Suppose, then, this quantity carried into England; and that one-fourth part of it were wanted by her for her own consumption. There being, consequently, four times as much in the market as she wanted, the remaining three-fourths would become the proper subject for exportation. Allow it to be exported, and it would pay a duty into the British exchequer, amounting to *eight millions one hundred and sixty thousand dollars*; and when exported, the duty paid upon it, with the freight, warehouse and other charges, added to its first cost, would bring it up to at least fifty cents a pound, a price which either could not be had on the continent, or which would greatly diminish the consumption.

But this view of the subject is merely nominal, as every such exportation would make not only the goods, but the vessel carrying them, legal prize. The idea, therefore, of exporting it to the continent is altogether chimerical.

This immense quantity of cotton, therefore, being accumulated in England, a glut of the market would be the unavoidable consequence, and the small quantity demanded for their consumption would be sold at a ruinous price.

And what would become of the residue? Its exportation, as we have seen, being effectually inhibited, at the expiration of fifteen months, it would be in the option of the owner, to avoid the payment of the duty, to cause it to be destroyed, or to have it exposed to public sale, where the immensity of the quantity offered for sale would reduce its value almost to a cypher.

Do the annals of civilised or savage nations furnish such a tissue of outrages offered to an independent nation, which, on the one hand impose an enormous tribute, and on the other *mercifully* allow the owner of the goods, to avoid this unheard of oppression, to destroy them?

But in the enormity of this outrage, let us not overlook other features not less insulting to every sentiment of honor or repugnant to every principle of justice.

The king may grant special licenses; that is, he may bribe and corrupt the American merchant at pleasure, according to his standing with the British ministry, according to his fidelity to the British cause, according to the zeal with which he has aided the enemy of his country, and his treachery to his own country.

Let the citizens of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, look at this picture, and say, whether they would rather that *fifteen millions worth of cotton* should have been secured at home by the embargo, although involving a temporary diminution of its value, than that it should have been sent to England, and have been there exposed to these abominable outrages. Let them say, whether they will support an administration, that has determined to resist these outrages, or exchange it for one that will tamely submit to them? Let them say, whether Madison, who has so ably and strenuously resisted these invasions, or Pinckney, who, we are told, will submit to them, is the man of their choice. Let them say, whether by a manly opposition to injustice they will endure temporary privations to insure eventual safety, or whether, by giving up every thing to the arrogance of foreign nations, they will convert the very growth of cotton, hitherto so instrumental to their wealth and happiness, into a curse. We do not believe that they can hesitate for a moment. We know that heretofore they have not hesitated. We believe that they will not at this crisis tarnish their revolutionary character. Having once suffered much to acquire independence, they will unhesitatingly endure further sufferings to maintain it.

The Gazette of the United States says, if any reliance can be placed on a late article in this paper, "it is a frank acknowledgement on the part of our government, that they have subjected the country to all the evils of the embargo for ten months, to the actual loss of about 40 millions of dollars *to no purpose whatever*. That they have now voluntarily offered to do the very thing which Great Britain asked them to do upon the first publication of the Berlin decree. All that Great Britain demanded, was, that we should resist the execution of the Berlin decree against our commerce; and she waited twelve months, before the orders in council were issued, to see whether we would maintain our neutral rights against the mandates of Napoleon. She waited in vain. Our government made no resistance; issued no proclamation; passed no non intercourse law to bring France to terms. It is now proper to remove the embargo so far as it regards England, provided she will rescind her orders, and to continue it so far as it regards France, until she revokes her decrees, was it not equally proper to lay it on in regard to France as soon as she issued those decrees and before Great Britain issued her orders in council? Had this been done, the British orders would never have been issued. We should have enjoyed a lucrative commerce with Great Britain, her allies, and her numerous dependencies, instead of being oppressed by a useless embargo; and Napoleon seeing that his decrees, instead of cutting off our commerce with his enemy, had given her a monopoly of it, would soon have revoked them, and our prosperity would have been uninterrupted. According to this representation, therefore, all that we have gained by a ten month's embargo is simply this: it has brought our administration to a sense of *their own errors*, and induced them voluntarily to offer to Great Britain the very same terms, to induce her to rescind her orders, which they refused to comply with, to prevent those orders from being issued."

Give a logician his premises, and he will draw any conclusion he wishes. So in this article, allow the Gazette the premises it assumes, and it may be admitted to have very logically deduced its inferences. But the fact, the indisputable fact is, that *we did resist the execution of the Berlin decree*, so effectually that it was in truth not executed except in a single instance, until the celebrated British orders in council; and that, until then, so far from being executed by France, the intention of applying it to the United States was officially and openly disavowed. What more could then be required of our government than the demand and receipt of this explanation, and a practice conformable to it? It is absurd to allege its having been enforced *after* the British orders as an argument that it was *originally* meant to be enforced against us. For if it was so meant, why was a whole twelve month suffered to elapse without its being carried into effect; and why was it, that it was only carried into effect *after* the British orders, but because they were the real cause of enforcing, or, in other words, of applying that to us which was not originally intended to affect us. This view of the subject has been so often exhibited that it seems scarcely necessary to repeat it. But it proves that the British orders did not flow from the Berlin decree, that they did not flow from any want of resistance on our part to it, that they would have existed although that decree had never been, and that it was only made their pretext to render them more popular in England.

The real object of these celebrated orders was far different. It was to seize our defenceless property, and, holding it as a pledge, coerce us into abject submission, and make us directly or indirectly take a part against her enemy; to make us fight her battles, or contribute to the payment of those who fought them.

Flour at New-York has risen to seven dollars a barrel.

Information recently received from New Jersey reduces it to a certainty that the Republicans have a majority of one in the Council, and of six in the Assembly.

The AMERICAN says that Mr. *Page*, claimed by the federalists, has recently declared, "that he ever had been a republican, and ever would continue to support the principles of republicanism."

South Carolina Elections.—From this state we learn that Col. L. J. Alston is re-elected to Congress, it is believed without opposition.

Election in the state of Ohio. In the county of Ross—For Governor, Thomas Worthington 1046, Thomas Kirker 486, Samuel Huntingdon 149.—For Congress, Jeremiah Morrow 1249, Philemon Beecher 425.

All these gentlemen are republican, except Mr. Beecher.

More recent information from the Western part of Pennsylvania furnishes grounds for the belief that the whig majority over the Mountains will exceed 10,000.

In the district composed of Chester, Lancaster and Berks, the following votes have been given for representatives in Congress. The three first named are elected.

Mathias Richards	10,642
Daniel Heister	10,525
Robert Jenkins	10,524
John Whitehill	10,216
Wm. Witman	10,121
Roger Davis	10,161

Two of those elected are old members. Daniel Heister is a new member, and a republican

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The following article from the Charleston City Gazette is at once conclusive of the complete triumph of republicanism in South Carolina, and evincive of its magnanimity:

"Within a few days past we have received several pieces on the subject of the late election—the triumph of republicanism there has been so complete, that, after the most serious consideration, we think nothing more should be said on that subject, which might in the least wound the feelings of any person. We have conversed with several respectable men of the party which has been opposed to us; they have said, though you have defeated us, still we are Americans—we felt a pride in supporting the cause which we believed to be right—the voice of the majority of our fellow-citizens has told us we were mistaken—believe us when we say, that we had the same end in view as yourselves, and that if danger should approach our country, you will find us as ready to meet it as you can be, therefore do not push things to extremities. This is the language of honest men—believing it to be sincere, we shall not in future be the assailants. Constantly keeping in view our good old motto, *nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice*, we have labored to support that cause which, in our consciences, we believed to be the just one, and the same that was supported formerly by our departed worthies—we have been successful—we are satisfied. But should there be a continuation of the attempts to blacken and defame the exalted character of one of the best men in our country; one who, as a writer, orator and statesman, reflects honor on his native soil; and to bring into contempt the much abused laws of our government, why then, supported by the highly valuable friends, whose luminous productions have honored our columns for some time past, and the arguments of which have carried conviction into the mind of every man who has read them, we say, with this support, we will use our endeavors to vindicate this enlightened son of America, and the measures of the administration, and we trust we shall not have to retire ingloriously from the field."

The New-York Public Advertiser contains a long official statement of the proceedings of a Naval Court of Inquiry, instituted into the conduct of Lieut. Renshaw, commander of Gun Boat No. 40, in consequence of a protest of a certain David Petty, complaining of extreme ill usage. As soon as this protest was published the Secretary of the Navy ordered a Court of Inquiry which was held at New-York. The statement embraces a wide field of testimony which completely exculpates Lieut. Renshaw, and shews the protest of Petty to be replete with wilful falsehoods. The public will recollect the great use that was made by the federalists of this statement. The Editor of the Public Advertiser observes, that at a future day he may be able to prove that this was an electioneering trick.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following is extracted from an article in the last Washington Federalist:

"By our last accounts it appears that this nation, [Great Britain] which our jacobins have so often doomed to destruction, is rising above the depressions which a war against the world had brought upon her. She is mounting brighter than ever, and is now occupying in the minds of all candid and thinking men, the station she has long deserved, *of the first nation that ever existed on this globe.* Notwithstanding the violent strokes she has sometimes bestowed on innocent nations, in her struggle for her own existence and the liberties of the world, *it must be acknowledged, even by her enemies, that she has behaved with as much moderation, as a nation in her situation and with her power could be expected to do.*"

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

I have both heard and read a good deal respecting the riot at Baltimore. As that place is the residence of the ex-attorney general of Maryland, Mr. Martin, I strongly suspect that he had some hand in that transaction; for it is plain that he advocated that doctrine before the Senate of the United States on the trial of Judge Chase, and for the information of yourself and readers I will quote his words as published by S. Butler, Market street, and S. Cole, Light street, Baltimore, 1806, vol. 11, page 177.

"On this subject let me introduce the authority of Dr. Franklin, himself a printer, and as great an advocate for the Liberty of the Press as any reasonable man ought to be. He has declared, that unless the slander and calumny of the Press is restrained by some other law, it will be restrained by club law; the sentiment, sir, is JUST. If gentlemen cannot find in the laws of their country a protection from that profligate conduct of printers, which is at this time so common, or cannot obtain from the laws of their government ample punishment against their base calumniators they will become their own avengers; and to the bludgeon, the sword, or the pistol they will resort for that purpose."

After such an authority, who can blame the mob of Baltimore from prosecuting the shoemaker when supported by the advice of their chaste Attorney General?

SENEX.

Marshal Jourdan is to command in chief the French force to be employed in Spain, with Marshals Nay and Bessieres to assist him.

In the official returns of members of the Maryland House of Delegates from the county of Dorchester, it appears that Edward Griffith, Esq. a decided republican, is the member elected, instead of Hugh Henry, Esq. a federalist, as heretofore stated.—This gives republicanism a majority of two in that body. *American.*

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, 11th October.

A vessel returned a few days ago from Cape Francois, St. Domingo, which port appears to be in the hands of Christophe, who assumed an arbitrary power in the disposal of the cargo of this vessel, and purchased it himself for the use of his troops at his own price, and gave in exchange produce on similar equitable terms, which circumstance has occasioned to the owners but a poor speculation, their expences not being covered. The mulatto general Petion, at the other side of the island, shews a very different conduct towards our vessels—a decided preference will in future be given to the latter, by the merchants of this place. *Mer. Ad.*

Charleston, Oct. 14.

Flour is very scarce at Havanna, there being no recent arrivals from Vera Cruz. A brig from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was sent into Havanna about three weeks since, with 300 barrels of flour, which sold for 53 dollars per barrel.

Boston, Oct. 22.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Triumph, Capt. Barker, arrived at Newport from Rio Janeiro (Brazils,) information has been received, that Lord Strangford, the British ambassador to the Emperor of Brazils, (late Prince Regent of Portugal) had arrived there:—That the convoys bound to India and the Cape of Good Hope, had touched there:—That a camp had been formed for 40,000 British and Portuguese, to be commanded by the count de Arcos, their destination then supposed to be against the Spanish settlements. [*They had not heard in the Brazils of the new order of things in Europe.*] That the Spaniards in Brazils had been arrested, and sent to the River of Plate, among whom was Liniers, a brother of the hero of Buenos Ayres: That the British naval force in Brazils consisted of six sail of the line, besides frigates under Sir Sydney Smith. The following are the ships:—Foudroyant 80, London 98, Marlborough 74, Monarch 74, Bedford 74, Agamemnon 64.—The Surveillante, President, and Constance, are among the frigates:—And, that the duties paid at Rio Janeiro are 24 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports; none on exports.

The Vice Roy of Mexico has refused to acknowledge the authority of the Seville Junta; but declares his unshaken loyalty to Ferdinand VII.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county in the state of Maryland, on the 9th inst. as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself PHILIP, says he belongs to Margaret Rucket of Orange county, Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 30 years of age; had on when committed, a grey coating roundabout, tow shirt and trowsers and an old wool hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. according to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

October 28—w3t

A RUNAWAY.

WAS Committed to the jail of Washington county in the state of Maryland, on the 9th inst. as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JERRY, says he belongs to Elijah Edwards of Orange county, Virginia; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 30 years of age; had on when committed, an old great coat, tow trowsers, and an old tow shirt. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. according to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.

October 28—w3t

MRS. THOMSON,

IN THE SIX BUILDINGS,

HAS one House with a handsome Drawing Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, with Coach House and Stables, and Lodges for Servants.

October 28—tf

SALE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Washington county, District of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder at the house of the Subscriber in the city of Washington, near the Bank, on *Thursday* the 3d day of *November* next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Robert Tilley*, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, a Milch Cow, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. All purchases above the sum of twenty dollars shall have a credit of six months, giving bond or notes with approved security on interest from the day of sale.

ANN TILLEY, Admr'x.

Washington city, October 28—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons of the City of Washington, about the 10th of October a BLACK HORSE, rising 5 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, with a large blaze, his mane cut as a hog mane, but now grown thick; three white feet, one fore foot black, shod before, a long tail, has some small specks about his shaft. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber living in the city of Washington at the Treasury Office, shall have the above reward, or if stolen, inform him of the thief, so that he can be prosecuted, Five Dollars.

WILLIAM ESENBECK.

Washington city, October 28—3t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me on the oath of Kitty Brawner an infant of the age of ten years, that a *Rape* has been committed on her by a certain *Thomas Burk*, of Frederick county, and on the oath of William Brawner and Catharine Brawner the parents of the said Kitty Brawner that there were marks of violence on their said daughter who charged said Burk. And whereas it has been certified by Thomas Bond, esq. a justice of the peace of Frederick county, that the said Thomas Burk has fled from justice. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation; and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* reward, to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and bring to justice, the said Thomas Burk. Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America, the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate at Frederick Town, the Maryland Herald at Hagers' Town, and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

October 28—2aw5w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member for Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district: We in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that *John Campbell*, esq. was elected for the first district; *Archibald Van Horn*, esq. was elected for the second district; *Philip Barton Key*, esq. was elected for the third district; *Roger Nelson*, esq. was elected for the fourth district; *Nicholas Ruxton Moore*, and *Alexander M'Kim*, esqs. were elected for the fifth district; *John Montgomery*, esq. was elected for the sixth district; *John Brown* of Nathan, esq. was elected for the seventh district; and *Charles Goldsborough*, esq. was elected for the eighth district. Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagers' Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

October 23—2aw4w

JOHN GOULDING

IS now landing from on board the POLLY from Baltimore, a few barrels of *West India COFFEE* and *New Orleans SUGAR*,

Bottles in hampers,

Red and White *Champayne Wine* in boxes,

Fresh *Tea*, *&c.*

On hand, as usual, most kinds of choice old Wines in bottles and in casks; best Albany Ale; Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Spermaceti Candles, Train Oil; Castile Soap in boxes, with sundry articles in his line, to be sold for CASH, and as usual, cheap to his punctual customers.

Georgetown, September 16—6w