only holyday work; the armies go out not to fight, but to revel in triumph, and amuse themselves with foreign travel; but grocery and snuff are advancing in price, and let Bonaparte look to it! If he does not speedily make peace on our terms, restore the Bourbons, and give up Belgium, his earthly course is run! This is the argument.

'As it must be mournfully admitted that the public has lately shewn a relish for delusion, the author apologises for submitting to it representations that are founded on liberal and enlightened views; but we are sure that at least those who patronise our labors will be gratified by a perusal of the passage which is thus introduced:

"If America is in truth our best customer; if she possesses what we require, and wants what we have to export; if the market which she thus furnishes is not only beyond all others extensive, but must grow with the rapid growth of her resourses, and continually accelerate the progress of our own; if from language, laws, government, the trade with her inhabitants is next to a home, or colonial commerce the most convenient and beneficial that we can carry on; if in short, America is, as it were, made for us, and we for her—can any but the veriest driveller in political science, doubt for a moment that her gains are our gains; that we are sufferers by her losses; that the less she trades with other nations, the less she will trade with ourselves; and that to confine her foreign commerce to her trade with England would be to diminish, if not to destroy this trade also. Next to our own territory and that of our foreign settlements, were we as wise as we are brave, we should wish well to the American states. The ruin of the great home & colonial market only would injure us more than the ruin of the American commerce; and the impolicy of fettering that commerce, if it were practicable, would be exceeded only by the folly which all the maritime nations of Europe have sooner or later lamented—the folly of stunting, by monopolies, the traffic of their foreign settlements."

We fear that the following description of the national feeling in regard to America, is in most of its parts but too correct:

"Hatred of America seems a prevailing sentiment of this country. Whether it be that they have no crown, and nobility, and are on that account not quite a *genteel* power; or that their manners are less polished than ours; or that we grudge their independence, and hanker after our old monopoly of their trade; or that they closely resemble us in language, character, and laws; or finally, that it is more our interest to live well with them than with any other nation in the world—the fact is undeniable, that the bulk of the people would fain be at war with them, and those who are a little wiser would never rest till they make them go to war with France. The former wish is plainly the worst of the two; but to desire that America should give up her neutrality, is not a great deal wiser. How can she assist us, or, to use the modish phrase, make common cause with us, against France, half so effectually as by continuing to trade with both, while both are fighting together, and thus preserve our commerce, to whom commerce is so much more essential than to the enemy? There is, in truth, only one line of conduct, which America can adopt more hurtful to us, than that of taking part with us; and this is taking part with our enemy. If any measures of ours can ensure such misfortune, the good people of these realms may rest satisfied that the late orders in council will answer the purpose.

The circulation of the first of these tracts* before us shews, however, if the British public no longer possesses energy and virtue sufficient to follow reason, it will at least respectfully listen to her councils. Amid all the propensity to deception which we regard as one of the most unfavorable features of the age, and in despite of the whispers of influence and frowns of power, Mr. Baring's pamphlet has been much read, studied and admired; although the object of it is to shew that the favorite measures of the day have originated in partial views, are grossly unjust with regard to neutrals, and highly mischievous with reference to ourselves. It is in vain that civilians applaud and extol—the sentence of the merchant has stamped their character and settled their doom. Their advocates, on a late occasion, deprecated opposition to them on the alleged ground of the danger of any interference with government in state measures; while they seem anxious to avow that they did not consider them as wise, and that they principally endured them because they were inefficient. We respect the civilians in their own limited sphere, but we protest against any claims on their part to authority in questions of commercial policy; and we feel ourselves confirmed in this opinion, when we recollect that the head of the fraternity, whose learning, taste and accomplishments we agree with all competent judges in admiring, has countenanced and panegyrised the lame and shallow sophisms of Mr. Spence on the subject of foreign commerce. Whoever wishes to be made fully acquainted with the importance of our trade with America, the benefits which we derive from it, the evils which the loss of it would produce, and the degree in which it is affected by the late edicts—let them peruse these pages.

(To be continued)

* The other has also reached a 2nd edition which contains two additional state Documents in the Appendix.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Dispatches have, we understand, been received by our government from Mr. Pinckney as late as the 6th of Sept. At that time our affairs with England wore nearly the same aspect as on the departure of the St. Michael. A definitive answer was soon expected from the British government to the proposition made on our part to suspend the embargo so far as respects England on her rescinding her orders in Council so far as they respect us. As the Hope was daily looked for in England on her return from France, she may be soon expected, with the answer. There is, however, one circumstance, that may produce some doubt of an early accommodation, to wit: the recent appearance of a pamphlet, attributed to a ministerial member of Parliament, in which it is maintained to be the interest of G. Britain still to continue her orders, notwithstanding France should repeal her decrees.

The perseverance of federal prints, in spite of the testimony before the public, in misrepresenting the conduct of the Executive, in the case of TWO MILLIONS of dollars subjected to its application by Congress in their session of 1805–6, is among the most wilful and most wicked of the calumnies which have distinguished those factious and malignant vehicles. Our enquiries into the subject authorise us to pledge ourselves for the truth of the following facts:—

First, that not a cent of the money in question was ever paid, or applied, or authorised to be paid or applied, to the French government, directly or indirectly, towards the acquisition of the Floridas, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Secondly, that the application was never authorised by the Executive, except directly, to the Spanish government; and for the sole and exclusive purpose of acquiring for a valuable consideration territory held by Spain on the southern boundary of the U. States.

Thirdly, that not a cent of the said two millions has in fact ever been actually applied or expended for any purpose whatever, but remains as certified by the Register of the Treasury, entire in the treasury of the U. States.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

To those characters whose lives have been distinguished by an adherence to virtuous and patriotic principles, and whose endeavors to establish, on a just basis, the public and private rights of individuals have entitled them to the appellation of "the benefactors of mankind," the plaudits of their fellow-citizens, on their retiring from the scene of political labors, have frequently been expressed.

In correspondence with a practice which appears consonant to propriety and justice, We, the members of "The Baltimore Baptist Association," convened by appointment in the city of Washington, embrace this opportunity of expressing our sense of your numerous and important services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and in promoting the welfare and happiness of the people of the United States. In reviewing the acts of your public life, our minds are forcibly impressed with the recollection that you were the author of the Declaration of Independence; an instrument in which we recognize the vindication of our rights, the declaration of our wrongs, and the objects for which government is instituted. Since your accession to the first office in the union, the tendency of your measures has been to advance the prosperity of the nation. We have been relieved from the pressure of unnecessary taxes: our national debt has been greatly diminished; we have been secured in the enjoyment of our political rightss; and in the language of the prophet we may exclaim, "Every man has sat under his vine and under his fig tree, and none to make him afraid."

Whilst the Europen world is agitated and shaken to its centre; whilst the ambition of contending empires causes rivers of human blood to flow, and the peaceful field of the husbandman is converted into a scene where only the din of arms is heard; whilst the labors of the artisan are suspended, and the implements of industry are exchanged for the weapons of destruction; it has been the constant aim of your administration to preserve and ensure to us the blessings of peace; a state best calculated for the mild progress of our holy Religion, and for the happiness of man. It is to be lamented that, in the prosecution of this laudable design, the injustice of the principal belligerent powers has, for a time, suspended our usual pursuits, and subjected our commerce to the rapacity of those invaders of our rights.

We consider it proper, in the capacity of a religious body, to express our feelings of gratitude and sentiments of approbation, for your exertions and services in behalf of religious liberty within your own state. The friends of piety must ever remember that the act passed by the Virginia legislature in 1786, for the establishment of religious freedom, emanated from you: they must admire the principles on which this law is founded, and the manner in which, by it, the rights of conscience, *the first and most essential of our rights*, are illustrated. The active influence of your virtuous labors could not, it is true, be felt without the limits of your native state; but *the cause of religious freedom is a common cause*, and for your efforts in behalf of any part of the community in this respect, the rest must be impressed with grateful and sympathetic feelings.

On retiring from that high station which you have filled with so much dignity and credit to yourself and advantage to your country, it is proper for us to express our approbation of the reasons which influence you to this determination. They evince that attachment to the principles of republicanism, and that regard to the liberties of the people, which have uniformly characterized your public life. May this example be venerated by succeeding rulers, and considered as a model for their imitation; so that our republic may continue in purity to the latest ages. And when you have ceased to act on the stage of human life, may you receive the approbation of the great Head of the Church, and finally obtain a seat in the mansions of everlasting life through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ!

Signed by order and in behalf of the Association, this 15th day of October, 1808. OBADIAH B. BROWN, Moderator.

JOHN WELCH, Clerk.

To the members of the Baltimore Baptist Association.

I receive with great pleasure the friendly address of the Baltimore Baptist Association, and am sensible how much I am indebted to the kind dispositions which dictated it.

In our early struggles for liberty, religious freedom could not fail to become a primary object: all men felt the right, and a just animation to obtain it was excited in all. I was one only among the many who befriended its establishment, and am entitled but in common with others to a portion of that approbation which follows the fulfilment of a duty.

Excited by wrongs to reject a foreign government which directed our concerns according to its own interests, and not to ours, the principles which justified us were obvious to all understandings; they were imprinted in the breast of every human being: and Providence was pleased to direct the issue of our contest in favor of that side where justice was. Since this happy separation, our nation has wisely avoided entangling itself in the system of European interests, has taken no side between its rival powers, attached itself to none of its ever-changing confederacies. Their peace is desirable; and you do me justice in saying that to preserve and ensure this, has been the constant aim of my administration: the difficulties which involve it however are now at their ultimate term, and what will be their issue, time alone will disclose. But be it what it may a recollection of our former vassalage in religion and civil government, will unite the zeal of every heart, and the energy of every hand, to preserve that independence in both which, under the favor of Heaven, a disinterested devotion to the public cause first atchieved, and a disinterested sacrifice of private interest will now maintain.

I am happy in your approbation of my reasons for determining to retire from a station in which the favor of my fellow-citizens has so long continued and supported me: and I return your kind prayers with supplications to the same Almighty Being for your future welfare and that of our beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Oct. 17, '08

We have no further details relative to the Pennsylvania Election worth stating.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 16.

"I think we may now call Mr. Madison, President, elect. Jersey after all our fears, is safe:—the majority of their legislature is republican.

"The federalists here never were so completely mortified, and indeed the republicans are astonished at their own success. So much for re-union. The great dependence which the opposition had upon the embargo has failed them in every part of Pennsylvania, and it appears after all they said upon that subject, that the majority for Mr. Snyder will be nearly 20,000 votes. I take this to be a better expression of the public opinion, than all the resolutions of the popular meetings, and I am not without hope that it will have a considerable influence upon both New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island.

"The triumph of the republicans in this quarter, is not merely, that they have their governor—but all parts of the elections are in their favor. The Congress—the assembly—the Senate—the City council, &c. every thing running one way."

The following is too precious a confession to withhold from our readers:

"Dispatches were yesterday received from Mr. Madison, our secretary of state, for our minister, Mr. Pinkney, at London. They were forwarded to the lieutenant governor of this state, who dispatched a boat with them to the British packet at Staten Island, where she yet remains wind bound. These dispatches are entrusted to the care of Mr. Boggs, who goes out in the packet; and it is probable they are in answer to those received by the St. Michael—for, *it would appear from the last National Intelligencer, that our government, at last, have shewn a disposition to restore a good understanding between* the two countries, Bonaparte's threats to the contrary notwithstanding.

Laug's N. Y. Gaz.

"REPARATION FOR THE ATTACK ON THE CHESAPEAKE!!

"The facts stated in the following letter may be relied upon, and we venture to say will not be contradicted by our administration.—*U. S. Gazette.*

LONDON, 20th Aug. 1808.

"*Dear Sir,*

"Finding that the negociation between Mr. Rose and your government has led to various misrepresentations, and that the American people are yet wholly uninformed of the terms or reparation which Great Britain was prepared to offer for the attack on the Chesapeake, I think it proper to communicate to you the following sketch of those terms, that your countrymen may be enabled to judge of the disposition of his majesty's government to make honorable amends for the unwarranted outrage committed by Admiral Berkeley.

"After expressing his majesty's deep regret for the transaction, and his unqualified acknowledgment of the principle that ships of war of neutrals are to be free from search, Mr. Rose was empowered on the part of Great Britain—

"To reimburse all the expenses of repairing the frigate.

"To restore the men taken from her—

"To grant pensions to the wounded—and to the wives and families of the killed."

Whether this is a genuine letter may well admit of doubt. But if genuine, it is far, very far from proving that it was the sincere purpose of the British ministry to make the reparation therein stated. It is probably one of the thousand falsehoods, with which the Anglican prints on either side of the Atlantic abound, propagated with the view of operating a political effect in this country. But should we admit it not only to be a genuine letter, but to be also one which truly states the powers given to Mr. Rose, no just inference of the amicable disposition of the British cabinet can be deduced from it, without our likewise knowing the terms on which Mr. Rose was empowered to make the reparation. If, before the tender of this reparation, he was instructed to make certain requisitions of our government, which it was known would be rejected, however sufficient that tender might have been, it will be no evidence of the justice or magnanimity of the British ministry. For where can be the merit of giving an authority to do that, solely on the occurrence of events which they knew would never come to pass? Under such circumstances the authority becomes the veriest farce.

There is fortunately, in this case, one unerring test.

It is admitted on the part of the British government, that they have done us a flagrant wrong which calls for reparation. It is allowed that this wrong preceded the inhibition to their armed ships to enter our ports. Theirs, therefore, was the original aggression. From them then we have a right to expect, in the first instance, the reparation, which they have acknowledged to be due. Much more had we reason to expect it, when the offer was made on our part to make the revocation of the proclamation cotemporaneous with the act of reparation. This reparation may be made without negociation; it ought in truth to be the act solely of Britain, who should feel as anxious to make, as we to receive it. Why then is it not made? She contended for it's separation from every other topic; we agreed to the separation. On her own offer, then, the reparation should be made, with an exclusive regard to the outrage on the Chesapeake. The whole business is, therefore, the simplest possible, as it might be finally adjusted without the least implication of any other subject. Why, then, we repeat, does not Britain instantly make the reparation? Why has she not already made it? As no valid reason can be assigned for her not having made it, we must continue to doubt the sincerity of her purpose to make it.

At a numerous meeting of the republicans of fifteen towns of Washington county, in the state of New York, we notice the following resolution:

Resolved, That we entertain an equal and undiminished confidence in the political integrity of GEORGE CLINTON & JAMES MADISON, & will most cheerfully unite with our republican brethren in the United States, to promote the election of either to the office of President or Vice-President, as will best subserve the general interest of the nation.

George Poindexter, Esq. has been re-elected Delegate of the Mississippi Territory in the Congress of the U. States.

Richmond, October 8.

Last evening departed this life, in the 65th year of his age, the patriot, the statesman, the philosopher, the Christian, and the man of pure and unblemished life, from his youth upwards, JOHN PAGE, of Rosewell, in the county of Glocester, late governor of this Commonwealth; whose virtues, both public and private, are beyond the reach of panegyric; whose early, firm, ardent, inflexible & unremitting attachment, and services to his country, from the first commencement of our glorious revolution, to the last hour of his life, will furnish ample matter for the pen of the historian; exhibit to mankind, the bright example of one, who, in all the scenes of life, whether enjoying the calm of presperity, or tost upon the tempestuous ocean of adversity, was at all times, in all situations, and on all occasions, the *perfect man*, and *upright*.

Rutland, October 3.

The legislature of Vermont convenes at Montpelier on Thursday next. We hope to be able to give the result of the election in our next paper.

Votes for Governor in 198 Towns stand thus—

Smith	12600
Tichenor	13006

The hon Circuit Court of the U. States for the district of Vermont, opened its session in this town on Monday last. His Honor Judge Livingston presides.

The grand jury have found sundry bills against persons for treason, and they are still sitting.

We understand it is in contemplation to hold an extra session in the county of Grand Isle, for the trial of the persons accused of treason. We cannot but hope that such a step will be found impracticable.

New York, October 15.

A letter from an American captain at St. Pierre's Martinique, dated the 13th ult, says, "Owing to so many arrivals here lately, produce has risen at least 50 per cent. Upwards of 70 American vessels are now in the ports of this island, and more are daily coming in, so that the inhabitants do not blieve there is an embargo in the U. States. Four loaded vessels have arrived within a few days; and three days ago a large schooner came in with a full cargo of provisions and flour, which were obliged to be stored, there being no demand for these articles, on account of the numerous arrivals from the English islands."

The following copy of a letter from Sir A. Wellesly to captain Malcolm, of

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