FROM THE N. Y. PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

*Cheetham & Co.*—This little faction have taken a new stand, where it is supposed they intend to rally all their forces and make one more desperate effort to induce the republicans of this state to abandon *principle* [illegible]nite with them in opposing Mr. M[illegible]son's election.

Not (as they have heretofore said) because he was nominated by the members of congress.

Not because a congressional nomination is unconstitutional, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Not beesuse it would produce "a bias" or in other words, promote harmony and union in the republican party. No. They have found that it wont do—they have found that the republicans of this state are not so easily duped—they are not such "*noodles and doodles, and silly politicians*" as they thought they were. They (Cheetham and his little faction) are therefore to sing another song, and try what that will do.

Cheetham now contends (see the Citizen of Friday last) that Mr. Madison ought not to be supported for president.

Because (as he says) he was first nominated by a caucus held at Richmond in Virginia, two days before he was nominated at Washington by the republican members of congress.

"Because it (the nomination of Madison) was not made according to "former usage, and,

"Because the very echoing of it by "the congressional caucus was the effect of *surprise if not collusion.*"

The reader will observe that this man is still determined on trying to destroy our confidence in congress. He at one time declared that they were *doing deeds without a name*—At another, he accused them of being, together with the president, under the influence of one of the belligerent powers. And now, forsooth, he wishes you to believe that the nomination of Mr. Madison by the congressional caucus was *the effect of surprise if not collusion*, consequently agreeable to his statement, they must be either *fools* or *knaves*.

He admits that "in the year 1800, "Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr "were nominated for the presidency and "vice presidency by a caucus consisting of the republican members of congress"—and he says, for any one of "the states to have made the nomination, would at that time have been "deemed a daring violation;" and "in "the year 1804," he says, "Thomas "Jefferson and George Clinton were "nominated for the same offices by a "caucus consisting of the republican members of congress"—and no "one "state arrogated to itself the right of "making the nomination." And he further observes, that "the invariable "practice of the republican party has "been, for the members of congress to "make the nominations."

Thus much for this *patern* of consistency—or rather of inconsistency—he, with his little faction, have at length found that all the noise they have made against the congressional nomination, has had but little or no effect. They, therefore, now admit that a nomination made by the republican members of congress, in caucus convened, according to the usual mode, is proper. But Cheetham (*a cunning knave*) says Mr. Madison was not nominated according to the usual mode—and that he has made out the facts.

1. "That the nomination of Mr. Madison was first made by a caucus of "the members of the legislature of Virginia."

2. "That the Washington caucus, "consisting of certain members of congress, did but *echo* the nomination of "Mr. Madison which had been previously made at Richmond."

What an amazing man this said James Cheetham is, to make the discovery here, in New-York, that the republican members of congress, have not nominated Mr. Madison. Why, what fools John Randolph and his *little faction*, who were there on the spot, must be, when compared with him, they could never thought of such a thing—they must no doubt have thought it was a real nomination. If they had but known that it was only an *echo*, they certainly would not have made so much ado about it.—They would not have taken the trouble to make such a serious and formal protest against a mere *echo*. They surely must have thought it was a real nomination. What a pity it is that Cheetham had not made this *wonderful discovery* before—[illegible] a deal of trouble it would have saved both his and John Randolph's little factions.

The opponents to Mr. Madison make such ridiculous objections to his election, that really I do not know how to treat them seriously. I therefore beg the reader will excuse me—I will endeavor to be more serious if possible.

I have always been in favor of the nomination of president and vice-president by the republican members of congress—because I know no mode better calculated to give satisfaction and promote the harmony and union of our party, which is certainly much to be desired at the "present crisis," the opinions of John Randolph and Co. expressed in their quiddical protest, to the contrary notwithstanding.

If, as Cheetham states, a majority of the members of the Virginia legislature did nominate Mr. Madison for president previous to his being nominated by the republican members of congress, it seems strange that it has never been mentioned before. But if we admit the fact, surely it cannot with propriety be contended that the members of congress ought to reject a candidate that they would otherwise have nominated, because the republican members of one of the state legislatures might have improperly taken it upon themselves to nominate him.

Cheetham makes me think of an old lady, who if her servant-maid proposed or advised any thing in the family, to be done so or so would frequently in a pet, say that she did intend to have done it so—but now would not because she (the maid) had the impudence to advise it.

Cheetham, like the old lady, thinks that the republican members of congress ought not to (or could not) nominate Mr. Madison for president, because the members of the Virginia legislature at Richmond had the impudence to nominate him before them. This indeed is so preposterous, that I think Cheetham and Co. will soon become ashamed of, and abandon it—what ground they will next take, is impossible to conjecture.

AN OLD FASHIONED REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE.

New Hampshire is still favored with a republican administration—His excellency John Langdon had about four fifths of all the votes for governor.—The five councillors are republican. The senate is composed of nine republican members and three federalists.—The house of representatives has a majority of republicans—and the secretary of of state, the treasurer, and commissary general, are all republicans.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

The Hon Senate and House being met in the Representatives, chamber His Excellency John Langdon, Esq. came in escorted by the committee.—He declared his acceptance of the office of Chief Magistrate, and subscribed the oath of office, which was administered by the President of the Senate who then declared His Excellency John Langdon, Esq. Governor of the State of New-hampshire for the present year.

His Excellency then made the following Address to the Legislature:

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

I have a high sense of the honor done me by the good people of this State in electing me their Cheif Executive Magistrate for the present year. For this repeated mark of their respect and confidence permit me gentlemen through you to return them my grateful acknowledgements.

You are convened to deliberate and decide on the important matters of State, at a most interesting moment of our public concerns. I doubt not that all the patriotism and unanimity which have for several sessions past marked the proceedings of the legislature will be called forth in passing such wholesome laws, and taking such measures as may tend to the happiness and tranquility of the State, and add to the support of the General Government, of which we are a part.

The gloomy prospect of our national affairs, as they relate to foreign governments must impress every serious and reflecting mind, and present to our view, as a nation, the displeasure of Divine Providence. Is it not then incumbent on us to enquire why our Maker is contending with us?—We have been greatly exalted in our civil and religious privileges—We have not given God the glory, but have trusted too much to our own strength and wisdom. Let us be persuaded to turn and give thanks and praise to that Being from whom all blessings flow: then may we hope that the judgments of heaven which hang over us may be averted, and that people will learn righteousness.

The pacific disposition constantly manifested by our General Government, and the wise, patriotic and faithful conduct of those who administer it, have hitherto, under Providence, preserved our country from the horrors and devastations of war. It appears to me that every candid and liberal mind must applaud the proceedings of our National Government by whom all our foreign relations are regulated.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the detachment of the Militia called for by the President of the U. States has been made and organized, and that the returns, have been transmitted to the Secretary of War. Several companies of horse and foot have done themselves and the State honor in volunteering their services as a part of the detachment.

Every measure that we had a right to expect has been adopted by the General Government for the defence of our port and harbour. Particular attention has been paid by the Secretary of War, with whom I have had a constant correspondence. Batteries are erecting for our security. Cannon mounted on carriages are ordered for Portsmouth for the better protection of the town and port.

The Honorable Legislature of Massachusetts have ceded to the U. States land for a battery on their side of the river for the better protection of the harbour.

I have taken every measure in my power to procure arms, but have not yet been able to accomplish it on any reasonable terms, but it is expected a supply will soon be had.

Agreeably to a resolution of the legislature at their last session, some Field Pieces have been purchased and delivered to the Artillery companies which were in want of them and had not been heretofore supplied.

That we might be in some preparation for any sudden attack that might take place, I directed the Adjutant General to procure some balls to be cast for the field artillery, and to make use of some of the old cannon that were unfit for service for this purpose. And I have done this on my own responsibility, I hope it will meet the approbation of the Legislature.

The militia throughout the state are by the patriotic conduct of the officers and men, generally organized, and as they are our natural and only defence, should receive from government every encouragement and support.

I would submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether it would not be expedient that every town in the state should as soon as may be, supply themselves with a small stock of ammunition, which might be furnished the militia at a moment's warning.

It is important and necessary that the state arsenal should be immediately provided with a larger stock of ammunition. The necessity for this will be seen by the return of the commissary-general, which will be laid before you.

The cannon and ball, belonging to the state should be without delay removed from the islands where they now are to to a place of greatest safety, where they may be put under cover and be prepared for immediate use. I think it highly proper that some of the cannon should be mounted on travelling carriages, and kept in constant readiness for the defence of any part of the state. As we have the cannon and ammunition, of course the carriages should not be wanting.

The law passed in June, 1804, for the choice of electors of President and vice President of the United States, was temporary. A law must be passed for the present session for this purpose.

The encouragement of agriculture manufactures and commerce must at all times command the attention of every wise and prudent government; but in our present situation, when our external commerce has nearly ceased and we have great reason to fear that an appeal to arms may be soon made, it becomes the more important that we should take every measure in our power, to improve and increase our internal resources, which will strengthen our independence and give employment to such classes of our citizens as stand most in need of it.

The state of the Treasury will be laid before you, by which you will see whether it will not be necessary in the present posture of our affairs to lay a state tax.

As there will be another meeting of the Legislature the present year, this session may be shortened, by taking up such business only as shall be absolutely

I shall with great pleasure concur with you in all such measures as may promote the public interest and the happiness of the citizens.

JOHN LANGDON.

Concord, June 2, 1808.

*The following is the answer of the President of the United States, to an address of the delegates of the Democratic Republicans of the city of Philadelphia, in general ward committee assembled.*

The epoch, fellow citizens, into which our lot has fallen, has indeed been fruitful of events which require vigilance, and embarrass deliberation. That during such a period of difficulty, and amidst the perils surrounding us, the public measures which have been pursued should meet your approbation, is a source of satisfaction.

It was not expected, in this age, that nations, so honorably distinguished by their advances in science and civilization, would suddenly cast away the esteem they had merited from the world, and, revolting from the empire of morality, assume a character in history, which all the tears of their posterity will never wash from its pages. But during this delirium of the warring powers, the ocean having become a field of lawless violence, a suspension of our navigation, for a time, was equally necessary to avoid contest, or enter it with advantage. This measure will indeed produce some temporary inconvenience; but promises lasting good, by promoting among ourselves the establishment of manufactures hitherto sought abroad, at the risk of collisions no longer regulated by the laws of reason or morality.

It is to be lamented that any of our citizens, not thinking with the mass of the nation as to the principles of our government, or of its administration, and seeing all its proceedings with a prejudicial eye, should so misconceive and misrepresent our situation as to encourage aggression from foreign nations.—Our expectation is that their distempered views will be understood by others, as they are by ourselves. But should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of our dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of their sounder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing which guards our other liberties; and I have entire confidence in the assurances that your ardor will be animated, in the conflicts brought on, by considerations of the necessity, honor and justice of our cause.

I sincerely thank you, fellow citizens, for the concern you so kindly express for my future happiness. It is a high and abundant reward for endeavors to be useful; and I supplicate the care of Providence over the well-being of yourselves and your beloved country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

*May* 25, 1808.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived in this City on Friday last from Monticello. We are gratified in stating that he is in good health.

The *Secretary of State* arrived on Saturday.

The information, received from England, is in several respects interesting Mr. Rose reached London on 23d of April, when a cabinet council was immediately called. The promptness of this proceeding is, as far it goes, favorble. Mr. Nourse, the bearer of dispatches from our government, arrived in London on the 25th day of April. As the latest London dates do not extend beyond the 25th. time had not elapsed to learn the impression of our measures on the British cabinet. The next arrivals may be expected to bring something interesting. The information from France, stating the departure of Mr. Armstrong from Paris, is too vague and general to be entitled either to much credit, or to throw much light on our affairs with that country. Neither the date or causes of his departure, or the place of his destination, are mentioned. It is possible that it may have arisen from the imperial confirmation of the seizures at Hamburg, stated in the public papers; or it may have arisen in consequence of the reciept of dispatches posterior to the departure of the Emperor from Paris, which have induced Mr. Armstrong to follow him. These conjectures, which, are, however, mere others, may be indulged with a thousand others. It may not, however be useless to state, as evincive of the high improbability of some recent article in the federal prints, representing Mr. Armstrong to have been treated in a contumelious manner by Napoleon, that that gentleman has heretofore been invariably treated with respect. Indeed those acquainted with his character know that he would not brook any other treatment.

The delay of the Osage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr. Nourse without delay to one of the out-ports of England; and on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient, and take on board Mr. Lewis with general Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forth-with to repair to the U. States. There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that she may have remained at L'Orient under the apprehensions of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England. This is the recent treatment of a vessel, having on board the family of the Prussian minister, which, in consequence of having touched at England, was sent back from France without permission having been given to the family to land, although attached to the minister of a friendly nation.

A letter from the American Consul at Hamburg mentions that all the seizures of American property made prior to the 1st January, 1808, by the director of the Custom House there, had been confirmed by the Emperor of the French, who had directed that all the coffee, sugar and cotton not in a perishable state, should be transported by land to France.

We have the pleasure of stating that, the necessary contracts for erecting the bridge over the Potomac having been satisfactorily entered into, the work actually commenced a few days since.—Arrangements are made, which promise the completion of this important object before the first of January next.

*Brief Question*—Does not the re-election of gov. Sullivan, and lieutenant gov. Lincoln, to the two first offices in the gift of the people, confirm the democracy of Massachusetts? Have not the federal towns, with few exceptions, (v[illegible] to the number of representatives chosen advanced to the utmost limits of constitutional right? Is not the reverse of this the fact with a large proportion of republican towns? Had the republican towns, therefore, fully improved their privileges, instead of a lean federal preponderance, would there not have existed at this moment, a powerful republican majority? The man who undertakes to answer these questions in the negative will, when the period arrives for "liars to receive their portion," have indisputable claim to pre-eminent reward!

*Bost. Chron.*

The following letter was read on Thursday in Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts:

*To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:*

GENTLEMEN,

It has been my endeavour, as I have conceived it was my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the administration of the general government, in all necessary measures within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the right, essential to the independence of our country against the unjust pretentions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures, to which under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent. As far as the opinions of a majority in the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider these resolutions as enjoining upon the representation of the State in Congress, a sort of opposition to the National administration in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur.

To give you, however, the opportunity of placing in the Senate of the United States a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow-citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen or the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a senator of the United States on the part of this Commonwealth.

I am with perfect respect, gentlemen,
Your very humble & obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, June 8.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Adams the Senate proceeded to the election of a person to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the present Congress; when the Honorable James Lloyd had 20 votes and the Honorable William Gray 16. The House concurred with the Senate; Mr. Lloyd had 160, and Mr. Gray 113.

FROM THE WASHINGTON MONITOR.

We have observed the ludicrous sallies of the *North American* of Baltimore, touching the court of Inquiry in session at this place, in the case of the commander in chief Gen. Wilkinson. They are worth little attention; the honor and intelligence of the court resting on too solid a basis to be shaken by Mr. Wagner and his aids.

If however it can be a source of condolation to Mr. W. or his patriots, we assure him that testimony is now in this city to convict Mr. Clark of broad, barefaced, unequivocal, and wicked.....; and we can add, that Ellicott, on his oath before Judge Yates, thus declared of Gen. Wilkinson:—

"That he did much business with general Wilkinson, of a public nature, (speaking of the time when running the line of demarcation between Spain and the United States) and as far as he observed him, his conduct was that of a good citizen of the union, a soldier, and a gentleman, and that he considered him patriotic, zealous, active and faithful, in the discharge of his duties."

Of Power, (Mr. Harper's, and Mr. Clark,s and Mr. Keene's friend and informer) he said "That he knows Thomas Power, and that his general character, is bad, so far as he knows and verily believes; that he was an Englishman by descent, an African by birth, a Jesuite by education, a French Jacobin in principle, and one of the massacres at the Cape." And now I suppose Mr. Wagner will wait patiently for the balance.


Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to present a petition to Queen-Anns's county court, at the next October term, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several acts supplementary thereto.

JAMES MURRAY.

Centreville, June 21, 1808. 3

*Just received, at the Star Office, Easton,*

Printing and Writing Paper,

Direct from the Mill, and for sale at a reasonable advance.—June 7, 1808. 3