Frankfort. August 23. It is announced that the famous Kotzebue is about to publish a complete collection of his works in 40 vols.

There has just appeared a German paper entitled Salameth, and designed for the Jews. This journal, edited by Jews, is to be occupied with all that can shed the lights of the age amongst the individuals who profess the Mosaic religion, to ameliorate their moral and civil condition, and to extinguish the prejudices which separate them from the rest of their fellow-citizens.

Hamburg, August 23. An English vessel of the line, having approached near Dingoe, and being surprized by a calm, the Danish flotilla of 16 gun boats under the command of capt. lieut. Fabricius, went out to attack her; the frigate making the best use of a light breeze, which then sprung up, steered for the port of Malmoe in Sweden. The gun boats pursued her for two hours, and engaged repeatedly at long shot, but were not able to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

We have received from Christiansand, a town of Northern Norway, a detailed report of an attempt of the English frigates, the Tartar of 48 guns, and the Signal of 32 guns, to take the ships in that port. They were received by the batteries of the town with a warm fire for two hours. The English captain had by a first messenger, demanded that they should deliver to him not only the vessels, but also all the naval stores in the arsenals, or he would batter down the town. A second messenger limited his demand to the vessels alone. A third brought a proposition to cease the combat; that the English commander had judged the vessels in question were not worth the trouble of shedding more blood, and that he proposed to set sail after having restored a boat laden with private property. This proposition was accepted and the two frigates departed, sufficiently injured in their rigging by their unsuccessful enterprize. Five Norwegian pilot boats had made a fortunate cruize, each bringing in a prize. The total value of this capture was estimated at 500,000 francs. One of these prizes was made in sight of the port of Edinburg.

A court-martial has condemned all the signers of the capitulation of Copenhagen, some to be shot, and the remainder to be degraded and exiled to the island of Bornholm. It is thought that the king will pardon them.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived in this city yesterday.

Several members of the National Legislature have already arrived in this city. Amongst them we notice Mr. Gaillard, of South-Carolina; Mr. Troup, of Georgia; Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee; Messrs. Thompson, Swarz and Wilson, of New-York; and Messrs. Varnum and Bacon, of Massachusetts.

We have heretofore avowed our belief that the British ministry are co-operating, if not by actual arrangement, yet virtually, with the opposition in this country, to produce, thro' the organ of elections, a radical change in the administration of our government. The charge is a high one, and one which we would not lightly hazard. But a multitude of concurring circumstances conspires to demonstrate the existence of the impression abroad that the opposition here to the measures of our government would ere this have been fanned into a flame, would have excited a large portion of the people to actual rebellion, have overturned the whole republican system, or, at any rate, have paved the way to its subversion by a complete revolution in its administrators. Above all, an ardent expectation has been indulged of the election of a successor to the present chief magistrate, who would subserve the views of the British cabinet by a course of measures the reverse of those pursued by Mr. Jefferson. It is a memorable fact that the August packet had arrived in England but a short time before the departure of the Hope, and that she took to England the volume of disaffection and discontent made up of the proceedings of the New England town meetings, clamoring for the suspension of the Embargo. As men's minds generally go with their wishes, this local ebullition has been hailed as the commencement of an overwhelming tide that was destined rapidly to inundate the whole continent, and to prostrate every thing before its overbearing fury. Is it astonishing that these events, with the industrious circulation of the tale that the republicans were seriously divided among themselves, that Clinton was their man in one section and Monroe in another section of the union, should have rivetted a delusion so congenial with every pre-existing prejudice? If then the impartial and honorable terms offered by our government shall not have been accepted, the rejection must be placed at the door of federalism; to their opposition to the embargo, to their virulent abuse of their government, to their vindication of the British administration, to their having instilled the hope of an actual rebellion. Are we called upon for proofs? An illustrious proof is now before us. Of this disaffection the Essex Junto are the very life-blood, and Boston the laboratory. The Repertory of that place, so late as the 25th of October, crediting the fact, that our government had offered to take off the embargo so far as relates to England, provided she would repeal her orders, after abusing Mr. Jefferson for thus pusillanimously striking his colors to Britain, for doing the very thing for which the federalists have for ten months loudly clamored, after audaciously charging him with becoming the humble cats-paw of France by "an attempt to bring the Emperor off in triumph and humiliate England before the world," by pursuing the very measure which they have all along urged; after this tissue of inconsistency and toryism, breaks out in the following thorough-going strains:

"This view of the subject is so obvious, the British government undoubtedly are no strangers to the policy of the proposition, which Mr. Pinckney has been authorised to make to them. They reject it, probably; and what else could be expected? They reject it, and perhaps in such terms as these—"The government of the United States has thought proper to embargo all its private shipping and give up navigation. His Britannic Majesty claims no right of interfering with the domestic concerns of the United States, and makes no complaint against a measure which is avowed to have no hostile view, specially, against his government and people. The government of the United States is alone competent to decide how their commerce shall be 'regulated.' On the other hand his Majesty's Orders of Council *have respect only to his enemy France.* Though they do not take the high ground of the decrees of the Emperor, so far as they extend, they are simply retaliatory. The rashness of the enemy has invited his Majesty to a species of warfare, which in its operations proves most injurious to the aggressor, and will therefore be continued, until he returns to the established usages and principles of war."

Again:

"*The anxiety which is manifested to know what Great Britain proposes is totally superfluous. It arises from an interest we take in what will really never affect the state of our affairs, while either Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison have any control over them.*

"No terms of accommodation that the British government could propose would win them to friendship, or conquer their determination to leave our affairs with England in an unsettled state. The whole history of our negociation with that country bears evidence of this fact."

Further:

"Of what consequence is it then to us that Great Britain is disposed to liberal conditions of adjustment, so long as they are certain to meet with no reciprocity from our government?—It is plain that nothing would have so completely embarrassed our Executive as an offer, on the part of Mr. Rose or Mr. Erskine, to subscribe to any terms that our government might dictate."

And now to cap this monstrous climax of toryism take the following extract:

"Great Britain has indeed offered all that she can, and *all that she ought*, to secure peace and a good understanding with us. We wish to express our convictions *emphatically* on this subject. We dread not that the friends of Mr. Jefferson will take our language and make a handle of it. We request them, if they dare, to take this position—make our assertion the subject of their comments, and let us canvass the matter before the public. We say more: we say it is important in the highest degree for the people of the United States to be persuaded of this truth; *for Great Britain never will, and in reason never can be expected to do more to secure our interests and honor, and gain our friendship, than she has done.* It is in vain therefore to attach consequence to the dispatches from England whenever they may arriv , or whatever may be their import. If we ever get free from those embarrassments, which by the act of our rulers are imposed on our country, it will result from a change of policy in the *American Cabinet*; the only thing that is now necessary, or that has been necessary for years, to restore that harmony, which subsisted under former administrations, between the United States and Great Britain."

Are we not justified in drawing the following inferences from this language, inferences as clear as sun beams?

1. That the Essex Junto are filled with the liveliest alarm at any adjustment of our differences with Britain by the present administration, unconnected with the surrender of our rights as a neutral and sovereign nation.

2. That they would infinitely prefer a continuance of the present evils than that Mr. Jefferson should effect a just and honorable compromise.

3. That the very measure for which they have been clamoring, and for not adopting which they have reviled the administration with the greatest bitterness, is a measure which meets their most vehement opposition when proposed by the administration.

4. That after having denied a thousand times that any such measure was proposed to the British government, and admitted that, if proposed, it was all that she could expect, they now, finding it has been offered for six months past, with a disgraceful inconsistency retract their opinions, and abuse the administration for proposing what they themselves recommended.

5. That they justify the conduct of the British ministry *in toto*, impudently and falsely alleging that their orders in Council have respect only to France, while, in fact, they sweep almost our whole trade from the ocean into British ports, and there either condemn, destroy, or render tributary our products, or reduce them to prices below the expences attending their transportation.

6. That they ridicule even the hope of an accommodation with Britain, while Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison are in the administration, as if the British government and themselves had sworn eternal enmity towards us while they are at the head of our affairs.

7. In the face of truth, and even of their own admissions, they declare that Britain is disposed to liberal conditions of adjustment, but that they are certain to meet with no terms of reciprocity from our government, although the terms which they themselves have so earnestly recommended have been offered.

8. They *emphatically* and daringly assert that Great Britain has offered all that she can, and *all that she ought*, to secure peace and a good understanding with us; thus not only justifying her in all her aggressions upon our rights, but plainly advising her to persist in them.

9. And finally, ending as they began, we are told that nothing but a change in the American cabinet can insure us common justice from England.

Such is the shocking, the humiliating language of a print, published in Boston, the cradle of the revolution. What old whig that reads it but blushes for the degeneracy of the present race! But thank God such sentiments are embraced by only a few. They are not even prevalent in Boston, certainly not in Massachusetts, and the elections shew that they are rejected from the Connecticut river to the St. Mary's. They are not the sentiments of a single American republican. Let us, on this head as on all others, give our enemies their due. This horrid voice of faction is not heard in the middle, the southern or western country. Divided as their citizens are in other respects, where the great interests of the country are at stake they are all united. In South Carolina, that bright orb of the firmament, every member of her legislature, federal as well as republican, has solemnly declared his confidence in the administration, and most of those members of Congress who were at first opposed to the Embargo have since become its advocates, and, in every instance, its enforcers. Even Mr. Wagner, the Editor of the North American, whose opposition to the administration has been vehement and unremitted, in one of his latest papers holds the following language:

"Suppose for a moment, that our Executive, as is pretended in the ministerial papers, should propose explicitly and without subterfuge, that if England would recal her blockades, the embargo should be continued as to France, and withdrawn as to her: can any man suppose there would be a moment's hesitation? Certainly not.—What would be the operation of such a proposal? Why, that our embargo would produce nearly the same effect, which the orders in Council do, by shutting the ports of France, Holland, and Denmark, to our commerce. We should perhaps have the Russian trade open, and perhaps not. On the other hand England would be glad to be the first to arrange with us upon terms, which vary very little from her own wishes. If therefore the overtures alleged to have been made by our government were real, it is not easy to see how they should have failed."

It is not true, as asserted in the N. Y. Evening Post, that the National Intelligencer has confessed that "*Haley*, the American messenger, is the identical Haley who defrauded the underwriters at Lloyds and cheated the Americans." The National Intelligencer has said nothing on this head. Its only notice of the copious abuse of the federal prints on this topic, has been to laugh at them for the folly of magnifying a trifle into such consequence.

Some doubts have been expressed, and distrust has been endeavored to be excited by federal prints, of the politics of Mr. Story, and particularly of his opinion in relation to the embargo. We have pleasure in removing any impression made by these attempts, by stating that at a late meeting of the "True Americans" (Republicans) of the town of Salem, Mr. Story concluded an eloquent and argumentative speech on the subject by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is inexpedient, improper, and unnecessary, to present any petition to the Congress of the United States, respecting the embargo at the present time.

The following circumstance is noticed, as it may serve to mark the state of politics in the city of New York—Alderman Mott is a candidate for the office of an Alderman in the city of New York: a report was in circulation that he was opposed to the election of Mr. Madison, and he was therefore disapproved of by many friendly to the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency. In order to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the report, a committee of citizens was appointed to wait on Mr. Mott, who explicitly declared that he was "favorable to the nomination of Mr. Madison, made at the city of Washington by a majority of the Republican members of Congress, in the manner heretofore adopted, and adhered to by all good Republicans." In consequence of this declaration, Mr. Mott was declared to be the republican candidate for Alderman of the 7th ward.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the U. States.

Sir,

Accept the affectionate address of the Ketocton Baptist association, holden i Loudoun county, and state of Virginia, August 13th, 1808. You will permit us to offer you our sincere congratulations, while we see you about to be relieved from the labors inseparable from the trust you have been called to sustain. But while we anticipate your repose in the bosom of domestic tranquility, we deeply lament the loss of your useful services, which we believe have been a blessing to the United States; and Virginia especially is indebted to your zeal and patriotism. To you, sir, under the superintending providence of the Great Father of the human family, we feel ourselves greatly indebted for our deliverance from the galling chains of an ecclesiastical establishment. We have not forgotten, that into your hand our petition on this interesting subject was put: and we reflect, with great pleasure, on the wisdom, firmness and zeal that were manifested in every part of your conduct until the chains were broken, and religious tyranny gave up the ghost, and lay buried in eternal death never to experience a resurrection, we hope, in this happy country. The reflection becomes abundantly more pleasing when we view every part of your political life perfectly in unison with the principles that shone with such superior lustre at that early dawn of your political career. We have seen in your answers to those who have solicited your continuance in the important trust you now hold, the reasons you offer for retiring from the noise and bustle of public life, and *feel conscious* that age must weaken the *external system*, and as this is the medium through which the intellectual faculties display their force, when the former, through age or any other cause, is impaired, the latter must suffer a proportionable diminution. But at the same time it is with deep regret that we part with your useful talents, although necessity may compel the measure, and frequent changes among public officers in a republican government may best secure its permanency without a corruption of its principles: and it will be extremely pleasant should the nation succeed in the election of a person to fill the trust you hold, of like political principles with yourself, and that the government may, without variation, maintain the ground it has taken until belligerent powers are taught to respect the principles of justice and equity, and cease to arrogate to themselves the exclusive right of dictating for others, by laws that have no foundation in *justice*, and are in direct opposition to the laws of all civilized nations. Suffer us to assure you, sir, that while you retire to the scenes of domestic enjoyment, we sincerely wish, under the smiles of a Gracious Providence, your comfort may exceed your most sanguine hope, and conscious rectitude shield you from all that pain which is inseparable from a self-accusing mind. Here those arrows that malice and disappointed ambition have discharged so liberally during your administration will cease to fly, while their authors make haste to find some new victim to satisfy their inveterate rage. And it is our earnest prayer that, when you are called to take leave of all the concerns of public and domestic life, the God of all mercy and goodness may, according to his own sovereign plan of saving guilty sinners, receive you to his right hand, where liberty reigns triumphant, and right and justice can never be perverted.

Done by order of the association.

Wm. FRISTOE, Moderator.
Thomas Buck, Clerk.

To the Members of the Ketocton Baptist Association.

I receive with great pleasure the affectionate address of the Ketocton 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. And altho' your favor selected me as the organ of your petition to abolish the religious domination of a privileged church, yet I was but one of the many who befriended its object, and am entitled but in common with them to a portion of that approbation which follows the fulfilment of a duty.

The views you express of the conduct of the belligerent powers are as correct as they are afflicting to the lovers of justice and humanity. Those moral principles and conventional usages which have heretofore been the bond of civilized nations, which have so often preserved their peace by furnishing common rules for the measure of their rights, have now given way to force, the law of Barbarians, and the nineteenth century dawns with the Vandalism of the fifth. Nothing has been spared on our part to preserve the peace of our country, during this distempered state of the world. But the difficulties which involve it are now at their ultimate term, and what will be their issue, time alone will disclose. But be that 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 interests 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 by supplications to the same Almighty Being for your future welfare, and that of our beloved country.

Th: JEFFERSON.
Oct. 28, 1808.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

In Belmont county the republican ticket carried by a majority of nearly 400 votes. Last year the federal majority was about 100.

For Governor—	Huntington	451
	Worthington	816

Both republican candidates.

Washington County.

For Congress—	Jer. Morrow	273
	Phil. Beecher	352
For Governor—	S. Huntingdon	683
	Worthington	3

In the county in which Steubenville is situated.

For Congress—	Jer. Morrow	1050
	Phil. Beecher	350
For Governor—	Worthington	1100
	Huntingdan	300

Presidential Election.

From information deemed correct, the New-York Legislature will stand thus—in joint ballot for electors:—

For Madison	92
Against him	52

—leaving a majority for the Washington nomination, of 40 members. I have entire reliance on this information; and though I have not changed my high opinion of Clinton's worth; yet, I know there is such a thing as *labor in vain*, with which some restless individuals both in New York and Virginia are tiring themselves. Opposition to Madison is very feeble.

Whig.