dence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised than could before have been supposed necessary: and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the twenty-second day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbors under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation, interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer which shall be communicated to you as soon as received; then also, or as soon after, as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty and proceedings relative to it shall be made known to you.

"The aggression, thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

"To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate."

It will not be contended that any of these communications breathe ill-will towards England, or evince partiality to France. All but the last is couched in terms of approbation rather than reproach to England; and this last, it will be universally admitted, would have been a disgrace to the country, had it omitted to pourtray in strong terms the recent outrages committed by that power.

After this general view, let us now descend to particulars. These are disclosed in the recent communications submitted to Congress. Before, however, these were taken into view, it is necessary to advert to three most important facts, which shew how successfully we had in fact cultivated a good understanding with Great Britain.

First—The Convention entered into with G. Britain, by which it was agreed, on our part, to pay her, in full satisfaction of the claims of her subjects, *two millions six hundred & sixty-four thousand dollars*, derived under the 6th article of Jay's Treaty. Had the administration been desirous of exciting or inflaming differences with Great Britain, they would have neither formed or ratified this Convention, which, in the existing state of things between the two nations, might have issued in the entire destruction of that treaty, or at any rate, in that part of it which went to provide for the payment of an indemnity to our merchants for the spoliations committed upon their property.

Secondly—The terms of a Convention had been arranged between Mr. King and Lord Hawkesbury, by which the right of impressing American seamen on the high seas was totally relinquished; which was solely broken off at the instance of the admiralty.

Thirdly—The British ministry, through their proper law officer, had allowed as lawful and fair, our trade in articles by us from enemy colonies to the U. States and carried thence to a foreign market, and vice-versa.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Appointments by the President.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, Colonel of Light Dragoons.

John C. Bord, Colonel of the 4th Reg. of Infantry.

Joseph Constant, of New-York, Lt. Colonel of the 6th Reg. of Infantry.

Electus Backus of N. York, Major of the Light Dragoons.

We have the gratification of laying before our readers another interesting letter from a merchant in London of the first character and fortune, and principally engaged in the American trade. The original is in our possession, and will be shewn to any person of respectability. The name is withheld from the public by the gentleman, to whom it is addressed, from motives of delicacy, but will, with the letter, be chearfully shewn by application to the Editor.

"*London, July* 29, 1808.

"I am favored with yours of 18th April. All your drafts have had due respect. James and York rivers tobacco fit for the use of this country, are up to 10 to 12d. and will be higher if your embargo continues much longer. Marylands and common Virginias are without price or demand, not being fit for this country, and all the continental ports are shut against this country by the French. When all the Virginias are worked up, then the manufacturers must from necessity substitute Maryland's, and if the embargo should continue six or eight months longer, I hope by that time to run off a cargo of Maryland's. I have long had by me at 10 or 12d. or more; but all will depend on the continuance of your embargo. If it should be taken off and the orders in council, and French decrees should remain in force, your tobacco and other produce must come here, or be captured, and in this case tobacco and most other articles of your export would literally sell for nothing, not even the freight. In short it would perish on hand for want of a demand, for you are to be informed that not more than 1–6th part of your productions are consumed in England, Scotland and Ireland; and if there was no opening to export the other 5–6ths, it would be good for nothing, and even the 1-6th that could be consumed would sell for almost nothing under the glut that would be forced in the market. If indeed the orders in council and French decrees were cancelled with the embargo that would form a new case, and things would then be as they should be. From what I have learned during the whole course of Mr. Jefferson's administration, he has not done an act so wise and so laudable as the embargo; and I understand it is the least popular of any he has done. I hear it has been shamefully evaded. A nominal embargo is a weak thing and is unjust, because one part of the community benefits to the prejudice of the other. In short, if the embargo should be removed, and the orders in council and French decrees should remain is force, every man in America that attempts to trade to Europe will be ruined."

P. S. "*Aug.* 3. Nothing new in politics or commerce. Not the least demand for tobacco, because all the continental ports remain shut against this country and are likely to continue so. If your embargo should be taken off and the orders in council & French decrees remain in force, your country will be ruined and disgraced for ever."

COMMUNICATION.

A FRAGMENT.

I never said that *Luther* is a sot,
An "*Anarchist*," a "*Blackguard*" and, what not.
I never said he strives *with beastly snout*
To root COLUMBIA'S worthiest PATRIOTS out;
Nor that, with brawling tongue and brazen face
He rails at all REPUBLICANS in place;
Nor that,—*to reinforce the Tory din*,—
This *rum Apostle lies through thick and thin*,
Nor did I say that *Robert's* able aid
Is lent to *Luther in the lying trade*;—
Nor that *their fellow-puppet, Jacob*, rages
In concert with them through his rancorous pages;—
Nor, in this Clime where FREEDOM'S standard waves,
Did I declare *this Trio three foul knaves*,
Who still pretend to seek this Country's good
'Though prompting measures fraught with scenes of blood;
'Though daily striving with pestiferous breath
To scatter discord,—firebrands,—arrows,—death,—
And, by misrepresenting facts, provoke
Ev'n FREEDOM'S SONS to aim a fatal stroke
At FREEDOM'S breast, by elevating those
Who wish to aid COLUMBIA'S deadliest foes!—
These truths ne'er fell from my indignant tongue,—
Although they long have through the Welkin rung.
From where the abusive "*Centinel*" afar
Threatens Disunion, Disobedience,—War,—
To where *Liberticides* in Southern climes
Traduce true PATRIOTS in licentious "*Times*;"
Or on a "*Courier's*" Courser fly with speed
To succor *Tories* "at their utmost need;—
From where a "*Western World*" with rancor vile
Like an envenom'd Serpent "*licks the File*,"
To where a *Renegade's* insidious aim
Of "*North-American*" degrades the name;
Through all this space those *stubborn truths* are known
And prove designs which VIRTUE must disown!—
But I need not disclose them;—for each action
Of this *vile remnant of the Tory faction*,—
Its subterfuges,—insolence, and lies,
Speak disappointed "*Treason in disguise*."
How long will true REPUBLICANS allow
These upstart Imps to lift the imperious brow,
And boldly advocate such men & measures
As would rob FREEDOM'S FAME of half its Treasures;—
The Treasures she from INDEPENDENCE draws,
And SAGE EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAWS!—
Rise in your might, REPUBLICANS, and shew
The many will not truckle to the few;—
Let REASON govern,—and your awful frown
Shall put *Domestic opposition down*;—
Be vigilant,—inflexible and just,—
And all *your Foreign foes shall bite the dust!*

Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1808.

The following statement, from the American gives, we believe, with great precision, the result of the Maryland Election. The House of Delegates will, therefore, be composed of 40 republican, and 39 federal members, and the Senate of 15 republican members. These will choose in joint meeting the Governor and Federal Senator, who will command a republican majority of 16, and the government, consequently, in all departments, be likewise republican. Of the representatives in Congress six are republican and three federal.

The approximation, in the House of Delegates, of the federalists to the republicans, is no evidence of the relative strength of parties in Maryland, but is altogether the effect of the unequal numbers in the several counties, all of which are entitled to the same number of representatives, although the population of some counties is twice or three times as great as that of others. To prove this we offer the following table of votes given for representatives in Congress, which contains a full statement so far as they have been received.

	Rep.	Fed.
Baltimore City	3,553	814
——— County	3,300	1,004
Ann Arundle	1,068	489
Talbot	604	674
Queen Anne	993	361
Caroline	593	497
Montgomery	466	1,103
Frederick	2,267	2,698
Worcester	402	1,058
Somerset	279	662
Kent	603	548
Cæcil	969	936
Harford	1,754	164
Washington	1,476	1,092
Allegheny	237	652
	18,554	12,752
	12,752	
Present repub. maj.	5,802	

In Prince Georges, although we have not a particular statement, we know the republican majority was 8, and in Annapolis there was likewise a republican majority. The remaining counties are Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Dorchester, from which particular returns have not been received. In Calvert we know that the Federal majority is extremely trifling. Allowing then, for the 3 other counties, a majority of 1,500, which is more than they will give, *and the clear republican majority will be* 4,300. We, therefore, boldly proclaim the state of Maryland to be still decidedly republican.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

It will be seen from the returns of the election for members to the house of delegates, from all the counties in the state, that there is an equal division of party. The house is composed of 80 members, 40 of which are republican. By the federal statement the republicans have 37 members, and the federalists 43. This is, however, inaccurate, as will be seen from the following schedule; which, from the best information, we are assured is correct:

	Rep.	Fed.
Baltimore City	2	0
County	4	0
Alleghany	0	4
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Queen Anne	4	0
Cæcil	4	0
Calvert	0	4
Charles	0	4
Caroline	3	1
Dorchester	1	3
Frederick	0	4
Hartford	4	0
Kent	4	0
Montgomery	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Prince George	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Washington	4	0
	40	40

By the above statement it will be seen that there is a *tie* in the house. —The federalists, however, claim Messrs. Ennals, Page and Hughlett, who we are informed are decided friends of their country and of free representative democratic principles. Another circumstance must not be omitted: John Young, a member elect, for Caroline, is not eligible to a seat in the house of delegates, in consequence of his failure. He is not possessed of sufficient property to qualify. On the list of applicants to the Baltimore county court for relief, under the insolvent laws of Maryland, who have not had a final discharge, and whose time of hearing is past, will be found the name of John Young. Thus he stands disqualified by record, which gives a majority of one to the republicans in the house of delegates.

Thus it appears that federalism has no cause for exultation when they are reduced to the necessity of seeking a bankrupt representation.

Neither is the late election a test of the strength of parties, if the delegates elect are to be the criterion.

Baltimore city, the population of which amounts nearly to 40,000 inhabitants, and 4000 legal voters, is represented in the legislature by two members only, while Worcester, with not half the population, sends four. The cities of Baltimore and Annapolis send four members, a population conjointly larger possibly than any two counties in the state, the representation of which is double; yet these too cities are so nearly approximated in their representation, to the rotten borough system of Great-Britain, that they enjoy no greater weight in the house of delegates than the smallest county in the state.

The only criterion of the state of public opinion is derived from a view of the Congressional returns which are arranged in a proportionate ratio in the several districts. The republicans have succeeded in six districts, and the federalists in three—thus it appears that two thirds of the citizens of Maryland are in favor of the measures of the present administration, notwithstanding the undue weight that federalism has acquired by a dissemination of the most deceptive and flagitious falsehoods that ever disgraced a free press. The Congressional members elected are:

Republican—Roger Nelson, Nicholas Ruxton Moore, Alex. M'Kim, John Montgomery, Mr. Brown, (in the room of Edward Lloyd, declined)—and Archibald Vanhorne—6.

Federal—Philip Barton Key, John Campbell, C. Goldsborough—3.

Our Senate is decidedly republican, giving on a joint ballot, at least 15 efficient republican votes.

WORCESTER—CONGRESS.

Federal.	
C. Goldsborough	1058
Demo.	
Nutter	402

ASSEMBLY.

Federal.	
E. K. Wilson	1054
Hayward	1053
Williams	1043
Bennett	876
Demo.	
Sturges	496
Prideau	495
Franklin	464
Hillard	282

SOMERSET.

CONGRESS.

Federal.	
C. Goldsborough	662
Demo.	
Nutter	279

ASSEMBLY.

Federal.	
General Winder	732
General Gale	726
J. Bayley	754
J. Collman	722
Demo.	
P. Dashiell	281
W. L. Haynie	246
A. Dashiell	274
A. Elzey	235

ALLEGHANY COUNTY RETURNS.

CONGRESS.

Upton Bruce	652
Roger Nelson	237

ASSEMBLY.

Federal.	
M'Mahon	596
Hilleary	590
J. Tomlinson	572
Reid	
Demo.	
B. Tomlinson	342
Brook	324
Briscoe	319
Rizer	317

DELAWARE ELECTION.

	Fed.	Demo.
Newcastle county,	888	1575
Kent county,	1030	600
Sussex county,	1324	662
Federal - -	3242	2837
Democrat - -	2837	

Federal majority, 405 votes for Representative to Congress—for Legislature, federal majority the same.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Randolph, October 3.

From the return of votes for governor, we are induced to believe there is no choice by the people.

From information on which we think we may confidently rely, the Members of Assembly will stand thus:

Counties.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*
Bennington,	11	4
Windham,	5	14
Rutland,	20	5
Windsor,	17	4
Addison,	10	9
Orange,	15	5
Chittenden,	8	13
Caledonia,	11	8
Franklin,	6	10
Orleans,	7	9
Essex,	4	5
Grand-Isle,	1	3
	115	89

From the Kentucky Palladium.

The importance of the ensuing Presidential election, renders it necessary that we should inform our readers, that polls will be opened in the several counties in this commonwealth, on the second Monday in November next, for the choice of eight electors, four in the southern and four in the northern district. Subjoined, we have added a list of those gentlemen's names, who have, within our knowledge, proffered their services to the consideration of their countrymen, as electors.—Numerous conjectures have been hazarded in the Atlantic States, relative to a division of the votes of this state for President; and some federal prints have gone so far as to calculate on four for Clinton; but from the number of candidates who have declared themselves in favor of Mr. Madison, and the sentiments of the people of this country, not a doubt exists but Mr. Madison will have an unanimous vote.

"We are authorised," says the Charleston Courier, "to say, that certain accounts have been received in this city stating, that gen. *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*, of this state, will be supported by the federal republicans throughout the several states, at the ensuing election, as President of the United States."

We have received a file of Paris newspapers to the 13th of August.

They contain but few articles of importance which have not been anticipated, and are principally filled with projects for the interior improvement of France, and with literary articles. They are almost entirely silent with regard to Spanish affairs: Among the late Imperial decrees is one for opening a grand road of communication between Paris and Madrid by the way of Pau, Oleron and Saragossa.

Austria is pushing her levies with great vigor, but owing to the scarcity of money and the deranged state of her finances great dissatisfaction is created.

The Napoleon code has been adopted in the kingdom of Westphalia.

The Diet of Hungary is convoked at Presburg.

Very spirited exertions are making in France in the cultivation of cotton, which is said to grow luxuriantly.

The Moniteur denies that any questions of importance are pending between France and Austria, and ridicules the idea of Austrian levies en masse.

The Ottoman Porte has exempted from duty cotton exported to France.

London, Aug. 16. We have received some Portuguese papers of a recent date, from which we have only had time to make the following extract:

Coimbra, July, 18.

PROCLAMATION OF ADMIRAL COTTON.

"The undersigned Amiral, commanding the fleet of his Britannic majesty on the coast of Portugal loses not a moment to make known, that he has received an express from the loyal inhabitants of Sines, and to assure them, as well as every true