National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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The *National Intelligencer* will henceforth be conducted by Samuel H. Smith, and Joseph Gales, Jun. and printed at the Office of the *former*, to whom subscribers and correspondents are requested still to address themselves.

The annual price, payable in advance, is *Five dollars*. The punctual compliance with this term is at this time of the greatest importance, and is earnestly requested.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square in breadth, are inserted the first time at *fifty cents*, and for every subsequent insertion *twenty-five cents*. If inserted less than three times a *Dollar* is charged. If inserted but once a week, an addition of one fourth part is made. Other advertisements charged in the same ratio.

As it is intended to furnish the Debates and Proceedings of Congress at the earliest possible period, advertisers are respectfully requested to send in their advertisements early in the day antecedent to that on which the National Intelligencer appears. In case of necessity their favors, if received before sun-set, will be inserted.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting agreeable to notice of the Federal Republicans of the city of Richmond, and town of Manchester, held at the Bell Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 17th of October, 1808, to decide upon the candidate whom they will support at the ensuing election of President of the United States.

Doctor *James M'Clurg*, was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Doctor *John Adams*, Secretary to the meeting—after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Reduced by the tyranny of the General Ticket Law, to the necessity of abandoning our choice, and bestowing our suffrages on one of the democratic candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and believing that of these, the election of JAMES MONROE would most essentially promote the welfare of the union; *Resolved*, That this meeting will support the ticket of the said James Monroe, at the ensuing election; and that the following recommendatory address to the federal republicans of Virginia, be published in *Davis's Virginia Gazette*, and in the other federal papers of this state.

To the Federal Republicans of Virginia.

To those of our fellow citizens in Virginia, who approved of the conduct of our first President, the immortal WASHINGTON, and who are penetrated with respect for those observations on the state of parties in this country, which his political sagacity, improved by long experience in the most arduous situations, and prompted by the purest patriotism, enabled him to make; to the people called *federalists*, we the federal republicans in Richmond and Manchester, submit this address. The violence of a *majority*, which, in the pursuit of power, has never hesitated to sacrifice its pretended republican principles, having deprived us of all influence in the approaching election of President, by substituting a general ticket in place of the election by districts, reduces us to the necessity of supporting the one or the other, of their rival candidates. In the present crisis of the country, there is no room for private considerations. Ancient friendship must yield to public good—and even the opinion of eminent talents, can only persuade us that, under an improper bias, they may be more extensively mischievous.

We disapprove of many important acts of the present administration; to which, in our opinion, may be ascribed the evils we now endure, and the still greater evils we have to apprehend; and as we cannot doubt that they have been recommended by Mr. Madison, we must believe that they will continue to receive his sanction and support. On the other hand we know, that Mr. Monroe had the sagacity to foresee, and in his late public function, endeavored, as far as was in his power, to prevent our present distresses; and we have reason to conclude from the last address of his committee, that his course of proceeding in regard to our foreign relations, will be more agreeable to our sentiments, and to the true interests of the country.

We presume not, however, to dictate to our fellow citizens—our only hope is, that an expression of our opinion, may induce in their minds that serious reflection, which the times require, and a disposition, at all events, to act with energy and concert.—Still less do we entertain the idea of interfering with the plans or objects of the other states, in which federalism may be more confident, or less fettered, than here. We leave them to vote according to circumstances and inclination; happy if they can accomplish, what it would be folly in us to attempt. We know that at this late period the whole weight of the federal vote in Virginia cannot be brought into action; but we had seen, until lately, no proof that Mr. Monroe would adopt a different course of proceeding in respect to our foreign relations, and a choice between individuals diposed to pursue the same system of measures, was to us unimportant.

2. *Resolved*, That Mr. Daniel Call, Mr. William Marshall, Dr. John Adams, Messrs. James Penn, Robert Gamble, jun. Thomas Wilson, Walter M'Clurg, and Charles Johnson, be appointed a committee to correspond with the Federalists throughout this state, and to adopt all proper measures to promote the success of the election of the said James Monroe.

JAMES M'CLURG, *Chairman.*

Attest,

JOHN ADAMS, *Secretary.*

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On these proceedings the *Enquirer* makes the following comment:

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The die is at length cast! The federalists of this city and Manchester, have at last determined publicly to support Mr. Monroe.

It is apparent then, that on this great question the friends of James Monroe and the federal party of this state will be completely identified. Within a few years, what great revolutions have occurred in the political world! In 1793, James Monroe was the theme of federal clamor and denunciation. There was no political epithet too harsh to be applied to him. Who then would have thought that Mr. Monroe would have been indebted to federal aid for his appointment to the highest office in the union? Who would have supposed that the federalists of Virginia would have lavished their suffrages and support upon him?

The clue to these proceedings is before the world. The federalists believe that Mr. Madison is an ardent friend of the measures of the present administration; that he stands committed on points, which are essential to the rights and honor of his country; that Mr. Monroe is a discontented man; that he is not a warm friend of the administration; and that he would pursue a course of measures, which is more congenial to federal policy; in fine to employ their own phrases, that they "have reason to conclude from the last address of his committee, that his course of proceedings, in regard to our foreign relations"—by far the most important at this time to our country—"will be more agreeable to their sentiments and to the true interests of their country."

People of Virginia! ye, who have always stood foremost in the cause of the Republic, ye who have always been foremost in defeating the attacks of deluded or wilful opponents on the cause of Republicanism, and the rights of your country—come forth in the majesty of your might, at the ensuing Presidential election. The enemies, whom you have to encounter, are now before you. Single-handed you are able to overthrow the joint efforts of your political opponents who require a change in the administration. These men count upon your remissness. They believe you are so confident of the success of Madison, that you will not turn out at the Polls. They will muster all their strength, with the hope of defeating you. To the polls, then republicans of Virginia—abjure all associations with federalists—adhere to the banners of Jefferson and Madison—and shew to the world, the resolution with which you will support the wise measures of your administration, and the rights of your country.—*Remember the 7th of November.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

The officers of the 25th regiment of Pennsylvania militia, waited on general Wilkinson, on Wednesday last, and presented him the address, of which the following is a copy.

To Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, *COMMANDER OF THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE U. STATES.*

The twenty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania militia, on their annual muster, were so fortunate, as to learn on their parade, that the man who had rescued his country from treason and traitors, at the risk of life, and at the peril of his reputation, was in Philadelphia, spontaneously and generally expressed a desire to pay the only tribute of respect within their power collectively to that man—and they had the honor of thus manifesting the emotions of their gratitude and respect yesterday.

The officers of the regiment, solicitous to carry the emotions of their hearts into the hands of the commander in chief, have determined that the expression of their sentiments shall not be confined to mere parade, and have therefore resolved to present their written testimony of their respect, their confidence, and their gratitude to general James Wilkinson.

Accept then, sir, this fair and unstudied assurance of the gratitude which we feel for the magnanimous services rendered to our country, by your frustration of a treasonable conspiracy, and our sincere applause for the sagacity, moderation, and profound military talent, which you displayed in baffling at the same moment an external menace of attack, and the more perfidious treason meditated within the bosom of our country.

Let us also congratulate you, sir, on what must be no less grateful to you than it is to us, a further motive for our attachment and esteem. We congratulate you on the character of your enemies, and that complete as has been your triumph, in nothing has it been more signally established, than in the fact, that you have no enemies but those of your country—and that all who are the friends of that liberty and independence, which you participated in the glory of establishing, are also yours.

May this assurance be acceptable, and we make no doubt that if your stay should permit, that similar sentiments would be expressed by every regiment of our division; and may you live long and happy in the esteem and confidence of all whose respect is worth possessing, is the sincere wish of your fellow-citizens. In behalf of the regiment.

SAML. ERWIN, Lieut. Col.
S. DILLINGHAM, 1st Major.
ROBERT COCHRAN, 2d Major.

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TO WHICH THE GENERAL REPLIED.

Gentlemen,

I receive this testimony of your confidence & good wishes, with a lively sense of gratitude; and I believe the richest return I can make you, is the solemn pledge that you shall never have cause to retract the one or the other.

Having devoted myself to the military service of our country, I have always been and shall ever be ready to sacrifice ease, comfort, health and life, to protect her honor and advance her glory—For,

"Who would not die in his dear country's cause!
Since, if base fear his dastard step withdraws,
From death he cannot fly—one common grave
Receives alike the coward and the brave."

An instrument in the hands of Heaven, to repress a daring conspiracy against the most precious interests of the nation: if my humble efforts proved successful, I did but discharge the inclinations of my bosom, and the obligations of duty and honor; and without claiming distinctions, I feel the value of conscious applause enhanced, by the approbation of a band of citizen soldiers.

The only respect I shall pay to the delusions which ensued; the privations, pains and pangs I have suffered in the public service, will be to forgive and forget the injuries which have been heaped upon me; and whilst I defy my enemies, I will implore Heaven to turn their hearts.

Accept my thanks, gentlemen, and may you prosper and be happy!

JA: WILKINSON.

PRINTING INK.

Summer, Winter, and *First Quality* of Book Printing INK, for sale at the store of Mr. Thomas W. Pairo, adjoining the Seven Buildings, & at Mr. John Minchin's New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol.

October 10—3p&w3m

REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, September 1.

Sire—I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to communicate to the Senate the two Treaties which have placed the crown of Spain in your hands, and the Constitution which under your auspices, and enlightened by your advice, the Junta assembled at Bayonne, after free and mature deliberation have adopted for the glory of the Spanish name and the prosperity of that kingdom and its colonies.

If in the arrangements made by your Majesty the security of France has been your principal care, the interests of Spain herself has, however, been dear, and in uniting the two States, by the most intimate alliance, the prosperity and the glory of both were equally the objects proposed. The troubles which have manifested themselves have particularly excited the solicitude of your Majesty, in deprecating their progress, in foreseeing their sad consequences, in hoping to prevent them by persuasive means, and by measures of wise and humane policy. Your Majesty interfered as a mediator in the midst of the divided Spaniards, shewing them on one side the anarchy which threatened them, and on the other England ready to profit by their divisions, and to make use of them to suit her convenience, and pointing out to them the way by which they might be saved from this double danger, by a constitution even provident, proper to provide, all of which they stood in need, and in which liberal ideas intermixed themselves with those ancient institutions which Spain wished to be preserved.

The expectations of your Majesty have been deceived. Individual interests, foreign intrigues, and the influences of foreign corruption have prevailed. Why is it so easy to lead nations to their ruin by letting loose their passions? In a former report, I have made your majesty acquainted with the influence which the English were acquiring in Spain, the numerous party that they had formed, the friends whom they had acquired in the commercial towns, by holding out to them the prospect of a revival of their trade; I had pointed them out to you as authors of the sedition which overturned the throne of Charles IV. and the favorers of the popular disorders which arose at that epoch. They had burst through that salutary restraint which keeps the people in submission, by operating upon their interest. The populace of Spain having shaken off the yoke of authority aspersed at governing. English gold, the intrigues of the agents of the Inquisition, who were afraid of losing their authority, the influences of the numerous tribe of Monks in Spain, who dreaded a reform, have in this critical moment occasioned the insurrection of several Spanish provinces, in which the voice of the more prudent class has been either mistaken or stifled, of whom not a few have fallen victims to their courageous opposition to popular tumult, and a dreadful anarchy has been seen to diffuse itself over the greatest part of Spain. Will your Majesty permit England to say, "Spain is one of my provinces, my flag driven from the Baltic, the North Sea, the Levant, and even from the shores of Persia, rules in the ports of France?" No, never, Sire!—To prevent so much shame and misfortune, two millions of brave men are ready to scale the Pyrenees, and the English will be chased from the Peninsula. If the French fight for the liberty of the seas, they must, to conquer, begin by wresting Spain from the influence of the tyrants of the ocean. If they combat for peace, they cannot obtain it until they have chased from Spain the enemies of peace.

If your Majesty, embracing the future as well as the present, aspires to the noble object of leaving after you your Empire calm, tranquil, and surrounded by powerful friends, you must begin by securing its influence in Spain.

Lastly, if honor is the first sentiment, as well as the first object of Frenchmen, your Majesty must promptly inflict vengeance for the outrages committed against the French name, and the atrocities to which so great a number of our countrymen have fallen victims. French men established in Spain for more than twenty years, exercising in peace their useful industry, and almost regarding Spain as their country, have been massacred. Every where French property has been seized. The Consular Agents of your Majesty have experienced a treatment which would not have been suffered even in the most barbarous countries. What estimation, what consideration will the French name enjoy in Europe, if, in a country so near to us, atrocities so infamous and so public remain unpunished? Reparation ought to be had for them—but a reparation consonant to Frenchmen by victory.

It is no small advantage the probability of at length meeting the English, of fighting them man to man, of making them also feel the evils of war; of a war, of the dangers of which they are ignorant, having only caused it by their gold. The English will be beaten, destroyed, dispersed, or at least they will make haste to fly, as they did at Toulon, at the Helder, at Dunkirk, in Sweden, and every where the French armies have been able to find them; but their expulsion from Spain will be the ruin of their cause. This last check will exhaust their means, annihilating at the same time their last hopes, and peace will become more probable. The wishes of all Europe will in this contest be with France. France and Russia make common cause against England.—Denmark supports with honor a contest which she did not provoke. Sweden, betrayed and abandoned by the ally to whom an insane Cabinet has sacrificed her, has already lost her most important provinces, and is hastening to that ruin which is the inevitable effect of alliance and friendship with England.

Such will be the fate of the insurgents in Spain. When the contest becomes serious the English will abandon Spain, after making them the sad bequest of a civil war—of a war for foreign interest, and for anarchy, the most cruel of scourges. It will be for the wisdom and beneficence of your majesty to repair the evils of which they will be the cause.

The court of Vienna has constantly testified to your majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at the policy of England, she has re-called her minister from London, sent back the minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of hostility with that power. She has added to these measures an interdict in her ports against the admission of vessels, which, under a neutral flag are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize.—Your majesty has cultivated this favorable disposition; has testified to the court of Vienna friendship and confidence; and has several times intimated to her, that France takes a real interest in her prosperity—Lately, however, this power has carried its armaments beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your ministers, sire, only wish to mark this, in order that your majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of still preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

A new revolution has broken out at Constantinople. Sultan Mustapha has been deposed.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortunes, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have inhibited by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert all their industry.

That peace is the wish of the world, but England opposes it—England is the enemy of the world. The French nation, all Europe knows the efforts made by your majesty to obtain peace, they know that your enterprizes are the immediate result of the ill success of the attempts which you have made to obtain it.

The devotion of the French people is without bounds; and it is more especially under circumstances which are so essentially connected with their