have so long been the victims, we hold them responsible to the people of these states and to posterity, for the injuries & distresses they havewantonly inflicted upon the country.

Resolved, That as the present change in the conduct of our administration has been accomplished by a decided expression of the public opinion against a baneful system of foreign partiality, and as the successful adjustment of our differences with Great Britain may be frustrated by the same artifices which have been heretofore practised, so the only solid hope of such an adjustment must be founded upon the perseverance and unremitted exertions of the people to complete the changes so happily begun in the choice of their rulers.

Resolved, That if any commercial treaty shall be formed with Great Britain the northern and commercial states ought to watch its provisions with the most zealous care, since from the known hostility of our government to commerce, and the rival competition of Great Britain with the United States, we have greatly to apprehend that its provisions may be better calculated to embarrass or destroy the commercial and navigating interests of the nation.

And, whereas many citizens have been threatened with the loss of employment and with other persecution, in order to restrain the free exercise of the right of suffrage; a right invaluable to freemen, therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that all Electors who shall be deprived of employment, or otherwise persecuted in consequence of the free exercise of the right of suffrage, are entitled to the protection of the Federal Republicans of this city, and public, that to the utmost of our power, we will countenance, encourage and protect all citizens who may be thus persecuted.

Resolved, That the present critical state of our public affairs, demands the efforts of every citizen to place men in office in whose virtues and talents the people may confide;—and we therefore earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens that from this time to the close of election, they devote their time and best exertions to promote, by every honorable means, the election of the Federal Republican ticket.

Published by order of the meeting.
CORNELIUS RAY, *Chairman.*
ROBERT BOGARDUS, *Sec'ry.*

GENERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a General Meeting of the republican citizens of New York, assembled in the Park, on the 24th April, 1809, at noon, consisting of many thousands; by far the most numerous ever witnessed here by the oldest of our citizens, for the purpose of publicly testifying their approbation of the honorable adjustment of our differences with Great Britain and the pleasing aspect of our national affairs.

Col. Henry Rutgers was unanimously chosen chairman, and

Garret A. Bleecker, Esq. Secretary.

When the the following resolutions were read in different places, by the Secretary and two other persons appointed for that purpose, and unanimously approved amongst the repeated acclamations and shouts of applause from the immense assemblage.

WHEREAS, it appears from certain official correspondence, between the Secretary of State and the British minister in this country, that the government of Great Britain, has made satisfactory atonement for the flagrant outrage on the United States frigate Chesapeake and has declared that the orders of council hostile to the commerce and rights of these United States shall be repealed on the tenth day of June next—and has proposed to send "an Envoy Extraordinary, invested with full power to conclude a treaty on the points of the relations between the two countries."

Where the wise and prudent acts of the national government have in an eminent decree contributed to effect a result auspicious to our national prosperity and happiness, by securing and promoting our interest in these United States, as well as in foreign countries: and the citizens now assembled viewing with continued confidence and the highest approbation the conduct of our general government in the administration of our internal affairs, and also in the management of our exterior relations. Believing that the President of the United States has eminently contributed to the happy adjustment of some of the great national differences between our country and that of Great Britain, thereby exhibiting another pledge of his faithfulness and great talents as a statesman and a patriot.

And considering also, that at no period since the proud day of our national independence have we had so much reason to rejoice.

Do therefore unanimously resolve, That the accommodation which has taken place with Great Britain exhibits the patriotism and intelligence of our government in a light that must be gratifying to the feelings of every patriotic American, honorable to our national character, and deserving the respect of the world.

Resolved, That an administration which has conducted the affairs of our country to a result so auspicious, at a crisis the most momentous and unexampled, among the collisions and sanguinary conflicts of the eastern hemisphere, in defiance of the great belligerents, deserves the decided, animated and undivided support of every American citizen.

Resolved, That we the republican citizens of New York, convened on this ever memorable era, will evince to the world our attachment to the constitution and laws of our country, so congenial with the true liberty and national happiness, by all lawful means in our power. And more especially, that we will at the approaching election give our suffrages to those candidates for members of the Senate and Assembly of this city and district regularly nominated, known for their patriotism and attachment to the best interests of our common country and its government, (in opposition to others who have seized with avidity upon embarrassments growing out of the violation of neutral rights and the infringement of our national honor and independence) with a zeal and unanimity that shall frustrate the efforts, disappoint the hopes, and paralize the exertions of an unprincipled faction.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this assemblage be published in the Public and Mercantile Advertisers.

HENRY RUTGERS, *Chairman.*
G. N. BLEECKER, *Secretary.*

New-York, April 28.

THE ELECTION.—The election for senator and for members of Assembly, closed yesterday at sun-set. In the city and county of New-York, the republican ticket has prevailed against the united forces of tories, &c. Never was a victory more complete. The whig majority is eight or nine hundred votes.

Pub. Adv.

ANSWER,

Of Thomas Jefferson, Esq. President of the U. States to the Address of the Republicans of the county of Niagara, N. Y. convened at Clarence, on the 26th day of Jan. 1809.

The eventual crisis in our national affairs, so truly pourtrayed in your very friendly address, has justly excited your serious attention. The nations of the earth prostrated at the foot of power—the ocean submitted to the despotism of a single nation—the laws of nature and the usages of nations, which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of nations, and interposed some restraint between power and right, now totally disregarded. Such is the state of things when the United States are left single handed to maintain the rights of neutral and the principles of public rights, against a warring world. Under these circumstances, it is a great consolation to receive the assurances of our faithful citizens, that they will unite their destiny with their government—will rally under the banners of their country, and with their lives and fortunes defend and support their civil and religious rights. This declaration, too, is the more honorable from those whose frontier residence will expose them particularly to the inroads of a foe.

I receive with great pleasure your approbation of the impartial neutrality we have so invariably pursued, and of the trying measure of the embargo, rendered necessary by the belligerent edicts, which has saved our seamen and our property—has given time to prepare for vindicating our honor, and preserving our national independence, and has excited the spirit of manufacturing for ourselves those things, which, though we raised the raw material, we have hitherto sought from other countries at the risque of war and rapine.

I thank you for your kind wishes for my future happiness in retiring from public life to the bosom of my family. Nothing will contribute more to it than the assurance that my fellow citizens approve of my endeavors to serve them, and the hope that we shall be continued in the blessings we have enjoyed under the favor of Heaven.

TH: JEFFERSON.

FEB. 24, 1809.

LITERARY.

Further extracts from Gibbons life—written by himself.

Visit to M. Necker.

"My second excursion to Paris was determined by the pressing invitation of M. and Madam Necker, who had visited England on the preceeding summer. On my arrival I found M. Necker, Director General of the Finances, in the first bloom of power and popularity. His private fortune enabled him to support a liberal establishment; and his wife, whose talents and virtues I had long admired, was admirably qualified to preside in the conversation of her table and drawing room. As their friend, I was introduced to the best company of both sexes; to the foreign ministers of all nations; and to the first names and characters of France, who distinguished me by such marks of civility and kindness as gratitude will not suffer me to forget, and modesty will not allow me to enumerate. The fashionable suppers often broke into the morning hours; yet I occasionally consulted the Royal Library, and that of the Abby of St. Germain, and in the free use of their books at home, I had always reason to praise the liberality of those institutions. The society of men of letters I neither courted nor declined; but I was happy in the acquaintance of M. de Buffow, who united with a sublime genius the most amiable simplicity of mind and manners."

—Mr. Priestly.—

"In his history of the Corruptions of Christianity, Dr. Priestly threw down his two gauntlets to Bishop Hurd and Mr. Gibbon. I declined the challenge in a letter, exhorting my opponent to enlighten the world by his philosophical discoveries and to remember that the merit of his predecessor Servetus is now reduced to a single passage, which indicate the smaller circulation of the blood through the lungs, from and to the heart. Instead of listening to this friendly advice, the dauntless philosopher of Birmingham continued to fire away his double battery against those who believed too little, and those who believed too much. *From my* replies he has nothing to hope or fear; but his Socinian shield has repeatedly been pierced by the spear of Horseley, and his trumpet of sedition may at length awaken the magistrates of a free country."

—View of his mode of living at Lausanne—

"Since my establishment at Lausanne, more than seven years have elapsed; and if every day have not been equally soft and serene, not a day, not a moment, has occurred in which I have repented of my choice. During my absence, a long portion of human life, many changes had happened: my elder acquaintance had quitted the stage; virgins were ripened into matrons, and children were grown to the age of manhood. But the same manners were transmitted from one generation to another: my friend alone was an inestimable treasure; my name was not totally forgotten, and all were ambitious to welcome the arrival of a stranger and the return of a fellow-citizen. The first winter was given to a general embrace, without any nice discrimination of persons and characters. After a more regular settlement, a more accurate survey, I discovered three solid and permanent benefits of my new situation. 1. My personal freedom had been somewhat impaired by the House of Commons and the board of trade; but I was now delivered from the chains of duty and dependence, from the hopes and fears of political adventure: my sober mind was no longer intoxicated by the fumes of party, and I rejoiced in my escape, as often as I read of the midnight debates which preceded the dissolution of Parliament. 2. My English economy had been that of a solitary batchelor, who might afford some occasional dinners. In Switzerland I enjoyed at every meal, at every hour, the free & pleasant conversation of the friend of my youth; and my daily table was always provided for the reception of one or two extraordinary guests. Our importance in society is less a positive than a relative weight: in London I was lost in the crowd; I ranked with the first families of Lausanne, and my style of prudent expence enabled me to maintain a fair balance of reciprocal civilities. 3. Instead of a small house between a street and a stable yard, I began to occupy a spacious and convenient mansion, connected on the north side with the city, and open on the south to a beautiful and boundless horizon. A garden of four acres had been laid out by the taste of M. Deyverdum: from the garden a rich scenery of meadows and vineyards descends to the Leman lake; and the prospect far beyond the lake is crowned by the stupendous mountains of Savoy. My books and my acquaintance had been first united in London; but this happy position of my library in town and country was finaly reserved for Lausanne. Possessed of every comfort in this triple alliance, I could not be tempted to change my habitation with the changes of the seasons.

"My friends had been kindly apprehensive that I should not be able to exist in a Swiss town at the foot of the Alps, after having so long conversed with the first men of the first cities of the world. Such lofty connections may attract the curious, and gratify the vain; but I am too modest, or too proud, to rate my own value by that of my associates; and whatsoever may be the fame of learning or genius, experience has shewn me that the cheaper qualifications of politeness and good sense are of more useful currency in the commerce of life. By many, conversation is esteemed as a theatre or a school: but, after the morning has been occupied by the labors of the library, I wish to unbend rather than to exercise my mind; and in the interval between tea and supper I am far from disdaining the innocent amusement of a game at cards. Lausanne is peopled by a numerous gentry, whose companionable idleness is seldom disturbed by the pursuits of avarice or ambition: the women, though confined to a domestic education, are endowed for the most part with more taste and knowledge than their husbands and brothers: but the decent freedom of both sexes is equally remote from the extremes of simplicity and refinement."

—Mr. Fox—

"In his tour of Switzerland (Sept. 1788) Mr. Fox gave me two days of free and private society. He seemed to feel, and even to envy, the happiness of my situation; while I admired the powers of a superior man, as they are blended in his attractive character with the softness and simplicity of a child. Perhaps no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood."

(To be Continued.)

Question to the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Is the 5th section of the enforcing Act, passed the 9th January, 1806, repealed by the Non-Intercourse act of March 1, 1809?

Answer.

After a full consideration of the question, I am decidedly of opinion, that the provisions of that section are not repealed, and that the granting a new register or licence, or in the case of the sale of a vessel, neither registered nor licenced, the bond required by that section is to be given.

American.

We have now before us "A table of the exports from Quebec during the year 1808," correctly copied from the custom house books of that port. From this document we have taken the following statement:—

Total value of exports for 1808,	$ 3,281,996 12
Number of vessels cleared in do.	334
Tonnage of do.	70,275
Seamen,	3,333

Comparative view of the tonnage for 3 years—

1806,	33,996
1807,	42,293
1808,	70,275
Increase of tonnage in 1807,	8,297
In the embargo year,	27.275

Comparative view of the value of Pot and Peal Ashes exported in the last seven years—

Value of these articles in 1802, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,	$ 1,340,316 80
Mean value in those years,	223,344 80
Value in 1808,	1,315,747 20
Gain of embargo year,	1,092 402 40

Comparative view of exports generally in the last seven years—

Total value of exports in 1802, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7,	$ 13,146,889 —
Mean value in those years	2,191.147 —
Value in 1808,	3,981,996 12
Gain of embargo year,	1,790 849 12

Aurora.

Philadelphia, April 27.

We understand that the money in dispute between the United States and the state of Pennsylvania, in Olmstead's case, was yesterday morning paid by the state.

Philadelphia, April 27.

FRENCH FLEET IN THE WEST INDIES.

Arrived at this port, this morning, the Swedish brig Gustavia, 21 days from St. Bartholomews. Left there about 90 sail of American vessels.—The British schr. George, Church, had arrived in 17 days. A squadron of three seventy-fours, and six frigates had arrived at the Saintes from France.

New York, April 26

The British Packet will sail this morning for Falmouth. Mr. Nathaniel G. Ingraham, jun. who is a passenger in her, is the bearer of dispatches from the government of the United States to the American minister at the court of Great Britain.

New York, April 26.

A letter from Havanna dated April 10, says, "The French residents in the island are obliged to keep close on board of vessels, &c. on account of the rage of the populace. American vessels that have arrived are overhauled by the Spanish officers, to ascertain if they have any French property on board. Money is very scarce. Sugar from 4 to 6 dollars, coffee 16. No sale for any articles."

Boston, April 24.

Capt. M'Cobb, arrived here yesterday, in 18 days from St. Croix, reports that several days before he sailed, official accounts had been received there that nine sail of the line of French ships of war, and said to be the Brest fleet, had arrived and retaken Marigalante, where they were left at the last accounts.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—Our new Council of State labors without ceasing in the re-establishment of the finances. The loan of a million of dollars, lately opened, is the first result of its operations. But a more important project is under deliberation: this is, to transfer to the states the domains of the Crown, situated in the Electoral Marches. This operation deserves to be realised, and may be considered as an efficacious mean of attaining the end desired. The king transfers to the states these domains, under certain modifications. The forests will not be included, but will remain to his Majesty; also the mills and the pecuniary rents will remain, and will be otherwise disposed of. The domains are to be sold to the States for twelve million of crowns of the Empire; but the King shall have a power of purchasing them again; and that they may not sink in value, they are to be administered by the States conjointly with a Royal Commission.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Manufacturing Company of the city of Washington and District of Columbia, are hereby notified, that agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Directors the *Third Instalment* on each Share is payable this day. The Treasurer will attend at the Council Chamber, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

May 1—1t

SPINNING & WEAVING.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER,

OFFERS for SALE his, "Improved Patent Family Machine," with six Spindles, for spinning Flax or Hemp Yarn, from six dozen cuts in the pound, to six pounds in the dozen.

The simplicity of the construction of this Machine is such, that competent judges* have delared it as "little likely to go out of order or require repair as any machine they have seen."

Another important advantage of this simplicity of construction is, that Yarn of any fineness may be spun on it by any person having strength and skill sufficient to turn a Coffee Mill or a Grinding Stone.

Its superiority over the ordinary family modes of Spinning is not however confined to the advantages of not requiring repair, or of being capable of being worked by any unskilled hand, but principally in the *quantity of work* which it is able to execute. This fact is incontrovertibly established by the deposition of *Charlotte Mills*, aged 13 years who has sworn "that on the 7th day of this month between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 9 in the evening, she spun nine dozen of Flax Yarn, on six spindles, for coarse cloth."

The Machines will all be warranted. The price SIXTY DOLLARS, payable on the delivery of the Machine.

J. G. Baxter, makes Six Spindle Machines on the same principle for Spinning Cotton and Wool.

J. G. B. also makes LOOMS on an improved plan with harness, steel reeds and fly shuttles for weaving Linen or Hempen cloth of any fineness. Some idea of the superiority of these Looms may be formed on a knowledge of the fact that on one of them "Helen Elliott, did actually weave six pieces of Cotton Bagging, containing between three hundred and sixty and seventy yards in the course of one week."†

Those who contemplate the establishment of Baxter's Machinery for Spinning and Weaving shall have his good offices toward procuring them a woman from his own Manufactory well acquainted with the business.

An experience of 30 years in the manufacturing of Flax and Hemp and a considerable experience in Cotton, enables J. G. Baxter confidently to offer his services for the erection of any machinery connected with those articles, from one to any number of Spindles and to be worked by any known power.

The Machinery may be seen at work, and its principles explained at the Spinning and Weaving Manufactory, Blockley township, Philadelphia county, at which place, at the counting-house of Mr. *Henry Orth*, or at the Office of the Democratic Press, orders will be received.

☞ The Certificates and Depositions abovementioned are left at the office of the Democratic Press.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1809.

*** The Editors papers friendly to the encouragement of our own Manufactures will do a public service by giving the above a few insertions.

** See the certificate of Mr. John Meer and Mr. Patrick Lyon.*

† See the deposition of Helen Elliott,

☞ The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is requested to publish the above advertisement for three months—and the Editor of the National Intelligencer once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to Philadelphia.

April 28—w3m

NOTICE *to the Creditors of the late General Uriah Forrest.*

ON Monday the 22d day of May next at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington (11 o'clock A. M.) a dividend and settlement of the estate of the late general Uriah Forrest will be made by the Assignees under the direction of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

April 21—2t