FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

THE EPISTLE OF TIMOTHY—TO THE REPUBLICANS:

1. In the days of the Judges of Israel, there was a certain strong man, and his name was Sampson.

2. And Sampson was mighty powerful, and the enemies of his country fled appalled from his presence.

3. Verily, the *Philistines* were sore afraid when he assailed them—and terror prevaded their ranks when it was known that he had taken the field against them.

4. But Sampson, after the labors of the day, fell asleep—and *Delila*, meaning in the vernacular tongue *Deceit*, sheared his locks wherein lay his strength, and delivered him bound into the hands of his enemies.

5. Then fell the pride of Israel—her sons were made hewers of wood and drawers of water to the proud oppressors of their country, and they were compelled to pay a TRIBUTE or DUTY on whatsoever they bought or whatsoever they sold.

6. And they took Sampson, and put out his eyes, and made a laughing-stock of him.

7. But anon Sampson recovered his strength, and brought destruction on the Philistines, at the same time killing himself.

8. Men of the land called the country, of *Mary*, understand you these things?

9. Listen to me, *Timothy*, (*who driveth the Quill.*) and I will teach you the application of them.

10. *Sampson* is the republican sect of the people—the *Philistines* are the lawyers and friends of Britannia—*Delila* is the mean by which they hope to lead us into captivity, while we *yet* sleep, and the *tribute* or *duty* imposed on the children of Israel is like unto that they would have us to pay to Great-Britain.

11. Men and brethren!—a great thing has the republican *Sampson* done in the city and county of Baltimore—beware lest the splendour of the triumph lull us into a state of apathy and indifference more fatal to our happiness than the open assailments of our enemies the Philistines.

12. Torvism goeth about like a roaring lion—sleep never closeth its eye-lids, for its heart is prone unto evil.

13. It soweth tares among the good wheat continually, and unless we keep on the watch the seed of virtue may be choaked.

14. What man when he knoweth that the thief will come, goeth to sleep? Does he not rather take his sword and his spear to resist him?

15. Verily, verily, I say unto you, men of Baltimore,—you must not sleep until after the 14th of the present month, which is called November.

16. For on that day will the Philistines be abroad, thinking that you are slumbering at your posts, and thoughtless of harm.

17. They want one of their lords to be chief ruler over the land of Columbia.

18. What think ye? Shall one of the sect of Philistines rule over the children of Israel, and make us hewers of wood and drawers of water as in the times that have passed?

19. Know you not when JOHN, sirnamed of ADAM, ruled over you, and and taxed and oppressed you?

20. How he sought to take away the liberty of speech, and did many marvellously wicked things!

21. Who shall covet these times again?

22. Is it not better that while, like Sampson, we are strong, we shall refrain from sleeping than be compelled to make a terrible effort, and, by destroying of our enemies, bring ruin on ourselves?

23. I beseech ye hold fast to the faith—yet a little while and ye may sleep: for men worthy of your confidence will be placed on the watch tower to warn you in the times of danger.

24. Once more to the posts—and, in the language of those who sail in the ships, give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,—and you may laugh the Philistines to scorn, instead of being ordered to make sport, as was Sampson, for the enemies of your country.

25. Finally—confide not in the weakness of your enemy, and trust to nothing but your own strength—for many thereby have been destroyed.

FROM THE MONITOR.

Cobbett.—A friend this morning put into my hands Cobbett's Political Register for July 2d of the present year. I have only time to copy the following short extracts—if they do not make a few converts to the measures of our administration, I shall be much disappointed. There is a remarkable similarity between the language of Cobbett, and that of the New-England federal prints.

EXTRACTS.

"The people in Vermont carry on a trade across Lake Champlain, with Canada. They have set the embargo law at defiance; they still carry on the trade, and carry it on they will in spite of ten thousand proclamations from Thomas Jefferson. In the western states, it is said, that the government gun-boats have been burnt, and the militia beaten. All this, the reader will recollect, I said would be the case. I said it till I was afraid my readers would be wearied with the repetition: but Mr. Alexander Baring and his set dwelt so strongly upon the dangers of a prohibition of trade on the part of America, that I was obliged to repeat it.

"How often have I said that the federal government could not exist a year under the effect of a prohibition of trade with England and her territories? The trade is, in fact, *now carried on*. It was stated in congress just before it adjourned, that *a hundred thousand barrels* of flour had been smuggled from the single port of Baltimore. What has been done then, from Philadelphia, New York and Boston! In fact, the law is nearly a dead letter, and I said it would be so. It must be so, *or the government must fall*. I told the Americans a thousand times, that if they should be foolish enough to *try their strength* against England, their weakness would be exposed to the world. They would not believe me. They would insist that they were a *great* nation; that England was dependent upon them; that they could starve England, and now we see the result of the attempt.

"The way that the American states will get out of their embarrassment, with respect to us, will, I should think, be this: Mr. Thomas Jefferson and his party will be ousted, and then the new president will disclaim all their hostile acts. Should this be the case we shall go on harmoniously for the future; and, I think, that the Americans (especially if Napoleon succeed in Spain) will not be long before they join us against France. That this may be the case, I heartily wish; but I am sure, it never will be, if *we* make the first movements towards it."

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Yesterday morning the packet schr. Hope, Captain Woodward, arrived at this port from France and England, with dispatches for our government.

The Hope left Havre on the 12th of Sept. and Cowes on the 28th.

Captain Woodward, who is the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France; and Mr. Atwater, who is entrusted with those from our minister in London, will proceed this morning for the city of Washington.

Captain W. informs us, that the day before he left Havre, news reached that place, that the Emperor Bonaparte had directed the minister of marine to stop all proceedings against American vessels until further orders; that as far as he could discover, our negociations with France had not experienced a recent change;—that Bonaparte was sending troops into Spain; and that the other continental powers remained in a state of tranquility.

Mr. Atwater left London on the 25th of September; and informs us, that it was the opinion of the merchants in London, that the British orders in council would not speedily be revoked.

By the Hope, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers and Lloyd's list to 24th of September, 7 days later than our advices by the Richard.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated Sept. 3, received by the Hope.

"The position of the United States as far as respect the two great belligerents is not likely to be changed. A considerable number of American vessels and cargoes have been lately condemned here, and will be sold in the course of the month. Remittances can be made in any manner directed."

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 protect 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.

The gun-boats stationed on Lake Barataria have been very successful in capturing vessels engaged in violating the embargo laws. A letter from a gentleman on board, No. 19, dated at New Orleans, August 26, states, "that the amount of prize money to each man belonging to her will be upwards of 2,000 dollars." He further states "we are erecting telegraph houses along the river, and shall sail in a few days for our old station, where we confidently expect to meet with a repetition of our former good fortune."

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 31.

The British minister, Mr. Erskine, has arrived in this city.

The *Hope* brings dispatches of a late date from both France and England, which will, no doubt be laid before Congress, in detail, and be soon published, as that body meet this day week. In the mean time, it may not be improper to repeat, that the terms offered by our government, which, as far as we have been able to obtain them, have been faithfully given to the public, and which have extorted even the approbation of the federalists, are such as will, if not accepted, rally every American citizen round his government.

We have received by the Hope a regular file of Paris prints to the 9th ult. inclusive. They do not contain any intelligence of much information. Such articles as are worthy of notice shall be given in our next paper.

We have likewise London prints to the 24th ult; the most interesting contents of which are inserted in our columns.

Capt. Woodward enumerates seventeen American vessels condemned in France, three remaining under seizure at Bordeaux, five remaining under the embargo, and two waiting trial.

In addition to the foreign intelligence under the New-York head, we are enabled from various prints to add the following:

Napoleon had not, as was expected in England, left Paris on the 9th of September—nor was his having left Paris at the latest dates ascertained.

The French troops and those of the confederation of the Rhine were marching with great rapidity to the right bank of the Rhine. These movements were considered as strongly indicative of a war between France and Austria, although the official prints of both countries ridicule all such apprehensions.

All English residents in Paris had received orders to quit that place in 24 hours.

A report, prevalent in London on the 18th of September, of France having declared war against this country, had on the departure of the Hope entirely subsided.

Covent Garden theatre, valued at 700,000 dollars, has been destroyed by fire, and twenty lives lost.

A Copenhagen article of the 23d of August, says that a serious misunderstanding exists between England & Sweden, and that Mr. Thornton, the English minister at Stockholm, was certainly recalled.

The French Senate had agreed to the calling out of the conscription of 1810

The latest London prints are full of speculations relative to an expected general action between the Spaniards and French. The armies of Blake, Calafox and Castalar were advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, to give battle to the main French army, whose head quarters were at Lograno, the residence of Joseph Bonaparte. The English prints express the greatest apprehensions of the result.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 17.

"The embargo is now considered a strong act: and just begins to take a powerful effect in this country. The American cotton is almost entirely consumed; and as the sanguine expectations of the British merchants on the supply of Cotton from the Brazils and other sources, have failed, this article has become very high and scarce. The harvest has been much less productive than was expected; and wheat has of course risen to a much higher price than it was before this circumstance was known. This country cannot spare any grain for her colonies, much less for Spain and Portugal. I imagine it will depend entirely on the events in Spain and Portugal, whether we are to have any commerce or not, without a sacrifice of our independence. Should the French succeed in their views in Spain, which the most sensible men here consider highly probable. I have not the smallest doubt but this government will act towards us with at least common justice. At the present time a war with America would be very unpopular; and all parties here seem fully aware of the mutual advantages of a good understanding.

"Should Spanish ports be open to British commerce, and any plan can be substituded for our cotton and flour, we should be prohibited the use of the ocean as a commercial nation. A universal monopoly of trade suits the affluent London merchant; and they have no idea of sharing it with any power on earth.

"The reason why Great Britain did not feel earlier than now, the operation on the Embargo, is that just before it was laid there was an immense accumulation of cotton at Liverpool, that has furnished, considering the small demand for manufactured goods, a tolerable good supply. It is now almost entirely consumed. This country always considered the Americans so commercial, and so avaricious, that the people, when two crops are on hand, would force the government to permit the exportation of it, on any terms. Much surprize is now expressed that the late arrivals from America do not bring accounts of civil tumults; and I think a strict adherence to our system will produce a fair arrangement by the next spring."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.

"*London September* 22, 1808.

"I am writing by the Hope that carries out the American dispatches—when Congress meets, I presume the answers of England and France will be known and published. Were I to conjecture an opinion, it would be, that the whole system of decrees, orders of council, and embargoes will remain, until a general peace can settle greater points—Differences proceed more from the state of politics, than as contests between the two countries."

Private letters from England, per the Hope, do not breathe the most conciliating spirit. So far from G. Britain relaxing her maritime orders, she is giving additional rigor and extent to her restrictions. It is said, that she has absolutely and peremptorily refused to rescind or modify her orders in council. Our trade to India is to experience new restrictions. American vessels are not to be permitted to clear out for India from any other than a port in the United States, nor will they be allowed to touch at any intermediate port on their passage, except through necessity, which must be proved. Double duties are also to be exacted.

From France, we do not learn that any material change has taken place in her conduct towards us. Nothing definitive has been done on the subject of American property under seizure; although in some particular cases, indications have been shewn of a disposition to compromise.

The London Times of September 24 contains a particular account of a battle between the French and Spaniards at Gerona on the 18th August, in which the French under Duhesme were completely beaten, and driven into their only remaining strong holds in Catalonia, viz. Barcelona and Figueras.

Relph's Gaz.

200,000 Frenchmen had marched for Spain—the cavalry amounting to 30,000. Of this immense army, 80,000, under marshal Ney, had passed the Pyrenees, and were laying waste the frontier districts. The whole force of Spain and Portugal, with the British troops, this numerous combined army are preparing for the campaign, which has every appearance of being sanguinary and destructive beyond any thing in modern history.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.

The Legislature of this state met this day, and both Houses formed quorums. In Council, *Ebenezer Leeley, Esq.* was chosen Vice-President and *James Linn, Esq.* Secretary. In Assembly, *Lewis Condit*, Speaker; and *James Wilson*, Clerk, all republicans and without opposition. Our majorities are as you have stated 6 in Assembly, 1 in Council, and 7 in the joint meeting. A committee was appointed to enquire into the validity of the congressional and electoral law of last sitting, and to report by bill or otherwise. This is in order to remedy a defect in the law which was overlooked when it passed. The law of Congress requires the Electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December; whereas by our law they were to be appointed 36 days preceding said Wednesday. But whether the people or the legislature choose the electors, you will see the republicans are safe, unless they play the fool as Sampson did, and are like him shorn of their strength while asleep.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Sir,

Accept the affectionate address of the Ketocton Baptist association, holden in Loudoun county, and state of Virginia, August 18th, 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 preverted.

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 although your favor selected me as the organ of your petition to abolish the religious domination of a priviledged 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.

Tall Highlander.—This gigantic Caledonian died lately in Duke-street.—He was 7 feet 4 inches high.—He fought at Crown-Point, in America, in the year 1750, and when, by a wound he received from a slant hanger, his olha was laid open; he, in this dreadful situation, killed two French soldiers, and took an officer prisoner. This gallant action was rewarded by his present majesty with a pension of two shillings a day for life.