, that is, elections held for the choice of those who are to receive the votes at the main election, have all terminated in the choice of republicans, by an aggregate majority of about 1,000.

In Norris-Town, *Montgomery County*, the Democratic ticket for Inspectors prevailed for the first time, by a majority of 45.

In the borough of *Lancaster*, the Democratic ticket likewise triumphed by a majority of 54.

We are enabled to state, on the most respectable authority, that it is calculated by the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania that Snyder will be elected Governor by a majority of at least 5,000.

Some judgment may be formed of the ardent patriotism of Baltimore by the following testimonials.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all Republicans of Baltimore City and County, that the CARGO OF GIN, lately imported in the brig Sophia, captain Carman, from Rotterdam, having paid an *Infamous Tribute*, is condemned to the FLAMES, and *will be burnt* to morrow evening on Hampstead-Hill—Let all the people shout—GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!

*Baltimore, October 3, 1808.*

On Tuesday, according to the above notice, the six pipes of Gin were burnt on Hampstead Hill, amidst the plaudits of an immense concourse of people, accompanied by a discharge of 17 rounds of cannon. Over the pipes of Gin was suspended a canvas which bore the following inscription. "British Orders of Council." The frame to which it was attached somewhat resembled a Gallows. The whole was consumed.

*Democratic Republican.*

In the generous spirits of *republicantars* the seamen, captains, on Fell's Point, yesterday, equipt an elegant barge, with colors flying—and mann'd by gallant democratic sea-boys. As the *sight* of the "Democratic Republican,"—(for so she is called) gave so much delight, a little description of her construction, flags, labels, and so forth, may amuse our *country readers*, to whom such things are novel.

On her stern was painted the name—

"*Democratic Republican.*"

On her wales, from stem to stern, these labels—

1st.—"*The Old Line will land Moore and M'Kim at Washington.*"

2d.—(Underneath) "*The New Line will ply between Fell's Point and Nova Scotia, to carry old Tories and Refugees to Halifax.*"—[Passage-free.]

Bowsprit.—An American Jack on the jib-stay; Ensign on the fore top-mast-stay; Burgee on the fore-top-gallant-mast head.

From the fore and main yards—

1st.—"*Salvation to Democracy.*"

2d.—"*No Gag Bills—No Stamp Act.*"

3d.—"*No Alien or Sedition Laws.*"

[These flags and mottos hung from the larboard shrouds.]

Main-top-gallant-mast head—a Pennant, a silk Ensign flying abaft.

From the after fore-shroud, stretched along the waist—

"*Bunker's Hill forever.*"

From the fore-yard to the main-peak—

"*Spirit of '76—No Tribute.*"

2d Flag—"*Liberty of the Seas—Huzza!*"

From the after main-shroud to the taffrel—

"*No Tory-Federalism.*"

Between the fore and main-mast—

"*Moore and M'Kim—No Tribute.*"

The Union Insurance Office of Maryland has paid for British captures and condemnations from the 9th day of December, 1806, to the 1st day of January, 1808, one year and twenty-five days, the sum of 321,924 dollars 91 cents. *Bal. E. Post.*

*Louisville, Sept. 7.*

Mr. Manuel has just arrived at St. Louis, from the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, with a valuable cargo of Furs, he informs that the Indians up the Missouri are peaceably inclined; that the Richaraes are sorry for their behaviour to lieut. Pryor, when on his way to the Mandane nation.—We learn that a company is forming at New-York, with a capitol of 1000,000 dollars, to erect a chain of factories up the Missouri and down the Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean, and export their furs to China, from the mouth of the latter river.

*Boston, October 2.*

By an arrival last night from Halifax, we received papers to the 16th inst. The British August Packet arrived on the 12th, bringing London dates to August 6. She was to sail on the 13th for New York.

The Packet sailed from Falmouth August 9, with a new expedition for Spain, under Sir H. Burrard, comprising 14,000 men.

News arrived just previous to the sailing of the Packet, of the defeat of Dupont's army by the Spanish Patriots.

The American dispatch brig St. Michaels, was still in England; but was to sail in a few days for L'Orient, thence to America.

Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore, brother-in-law to Jerome Bonaparte, arrived at Halifax in the Packet. He is reported to have said, that the British have officially declared, that their orders of council as to Spain are not suspended as regards American vessels.

*New York, October 3.*

Last evening arrived at this port, the British packet, Princess Augusta, Capt. St. Aubiyn, with the August mail. She left Falmouth on the 9th of August, at which time the U. S. dispatch brig, St. Michael, was there, and was to sail in two days for L'Orient and America, both messengers having arrived at Falmouth from London.

Adml. Sir Isaac Coffin came passenger in the packet from Halifax.

The London papers by the packet are only to the 6th of August and contain nothing new.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Wardell of the ship Camilla, left Cadiz on the 27th of August. He informs that Joseph Bonaparte (the mushroom king of Spain) had reached Madrid, but was retracing his steps back to the frontiers. The French, after nearly destroying the town, had been driven out of Barcelona; and at Valencia the French inhabitants had been exterminated by a general massacre. The Spaniards had sprung a mine at Saragosa, by which 8,000 Frenchmen fell victims. The British fleet had withdrawn from Cadiz, and the French fleet were laid up. A Spanish 74 sailed about 15 days before capt. Wardell for La Vera Cruz and Havanna; a frigate was ready to sail for Lima, and a 74 for the southward. It was reported that Junot (whose master had sent him to protect the Portuguese) was to be attacked by the natives and the British on the day capt. W. left Cadiz. [We have a letter which mentions his defeat and surrender.] The governor of Gibraltar had resigned his situation, that he might take the chief command in Lisbon. It was generally believed in Cadiz that the French would be driven from Spain. The Minorca gun brig and a sloop of war, had arrived at Cadiz from England, with 8,000,000 of dollars, for the use of the Patriots. Bonaparte had returned to Paris, in consequence (as was said) of some of the northern powers having declared war against him. Such is the substance of the verbal intelligence received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Camilla.

From our printed accounts we learn that on the arrival of Dupont at Port St. Mary (a town situated on the bay of Cadiz) in consequence of the discovery among his baggage of some church plate which had been plundered from Cordova, the populace assembled, and in a tumultuous manner drove off the soldiers who had the charge of it, which they completely ransacked, and carried off whatever was valuable, particularly a great quantity of gold and silver vessels belonging to the Cathedral of Cordova. Dupont by letter demanded restitution of the governor; to which the latter then replied, "I have received your letter of yesterday, reclaiming the baggage, &c. destroyed by the populace of St. Mary, and invoking the honor of the Spanish nation. I detest the conduct of the criminals, and I am anxious for the glory of Spain; but your own proceedings have occasioned it; and it could never have been my intention, or that of the Supreme Junta, that your excellency should carry out of Spain the fruits of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion."

Is there in reason any principle which prescribes good faith and humanity towards an army which entered the kingdom under the mask of friendship, and robbed it of its sovereign; at the same time extorting homage to a new one by violence, profaning the sacred temples and carrying desolation into the royal palaces, the towns and villages. I will, however, endeavor to secure your personal safety and subsistence, and will take the most effectual measures for your speedy transportation to France, &c.

We have little else than proclamations, inviting the Spaniards to loyalty, to perseverance, and to exertion. They are now in the hands of the translator.

Capt. Wardell is the bearer of dispatches for government.

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable American Gentleman in Gibraltar, to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 11th, received per ship Camilla, from Cadiz.*

"We yesterday received the news of the surrender of the whole French army, under Gen. Junot, at Lisbon, to the British forces—Junot himself a prisoner to the Portuguese and Spaniards. He had attempted to make his escape from his army. Five thousand French troops, in two bodies, that were marching to the relief of Junot, have been totally cut to pieces by the Spaniards, not even one individual escaped.

"Joseph 1st (as he is ironically called) has fled from Madrid, having first given the place up to pillage to his soldiers, and is supposed to have gone to Catalonia, or more probably to Barcelona, of which place the French have possession.

"Fifteen tons of silver, and arms and ammunition, for the patriots have arrived at Cadiz from England; and twenty thousand pounds have been advanced by the government here, and about 100,000 dollars by the merchants, and more money is hourly expected from England; in fact, every assistance the British can give, is afforded to the Spaniards.

"Gov. Dalrymple has just resigned the command in chief of this garrison, and proceeds to Lisbon to-morrow, to take the command of all the British forces in Spain and Portugal, amounting to about 40,000 men. Gen. Drummond succeeds to the command in chief here."

*Extract of a letter from an American gentleman resident in Spain, dated August 26th.*

"The extraordinary changes in this country must no doubt influence in some measure the decision which our government may adopt with respect to the embargo. The success of the Spaniards has been singular; and indeed so much so, that we who are on the spot, and in a great degree eye-witnesses, can hardly credit it. How much more incredible must it appear to those who have always considered the Spaniards as the most degraded people on earth, to find that they have been able with numbers, and only half armed, to completely beat the Conquerors of the World! Saragossa has made itself immortal by its resistance against thirteen attacks of the flower of the French army, commanded by one of its celebrated chiefs. Saragossa is defended by a trifling wall, more intended to check smugglers than for a defence. In the last attack, no longer able to withstand the impetuous ardor of the French troops, they let them into the city; and when about eight thousand had advanced a considerable distance, fire was put to trains of powder leading to mines placed under the streets where the French troops were marching, and above 6000 were destroyed. More than one thousand women fell fighting; and the inhabitants came to