ed a passage to the Downs, from whence I took up my line of march on foot to London, in the greatest distress with a small "handkerchief which contained all the treasure I had," and not a penny in my pocket, which I never knew the want of before. On my arrival I found friends and money—since which I am very comfortable. On a review of the subject I think my fortune rather hard; when I left home I took with me upwards of four thousand dollars in cash and produce, of all which I have been literally robbed, kept five months confined on prisoners allowance, marched several hundred miles barefooted through an unfriendly country, and seemingly to augment our sufferings by the orders of a government who pretend to be our friends."

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

There is scarcely a doubt of a quorum being formed to-day of both Houses of Congress.

Congress have rarely commenced a session under a higher interest than that excited by the present momentous crisis of affairs. The Executive having discharged the duties, either constitutionally vested in them, or delegated by law, and having, probably, exhausted negociation, without obtaining from foreign powers a respect for our undisputed rights, it rests with Congress to decide what further measures shall be taken. What these measures may be, it would be idle to anticipate, as they will undoubtedly depend upon the disclosures made by the President.

One thing, however, may be anticipated with confidence. A death blow will be given to that spirit of detraction, which has not scrupled to propagate and persist in the greatest untruths, to ascribe sentiments and measures to the Executive never entertained or taken by them, and to deny those measures which they actually have taken. A rigid impartiality, and scrupulous fidelity will be made manifest, and the administration, to the confusion of their enemies, will appear to have pursued, in many important respects, the course, advocated by their opponents, and for not pursuing which they have been bitterly denounced. Whether on the part of their adversaries we shall have the gratification of beholding the magnanimity that knows how to retract error and to acknowledge that it has wronged an enemy, is a question which will soon be decided. For the honor of human nature, as well as for the advancement of the great interests of the nation, we hope for a display of that harmony which will most effectually either extort justice from our enemies from the perception that their arts cannot divide us, or which will enable us, in a final resort, to demonstrate to them, that just in proportion as they menace us with violence from without we shall be united among ourselves, and that the same spirit which has so often rallied us around our rights as a band of brothers, will again unite us in a like cause.

There can scarcely be a doubt, but that the earliest topics that occupy the deliberation of Congress will implicate the raising of the Embargo, a question well fitted for a display of the highest intelligence and eloquence. Such a discussion will necessarily open the widest views of national interest, and present a picture as well of our internal condition as of our foreign relations. The feelings and interests of every section of the union will be developed, and we shall thus at length be qualified to form a correct estimate of the real sentiments of the people. There is one circumstance which will be eminently conducive to harmony. It cannot be denied that for some time past the question of the Presidential Election has mingled itself with almost every measure proposed or adopted. This question may now be considered as settled. From the complexion of the elections whose result is ascertained there can be little expectation of the final choice of a President being devolved on the House of Representatives. And as most of the elections for electors have either already taken place, or will be held before any effect could be produced upon them by the measures of Congress, this great election may be considered as settled. In the states of N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania & Ohio the election of electors is over; in the states of Virginia and Tennessee it is held to day; and in the states of Maryland, North-Carolina and Kentucky it will take place at so early a day, as to remove every expectation of influence from future events. These states choose a majority of the whole Electors. Besides these, most of the other states will go into the election at an early period. The die, therefore may be considered as cast, without leaving a doubt of the result, and Mr. Madison's election viewed as certain.

Amidst the difficulties that cross our way there is one great consolation. The period is close at hand, when the government will, in its legislative and executive organs, unequivocally and undeniably represent the interests, the feelings and the wishes of the constituent body. At no period since its organization has there been a more active contest of parties. Federalism, it must be universally allowed, has made its mightiest effort, an effort which has developed all its strength. No circumstances could have been more favorable to its triumph; none could have excited more exertion than those of which it has availed itself. Having failed under such circumstances, it may be rationally hoped that the battle will be admitted to have been fairly won, or, at any rate, that a conflict so unequal will be abandoned. If, however, this should not prove the case, the ascendant republican majorities in both branches of the legislature with the great majority of electoral votes given to the new President, will place the prominent measures of the government upon a ground that cannot be shaken. And should these measures, although honestly pursued with a view to peace, issue in a contrary result, another consolation will be found in the unprecedented fulness of a treasury that will enable the government vigorously to assert the rights of the nation, without imposing upon it new and oppressive burthens. So much for the foresight and frugality of the administration.

For the information of our readers we present the following table, exhibiting a statement of the number of Electors of President and Vice President chosen by the respective states, with the mode and time of election in each state.

STATES.	*Number of Electors.*	*How chosen.*	*When chosen.*
New Hampshire	7	p. g. t.	Nov. 4
Rhode Island	4	p. g. t.	
Massachusetts, *a*	19		
Connecticut	9	Leg.	Nov. 4
Vermont	6	Leg.	
New York	19	Leg.	
New Jersey *b*	8		—
Pennsylvania	20	p. g. t.	Nov. 4
Delaware	3	Leg.	
Maryland	11	p. d.	Nov. 14
Virginia	24	p. g. t.	Nov. 7
North Carolina	14	p. d.	Nov. 11
South Carolina	10	Leg.	Dec. 6
Georgia	6	Leg.	
Kentucky, *c*	8	p. d.	Nov. 14
Tennessee	5	p. d.	Nov. 7
Ohio	3	p. d.	Nov. 4

p. g. t. stand for, the people in a general ticket.

p. d. by the the people in districts.

(*a*) In Massachusetts no mode is yet prescribed. The legislature meets on the 10th of November.

(*b*) In New Jersey the 1st and 2nd of November have been fixed for an election by the people; but as these days are not within the legal period, other provision is expected to be made by the legislature now in session.

(*c*) In Kentucky there are two districts, each of which chooses four Electors.

From information, derived from the most respectable sources, principally from members of Congress arrived from the respective states, we are justified in stating the following results of electoral votes as certain:

For Mr. Madison.

Tennessee	5
Kentucky	8
Ohio	3
Georgia	6
South Carolina	10
Virginia	24
Pennsylvania	20
New Jersey	8
Vermont	6
	90

Being a majority of the whole number, and of themselves sufficient to insure Mr. Madison's election. In addition, it is *certain* that Mr. Madison will have the following votes:

In North Carolina	10
In Maryland	6
Making	106

And there is every probability of his having three more votes in North Carolina, and three in Maryland.

Strong hopes are likewise entertained of his having in

Rhode Island	4
New Hampshire	7
New York	19

From all of which it follows that Mr. Madison will certainly have 106 votes; and it is probable that he will have 142. While it is probable that the federal votes will not exceed thirty-four, viz.

In Massachusetts	19
Connecticut	9
Delaware	3
Maryland	2
North Carolina	1
	34

The triumphs of federalism at the several Congressional Elections, which have taken place since the embargo, having been greatly magnified, we offer the following comprehensive statement, by which it will be perceived that the cause of Republicanism has nothing to fear.

	Rep.	*Fed.*
In Rhode Island	0	2
New Hampshire	0	5
Connecticut	0	7
Vermont	1	1
New York	11	6
New Jersey	6	0
Pennsylvania	18	0
Maryland	6	3
Delaware	0	1
North Carolina	9	3
South Carolina	8	0
Georgia	4	0
Kentucky	6	0
Ohio	1	0
	70	28

The following states have not yet elected Representatives. The following however will not vary materially from the result:

Massachusetts	9	8
Virginia	21	1
Tennessee	3	0
Two Repts. in Vermont	1	1
	104	38

The following is a complete list of the Representatives for the next Congress elected in Pennsylvania:

Benjamin Say,
John Porter,
William Anderson,
Matthias Richards,
William Milnor,
John Ross,
Robert Brown,
Robert Jenkins,
Daniel Heister,
John Smilie,
Wm. Findley,
John Rea,
Robert Whitehill,
David Bard,
Aaron Lyle,
Samuel Smith,
David Crawford,
George Smith.

Those in *Italic* are new members.

Thirty-five counties in Pennsylvania give Mr. Snyder a majority of 27,427. Seven counties remain to be heard from.

In the Legislature parties stand thus:

In the Senate 19 members republican and 10 federal. In the House of Representatives 74 republican and 21 federal.

Georgia. Messrs. Troup, Bibb, Cobb, & Smelt are re-elected representatives in Congress.

South Carolina. Messrs. Marion, Alston, Taylor, and Calhoun are re-elected representatives in Congress.

Ohio. There is scarcely a doubt that Mr. Morrow is re-elected a representative in Congress by a great majority.

Mr. Huntingdon is said to be elected Governor.

Extract of a letter, dated Trenton, N. J. Nov. 1, from a member of the N. J. Legislature. After insisting on the validity of the choice of Electors, he proceeds:

"The federal party are very industrious in propagating reports as to the insufficiency of our law. Their object is to paralize the exertions of their opponents, by inducing a belief that their votes will be lost, whilst at the same time they will themselves strain every nerve, and try to carry their ticket, both for electors and representatives in Congress. We are however determined to convince them by a *sweeping* majority, that they are feeble in comparison with the united strength of the Republicans in the state; and in order to place the electoral votes of N. Jersey out of the possibility of danger, our legislature in joint meeting convened will *confirm* the choice of the people, & clothe them with double power. You need not fear, my friend—New Jersey is firmly and decidedly *Republican*, and there is no risk in trusting the event of the election.

"I omitted sending this immediately after writing it, and can now inform you of the re-appointment of Gov. Bloomfield *unanimously*."

The following article is destined to run through the Federal prints of the Union. We reprint it to shew the means pursued of wilfully vilifying the administration—

TRANSLATED FOR THE N. YORK GAZETTE.

From the Havanna Gazette Extra, of the 6th October, received by the Havanna Packet.

A friend of ours has favored us with the following MS. of an article extracted from the London Royal Gazette of the 11th Aug.

"On the 9th arrived the dispatches which were going to the United States of America in the French pilot boat Ecureuil, captain Guideau, which was carried into Falmouth by the armed brigantine of war Gnat, captain Swell, of whose capture, &c. we published an account in our Gazette of the 2d; among which it is worthy of notice, is the letter written by Talleyrand to the President of the United States, dated the 18th July, as follows:

'Now you will know, Citizen President, if the measures taken to suspend all communication with the Spanish colonies, reducing them to the extreme of necessity and misery, will promote your future interest. Already has Spain fallen into the power of the great Napoleon; and his august brother Joseph Napoleon is on the road to occupy this throne, for whom the Spaniards wait with anxiety and rejoicing. Of consequence the Spanish American colonies are shaking off the yoke of an infatuated government, who does not distinguish its proper interests, neither knows the means to make it prosper.

'Two powerful empires, linked together with invincible chains, will govern the Americas; that of the Gr. Napoleon & that which the Anglo Americans formerly created by their virtue and heroism, and now aggrandize. The emperor and king hopes, as soon as that government receives the first notice of his emissaries to the different provinces; your neighbors—you will afford your succors by opening at a reciprocal time, your ports, as will be done in Europe, where will cease this feigned embargo, which has been the best of all the adopted means for the plan conceived and now completed.'

This and other documents, which will be published, discover the infamous secret agreements which have been made between these two nations.

[On this production, it is proper in us to remark, that we never saw in the London papers any thing more than an account of the capture of the Dispatch boat mentioned in the above.—*N. Y. Gaz.*]

[In consequence of this publication at the Havana, a number of American citizens residing there presented an address to the governor, in which they pronounce the letter a base forgery, and infamous calumny on the motives and actions of the American government. This address is noticed in the Havanna Aurora as having been kindly received by the government.—N. I.]

From the Enquirer of November 1.

TRIMMING! *Apostacy from Richmond federal Principles!*

CIRCULAR.

We the corresponding Committee, for the county of Augusta, encouraged by our own ideas of consistency, and by communications from different parts of the state of Virginia, have formed the annexed Federal ticket:—

This ticket would have made its appearance in Mr. Davis's paper of the 18th inst. published in Richmond, if it had not been arrested by a committee of Federalists in that place, to us unknown, through the whole progress of our proceedings; and which really seems to have been brought into existence by the arrival at that place of the ticket made by us.

We presume not to dictate for that committee, not for any portion of our federal brethren, but we mean to act consistently with ourselves, and to vote for those men and those only whom we wish should succeed and to give to our federal brethren throughout the state the same opportunity. We deprecate the idea of voting otherwise, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the course recommended by the committee at Richmond, is calculated to insult the feelings of the man they advocate, inasmuch as the avowed object is, not that he should succeed, but that his name should be made use of to defeat the election of his opponent, in this state. We are not disposed to injure the feelings of that gentleman, or any other, but we have a desire to adhere to the principle we set out with, and therefore, altho' the time previous to the election is too short to promise much, we nevertheless, submit to our brethren the following ticket:

Robert Porterfield,
William Boys,
Carter Beverley,
Alexander Nelson,
Alexander St. Clair,
Samuel Clarke.

Staunton, October 22, 1808.

Names of Electors.	County or City.
John Nevison,	*Norfolk Borough,*
George K. Taylor,	*Prince George,*
Richard F. Taylor,	*Petersburg,*
Major John Nelson,	*Mecklenburg,*
Paul Carrington, Sen. esq.	*Charlotte,*
William Berkeley, Esq.	*Powhatan,*
William Cabell,	*Amherst,*
Col. John Watts,	*Bedford,*
Col. Edward Carrington,	*City Richmond,*
Charles Dabney,	*Hanover,*
Gen. Henry Young,	*King and Queen,*
Gen. Edward Stephens	*Culpepper,*
Leven Powell,	*Louden,*
Dr. Corbin Griffin,	*York,*
John D. Watkins,	*New Kent,*
John Campbell,	*Westmoreland,*
Baily Washington,	*Stafford,*
Robert Page,	*Frederick,*
Col. Elisha Boyd,	*Berkley,*
Robert Gratton	*Rockingham,*
Gen. Robert Porterfield,	*Augusta,*
Gen. William Tate,	*Washington,*
Col. John Stuart,	*Greenbrier,*
Philip Doddridge,	*Brooke.*

We should be much gratified if the gentlemen who are engaged in publishing the present correspondence, between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, would also be so good as to publish the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Madison.

Richmond Argus.

DIED, at Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age, *LEWIS HALLAM, the father of the American Theatre.*

At the late election in Connecticut the aggregate votes given were—

Federal,	12,737
Republican,	7,235

The English Governor of Trinidad has given publicity by proclamation to the following order:

"In the city of Caraccas, the first day of September, 1808. His Excellency Don de Cassas, &c. declares—That always attentive to promote by every possible means the prosperity of the country, as well with respect to the extension of its commerce, in the manner most profitable and analogous to its constitution, as to cement the friendship and good intelligence that reigns with the British nation, which has united with our provinces of Europe, and made a common cause to exterminate the enemy of our government the perfidious Napoleon, and having recently received an authentic document which expressly declares the good will of his Britannic majesty in favor of Spain, as communicated to Parliament assembled by the Lords Commissioners in the following gracious speech: (Here is inserted in full length, his majesty's speech of the 4th July, as delivered by the Lords Commissioners to both houses of Parliament, beginning with "the recent transactions in Spain and Italy, and then concludes as follows:)

"Wherefore I have thought proper to declare and do hereby declare, that the commerce with the island of Caraccas, by an act of the 30th July last, shall and is hereby extended to all the colonies of his Britannic majesty, and also to his dominions in Europe, in honor of the friendship and alliance which his majesty professes for preserving the integrity of the Spanish monarchy, and for the prosperity and happiness of all the faithful subjects of our lord and king Ferdinand the VII.

"And thus his excellency, with the advice of the hon. Don Juan Jurado of his majesty's council, Honorary Oidor of the Royal Audience, Lieut. Governor, Auditor de Guerra, and Assessor General of this government, and Captain Generalship, ordered, commanded, and signed, which I the Scrivenir attest.

JUAN DE CASAS,
JUAN JURADO.

Before me, PABLO CASTRILLO, Sen. Public Scrivenir. Government."

LITERARY NOTICE.—We understand that in a few days, will be published, a celebrated pamphlet, which has arrested a considerable degree of public attention in Great Britain. It is entitled *Hints to both Parties*, and is said to contain the sentiments of the British cabinet respecting the Orders of Council, and the rights of neutrals. It is said to be written by one of the leading members in Parliament, and the production itself contains internal evidence that it comes from the hand of a master. We shall take an opportunity to furnish our readers with a review of the production as soon as it appears.

Daily Adv.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have received the *opening* proceedings of the *Legislature of New York.* They met at Albany on Tuesday last, when the House of Representatives made choice of James W. Wilkins, esq. republican, for Speaker, who had 69 votes, and Mr. S. Van Rensselaer 45. We have also received Gov. Tompkin's speech, which does equal honor to his head and heart, holding the firm language called for by the crisis. It commences as follows:

"At the commencement of the last session I had the honor of expressing to the Legislature my opinion respecting the measures adopted by the national councils, to prevent our being involved in the desolating wars of Europe. Nothing has since occurred to produce a change of that opinion or to impair my confidence in their exertions and zeal to avert, as far as is consistent with the welfare and independence of our country, the calamities of war. I am, however compelled with regret to inform you that I am not apprised of any material alteration in the state of our foreign relations since that period. The embarrassments to commerce and agriculture, incident to the existence of the embargo, are still experienced and should they continue, they must be ascribed to the perseverance of the belligerents in their illegal and unjust aggressions upon the commerce of the U. States. This consideration affords additional motives, for enduring with patience the privations resulting from the counteracting measures of our own rulers, and for yielding a warm, unanimous and decided support to their prudent and incessant efforts to maintain, without an appeal to arms, the honor of our country, and the rights and tranquility of its citizens. Should our hopes of an amicable accommodation of existing differences be frustrated by an obstinate adherence of the belligerents to their unprincipled and arbitrary restraints upon neutral commerce, and a resort to the sword become inevitable, we can meet the event with a consciousness of the rectitude of our cause; with a firm dependence on the patriotism and bravery of freemen and with a humble reliance on the protection of that Providence who has hitherto favored us."

After the mention of various local concerns, it concludes with a handsome acknowledgement of the measures of the general Government towards fortifying the harbor of New-York, and an earnest exhortation to patriotism and harmony, which shall be given in our next.

A vessel has arrived at Norfolk, which brings London prints to the 25th Sept. inclusive, one day later than was previously received. The only article of news in them follows:—

The following information is written upon a London paper ("the Times,") of the 24th Sept.

"LONDON, *Saturday, 2 o'clock, afternoon, 24th September,* 1808.

"'Tis believed that the Portuguese have refused to permit the convention to be carried into effect. Accounts from the Baltic just received by the Gottenburgh mail—Sir J. Saumarez was bombarding the Russian fortifications, and the Russian fleet had offered to capitulate on certain terms, which were refused—The bombardment was expected to recommence."

WILL BE RAFFLED FOR,

On Thursday the 9th instant, at Rhodes's Hotel, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

THAT handsome young Horse, PUNCH. He is generally known here, as he was raised within 5 miles of the place. Many colts of his get are in this vicinity, and are very fine. He is by Old Punch, one of the best horses that ever ran in England. He is set up at $300—Subscriptions received at Rhodes's Hotel, at Chester Bailey's, at capt. Jones's, and at Bacon and Moore's, near the Center Market-House.

Washington, November 7—2t

CAME to the farm of Robert Brent, near the City of Washington, about two months since, a DARK RED COW, considerably intermixed with white.

She has no distinctive mark or brand by which she can be more particularly described—she is in good order, and appears to be young. The owner can have her again, on paying the charges, by applying to Walter Mitchel, the Manager at the Farm.

November 7—3t.

A BOOT & SHOE STORE.

WM. H. P. TUCKFIELD has, by the desire of his friends, opened a BOOT and SHOE STORE on the New-Jersey Avenue, near the factory of Gilbert Docker, Capitol Hill—He has on hand a handsome assortment of Ladies Kid and Morocco, and Gentlemen's boots and Shoes, which he means to have a good supply of during the session of Congress. Orders at the shop, near the Navy-Yard, will be attended to as usual—At either place, gentlemen that wish to favor me with their custom, may be assured they will have their work well executed, and of the newest fashion and shortest notice.

November 7—3t.

WANTED—during the session—AN ACTIVE BOY, about 14 years of age. Apply to the Printer.