payable on similar articles when so imported from any other foreign country.

NOTES.

Tobacco to be subject to the same duties as if imported in the British colonies, and Snuff subject to the same duty as if imported from Europe.

Drawback to be allowed on the exportation of such goods.

Duties payable to Corporations not to be affected.

Duties to be levied and applied as the duties of custom and excise.

His majesty and council may suspend the provision of this act.

And this Act shall continue in force to the end of the next session of Parliament.

WASHINGON, October 3.

Yesterday the *PRESIDENT* of the UNITED STATES, arrived from Monticello,

Mr. MADISON Secretary of State, Mr. GALLATIN Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. SMITH Secretary of the Navy arrived last evening.

There is an important consideration, which it behoves the republicans of the state of New York distinctly to understand. This is, that in the great conflict of parties now at issue, *it is possible*, that her electoral votes will be requisite, in addition to the other republican electoral votes, to give to the republican candidate a constitutional majority,—We believe that the votes of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania will be republican. Nor is there reason to despair of those of Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire. But it being barely possible that all these votes may be federal, in this case the votes of New York will be necessary to insure the success of the republican candidate. To illustrate this, set down all the following votes as federal:

New Hampshire	7
Massachusetts	19
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	9
Vermont	6
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	20
Delaware	3

And allow further, as merely possible that the following states give the federal votes carried out, viz.

Maryland	4
North Carolina	4
And we have	84

The following republican votes are reckoned as absolutely certain, viz.

Maryland	7
Virginia	24
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	10
Georgia	6
Kentucky	8
Tennessee	5
Ohio	3
	73

This result gives 84 federal, and 73 republican votes, independently of New-York. Eighty-nine constituting a majority of the whole votes, and being consequently requisite to the choice of a President, according to the above statement, the votes of New-York, if given to a federal candidate, will make him President, and if given to a republican candidate will make him President.

Now, the votes of New-York can only be given in three ways, so as to make the individual so voted for President.

1. To a federalist.

2. To a republican supported by the federalists.

3. To the republican candidate.

In either event the individual, so voted for, will be President.

4. The only remaining way in which they can be given is to a republican, not supported by the federalists, and other than the republican candidate.

We assume it as certain, that the 73 republican votes enumerated will be given at all events to Mr. Madison.—In all those states the expression of the public opinion has been most unequivocally declared in favor of Mr. Madison. There has not been a solitary nomination of Mr. Clinton. It is, therefore, irrational to imagine that they will give way to any predilection of New-York, for any other republican as the idea is altogether destructive of the most essential feature of republicanism, that the will of the majority shall prevail. These seventy-three votes, therefore, cannot be shaken.

1. Is it then possible for the electoral votes of New-York to be given to a federalist? We say boldly, no; it is not possible. To suppose it possible, would be to pass the severest censure upon the republicans of New-York; would be to doubt their patriotism as public men, and their virtue as individuals. We say then this is impossible. It is, however, very possible that the federalists will resort to every stratagem to induce them to take this disgraceful step; and it is likewise possible that among the republicans in the legislature there may be a few beings capable of this corruption. It becomes, under this view of the subject, their constituents to keep their eyes stedfastly fixed upon them, and to convince them that such a step would consign them to utter ruin.

2. They may be given to a republican supported by the federalists, who, in this event, will be elected President. This is the event, in which, according to the expectations of some men, Mr. Clinton is to become President. As it is impossible for him in any other way to be elected President by the people, while he is kept in view for the Presidency there is strong reason to believe that his advocates are willing that he should receive, and rely upon his receiving the federal votes. Let us see how, in this event, he could be elected. The votes would stand as follows:

He would have eighty four federal and *nineteen republican votes*, while Mr. Madison would have *seventy-three republican* votes, that is, all the republican votes, except those of the state of N. York.

Now, we will ask—

Would the republicans of the United States generally be satisfied with a choice made in repugnance to the will of a most decided majority? Could such a choice inspire them with confidence? Could they believe that the individual, who owed his elevation to federal votes, would oppose those who raised him to power amidst their opposition? Could they believe that the federalists would throw away their votes upon one whom they did not feel satisfied would co-operate with them? Could such a President command the respect and co-operation of the republican members of Congress, and particularly of the Senate, which must for many years, in all events, remain republican? What kind of an administration would a republican President, raised to Power by federalists, be able to form? Would men of talents place themselves in so suspicious a station?

Every man, of the least discernment or knowledge of human nature, will readily answer these questions; and the answer will prove that such a choice would be destructive of republicanism. If this is thus clear, it must follow that no real republican in the state of New-York can agree or give his support to any plan by which the federal votes of that state shall make a President in direct opposition to the wishes of every other republican state in the union.

3. The votes of New-York may be given to the republican candidate, who will thereby be elected President. By this act the republican phalanx will remain unbroken; the whole republican confidence will be reposed in one man; there will be no local collision; all will be harmony and vigor at a season that loudly calls for patriotism and conciliation, the foreign world will have the strongest assurance that the great measures of the present administration will be persisted in, and our internal enemies will no longer indulge the hope of rising upon our divisions.

4. If the votes of New-York are not given in either of the above ways, they may, finally, be given to a republican, not supported by federalists, and other than the republican candidate. In this case there will be no choice, and the ultimate decision will be left with the House of Representatives.

But where will be the advantage of this course, in any point of view in which it can be offered.

It will be attended with the serious effect of exhibiting an unfortunate division among the republicans, of which their enemies abroad and at home will profit. It is in the highest degree, important, that at the earliest day, this election should be definitively made, as information of it on the other side of the ocean may be the only means of accommodating our differences. Such are the flagrant misrepresentations propagated there, that until the final vote for President, there will be a hope or expectation entertained of the choice of a federal man.

It may give rise to much useless intrigue in Congress, without that intrigue availing any thing, as no future event can be more certain than the concurrence of the requisite number of states in the House of Representatives in favor of Mr. Madison. He would have the votes of Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, being thirteen out of seventeen states.

Further, what security is there that the federalists would not give their electorial votes to the republican thus voted for by New-York? Who would answer for such an intention being kept a profound secret, and in case it were divulged, as in all probability it would be, would not the federalists unite their votes in the same candidate, and would not the whole be viewed by the people of the United State as a stratagem made use of to cover a sinister design?

It follows, from these considerations, that, on this occasion, as on all former cases of like importance, the republicans unless ready to sacrifice themselves, must be united; and that every attempt to unite them in any other candidate than Mr. Madison, will be mischievous, and may be fatal.

BALTIMORE, October 5.

CELEBRATION OF

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Like good old Romans, the democrats of Baltimore first strenuously contended for victory; then give a loose to generous festivity in the entire forgetfulness of all rovelling and unworthy cares.

Thousands yesterday marched in procession throughout the main streets of Baltimore and Fell's Point; from whence it first moved:

Above a thousand horsemen led the way, preceded by a trumpeter:

After which followed Major Chalmers bearing a bunch of popular—with an ensign on which were these words—"God Speed the Plow."

Next was borne an American ensign,—a white flag labelled—"A Proof that all American seamen are not gone to Halifax." [about three hundred seamen being present.]

Tobias E. Stansbury, a representative of Baltimore county, was drawn upon a triumphal car, prepared with much elegance and taste, surrounded with boughs of poplar and evergreen, as emblems of rural life, and civic triumph.—He stood on a platform, holding *a plow*. The following flags and labels were exhibited:

On the Left.	*On the Right.*
Tobias E. Stansbury—Democratic elector.	George Harryman, Moses Brown, Beale Randall, T. E. Stansbury,
Commerce & Agriculture United.	

The elegant schooner "Democratic Republican," commanded by Captain *Gardner*, & other able seamen, boatswain, &c. followed next in order, with flags displayed and colors flying, decorated nearly in the same manner as described yesterday, with the successful candidates for Congress and the State Legislature aboard—Messrs. *M'Kim*, and *Moore*, *Bland* and *Steuart*. Thousands of the most respectable citizens followed on foot, in regular order and thousands surveyed and cheered them as they traversed the various streets, before their return to Fell's-Point, to which they again proceeded; and from which they moved at night, with *flambeaux* to Hamsted Hill, where thousands of citizens awaited them that they might witness the *burning of the gin* according to public notice and previous concert.

The immense crowd was formed into a great circle by marshals on horseback, the *tributary* gin in the centre, over which was erected *a gallows* with this inscription over it:—

"BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL."

About eight o'clock the *Car* and *schooner*, with their crew and convoy of sailors and citizens, bearing torches arrived—the rural lagoon were lighted—and applied—the GIN blazed to Heaven—the vast concourse repeatedly huzzaed—as a hogshead burst, or the gallows with "British orders," &c. was consumed, and fell; while a salute of seventeen shots was fired from a couple of six pounders on the hill.

The effect of the conflagration (on such an occasion) on the topmost part of the highest hill, the surrounding flambeaux—the occasional cheers and huzzaes—it was easier to feel than to describe. The appearance of the burning was much aided by the darkness of the evening—the moon being then under a cloud; which emerging immediately after, gave occasion for a democrat to remark, that "*Heaven smiled on Democratic undertakings*—yesterday the sun shone brighter than ever, and now the moon favours all our purposes."

Never was an election conducted with more perfect order, nor a triumph enjoyed with more good humour and moderation—and never a more generous spirit of democracy excited—worthy of the men of seventy-six—worthy of their latest posterity—worthy of demi-gods.

"Oh! catch its high import ye winds as ye blow—
"Oh! bear it ye waves as ye roll,
"From nations which feel the sun's vertical glow,
"To the farthest extremes of the pole."

A thorough description of these joyous and interesting scenes I do not attempt; nor is it necessary here, where all saw them through the day; and not less than *seven thousand* persons attended the destruction of the gin, in the evening—Minute relations of those incidents which are so notorious, cannot be so much wanted here; though I confess, if I were in a mood for writing, at present, (as I am not) I would endeavour to sketch them more particularly for the satisfaction of distant democrats and the mortification of distant tories.

Baltimore, always foremost to exhibit contempt for traitors, has on Monday last, displayed a love of democratic principle, which I hope will forever animate them, and serve as a noble examble to our fellow-republicans in adjoining states. *(Whig.)*

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

"The mouths of hypocrites are always full of the praises of their idols." This is peculiarly true of certain federalists respecting the late President Washington, but what is their practice upon his precepts? He advised to them respect for the constituted authorities, to harmony between the northern and southern states, and warned the people to beware of such men as Pickering, and the federalists of the present day.

The memorable words of his parting advice are, "All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation, and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principle (union) and of federal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a *party*, often a small, but *artful and enterprising minority* of the community." These are the words of Washington.—How do his professing admirers, the disciples of the old school, receive them?——The Vermont raft,——the Passamaquoddy trade, and the federal compliments on these subjects, the legislative remonstrances and town resolves against the embargo, the letter of Pickering, and other abuses of the government, gives us a practical answer to the question.——These are the things which serve to organize faction.——These are the evidences of the kind of respect federalists bear to Washington; they love his name for all the good it may do them, but they trample on his precepts.

Hartford Mer.

Two masters of vessels, of opposite politics, happening to meet a few days since, fell to disputing about the embargo. "Now," said the republican, "suppose you were in a tight good ship with plenty of provisions, making for the land, in thick weather, and without an observation for several days, what would you do?" "Why," returned the other, "I would *heave to*, and wait till it cleared up." "Very well," said the first, "and what would you do then?" "I would proceed on my voyage" replied the other. "Right!" said the first—"and depend upon it that as soon as the *thick weather*, which renders the pursuit of commerce unsafe is blown away, and the sun of liberty illuminates the ocean, that Pilot Jefferson will hoist every sail to the breeze, and bear away for the port of prosperity.

Balt. Even. Post.

FREE TRADE.

The Union Insurance Office of Maryland has paid for British captures and condemnations, from the 6th day of Dec. 1807, to the 1st day of Jan. 1808, one year and twenty-five days, the sum of $321,924 91 cts.

The following original anecdote is strongly characteristic of the difference between the manners of the French and English:

A Frenchman and an Englishman lately discoursing on the cruelty of their respective nations in killing their monarchs, Charles I. and Louis XVI. after many remarks on both sides, the Frenchman concluded by observing, "Well, well, Sir, you must allow that my countrymen were more *polite* than yours in the business; for they did not mangle his head with an axe, but *genteelly* slipped it off with an elegant razor like machine!"

EXTRACT

From an address to the Republican citizens of the second Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

"Viewing the approaching election of President, Vice-President, and members of Congress, as closely interwoven, we feel it our duty to address a few words to you on those deeply interesting subjects, not supposing that we can suggest any new idea, but merely to keep alive your attention and to express the opinions of those for whom we are now called upon to act

"While we view with admiration the magnanimity and disinterestedness, and the great and noble examble of *Thomas Jefferson*, in withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency—voluntarily relinquishing the possession of power—while we regret that we can no longer enjoy his services as President we feel gratified and consoled with the prospect that the character nominated to fill his place has long possessed his confidence, and we believe possesses a similar disposition, and an ardent desire to promote the real interests, as well as the peace of his country, as long, as it shall be consistent with its honor and with its independence.

"*Mr. Madison* is a man of pre-eminent talents, of which he has exhibited numerous instances; and could we produce no other example than that of his recent correspondence with *Mr. Rose*, the ambassador extraordinary from the court of England, that alone would be conclusive. He has there shewn that the American government, though but of yesterday, can produce a statesman capable in point of elegance of syle, correctness of composition, extensive information and sound reasoning, to foil a select ambassador from a court long famous in history for the ability and acuteness of its diplomatic agents. And we are persuaded that Mr. Madison is no less competent for the Presidency, as it regards his political integrity and firmness than in talents. Such has been the wise and pacific administration of Mr. Jefferson, that its beneficent effects have been universally acknowledged throughout the union, and believing that Mr. Madison will pursue the same system, we also beg leave earnestly to recommend to you the choice of Electors who will give him their support."

From the National Ægis.

BOLD LANGUAGE.

The following extracts from late federal papers, we give to our readers without comment. They will judge whether *Open Rebellion*, *British Alliance*, and *a Separation of the States* are not recommended in language which cannot be misunderstood.

From the *Centinel*. "Every man will presume that he IS NOT bound to regard it, (the Embargo) but may send his produce or his merchandize to a foreign market, *in the same manner as if the government had never undertaken to prohibit it*" ! ! !

From the *Repertory*. *We know* that if the Embargo be not removed, *our citizens will ere long set its restrictions and its penalties at defiance*.—No Republican government can constitutionally ruin its citizens, charged with no crime. This will remove scruples of conscience, and *the people will trade* ! ! !

From the same. "It behoves us to speak, for STRIKE WE MUST, if speaking does not answer" ! ! !

New-York Herald. "*There are thousands every day denouncing the claims made upon that nation* (the English) *as unjust and unreasonable, and openly declaring that it is our true policy to rescind those claims, take protection under the British navy, and unite with her against the Emperor of France*" ! ! !

Boston Gazette. "It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb than to loose the whole body. *We must prepare for the operation* ! ! !——This last extract is a broad hint at the division of the Union. In addition to which the *Centinel* is now publishing a series of laboured essays, whose avowed object is to prove the advantages that would result to New England from such a division.

Translated from the Paris Moniteur.

ARMY OF SPAIN.

FIRST BULLETIN.

The gallant army of General Dupont has added new lustre to the fame of the heroes of Austerlitz, Jena and Friedland! This army, detached from Madrid by his serene highness, the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieut. General of the kingdom, for the purpose of opposing any attempt which might be made upon our fleet at Cadiz, had advanced as far as Cordova when the General was advised that our fleet was in perfect safety and that his presence in Cadiz was not necessary. The rapidity with which the troops had marched required rest; the General halted for that purpose; and for the purpose of restoring tranquility, to the province of Andalusia, disturbed by hords of Brigands which by flying to the mountains when pursued eluded for some time the vigilance of Dupont.—Every measure of mildness was adopted to reclaim these deluded men, at length the French arms, so terrible to the enemies of France, were employed. Unwilling to shed blood, our brave warriors frequently only defended themselves, when they could have cut the whole banditti to pieces. Mistaking this lenity for fear the Brigands grew more insolent, when on the 17th of July, they attacked General Gobert, at Baylen; this General, too ardent in combat, was killed, but his death was well revenged, Gen. Bedel, his successor, strewed the ground with dead bodies of these infatuated Andalusians. On the 19th of July, nearly one hundred thousand of the rebels were collected in front of Gen. Dupont's position at Andujar. On the 20th at three o'clock in the morning, the troops were in motion, and by a skilful manœvre the enemy were completely surprised. All was rout and confusion, our troops attacking and pursuing, by 12 o'clock became wearied, in general our loss is small, that of the enemy was immense. The happiest effects have resulted from this victory—Tranquility is perfectly restored in the province of Andalusia, and there being no further occasion for our army in that province, it is about to return to France. Gen. Bedel, at Baylen, came to the same determination, and both corps may be shortly expected in France. The fatigue of the campaign has been great, which determined Gen. Dupont to return by sea, he will embark at Cadiz; the blockade of which port the English have been compelled to raise. Admiral Rosilly would willingly accompany the army, with our ships in that port, but he is prevented by causes which are not proper to be developed at this moment.

Long live the Emperor Napolean!
Long live the King Joseph.
Head Quarters at Andujar, July 21, 1808

I understand that the termination of the Pennsylvania elections is to decide the conduct which the Essex Junto are to pursue. If Ross succeeds, they will strain for a federal president. If he fails, they intend to *drive a bargain*.

Monitor.