on them; in consequence of which the sincere and honorable endeavors of our Government to meet that nation on a footing of amity and pacification have failed, and all the evils resulting from their Orders in Council are again visited upon our peaceful and rightful commerce, under circumstances peculiarly injurious and insulting, while the other numerous violations of our neutral rights and national honor, of which we have so long and so justly complained, remain altogether unredressed:—And, Whereas, the arrangement, so happily concluded, contained, in the opinion of this meeting, no more than this Government was in honor bound to demand, and no more than the Government of G. B. was, in justice, obliged to grant, and has been rejected by the latter, under pretences as affrontive as they are unjust—It becomes our duty as a Free People, (among whom public sentiment constitutes national strength) at so important a crisis, to animate and confirm the resolves of our rulers and representatives, by an expression of our confidence, and to proclaim to the world, that, breathing this confidence and united to a man in the love of our inestimable Government, and our excellent Constitution, it is our determination to support, by every sacrifice and at every hazard, the honor of our country, and the just rights of a Great & Independant People—Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, of every political denomination, in this meeting assembled, feel the highest indignation and resentment at the manner in which the U. S. have been treated in the late Negociation; nor will those feelings be allayed by the belief, that the conduct of the British Ministry in the transaction, was not characterized by the guilt of perfidy, for the pretences on which they have acted, would not therefore cease to be as unjust, as they are incompatible with the pride and honour of an independent nation.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the virtue, ability, and prudence of the President of the U. S.—that we highly approve of the prompt and dignified manner in which he has renewed the operation of the Non-Intercourse Laws, & solemnly pledge to him, to Congress, and to our Country our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to support the Government in all the measures which the crisis shall demand, though they should subject us to the privations, and involve us in the calamities of a just and necessary war.

Resolved, That the present alarming situation of our public affairs demands an union of all our Citizens—that we will on this point, and at this time silence the controversies of party, forget the interests and prejudices of local situation, and with a generous emulation strive with each other, who shall best serve the great cause of our beloved country.

Resolved, That a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting, and transmitted by him to the President of the United States.

It was then moved, and seconded, that the thanks of this Meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary, for their attention.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Among the errors extensively imbibed in this country, that appears to be the most extraordinary, which connects our general prosperity with the state of our foreign relations. From the lively interest we take in every vicissitude in the affairs of Europe, and in the smiles and frowns of foreign nations towards us, it might be inferred that we were entirely dependent on foreign events, if not for our existence, at least for every thing that renders existence a blessing.

Is this impression correct? If it is, we ought to realise our true character and act a part consistent with it. We should reject the lofty notions of independence as the idle dreams of a disordered imagination, and learn the important duty of obedience. We should quietly resign ourselves to our fate, instead of rashly struggling against it.

If, however, the impression be altogether incorrect, we are called upon dispassionately to estimate our real character, to fathom our own native resources, and to scorn that dependence, which will probably be found, on a full investigation, to be the source of almost all our divisions and troubles.

Now, experience is the unerring crucible of every thing done by men. What does it teach us? That amidst the dreadful changes and convulsions which have for twenty years agitated the whole foreign world we have remained happy, and have grown in prosperity with every succeeding year. Much as we have been alarmed, from time to time, with the menacing aspect of affairs, we have continued to progress, with a steady pace, in riches, in numbers, and in power; while these foreign events, which excited our apprehensions and made us tremble for the consequences, have turned out to be, either blessings in disguise, or, at worst but momentary checks. Thrones have sunk beneath the nervous arm of Napoleon, and the established order of the European world has tottered to its base. Every breeze has wafted to us the chilling sound of the hurricane, and has filled us with overwhelming presages of our own fate. But time and events have soon undeceived us, and instead of finding ourselves involved in the general ruin, we have advanced, with accelerated steps, towards the goal of our wishes.

England has despotised on the ocean and, with a power as irresistible as unjust, has piratically seized all the property she could subject to the operation of her iniquitous orders; she has, more especially, poured out the full vial of her wrath upon our unoffending head. Yet, still, our career in wealth and numbers and power, so far from being interrupted, seems to have been pushed on with augmented velocity.

It may be confidently assumed as a fact, that, for the last twenty years, the United States have progressed in riches, numbers and power, with so uninterrupted a progress, that there has not been a single year, which has not unequivocally displayed a sensible advance; and it may as confidently be added, that our present situation is attended with as striking displays of this fact as any which have preceded it. Yet it must be admitted that at no preceding period has foreign injustice been more aggravated or active, and that we are at present exposed to the greatest evils it is in its power to inflict. Notwithstanding these evils, which develope the extraordinary circumstance of our being equally exposed to the hostility of the whole belligerent world, the interior of our country indicates more unequivocal evidences of prosperity than we have ever before witnessed. The price of labor is unaffected, every man who wants employment easily finds it, our towns are increasing and receiving new embellishments, money is in plenty, institutions that evince a high state of civilization are every where springing up, and the great internal improvements of roads and canals are prosecuted on the broadest scale.

If this is a true picture of the state of our country, is it not the most conclusive evidence, that our prosperity depends almost altogether upon ourselves, and that we have consequently attached a false importance to our foreign relations? Does it not prove that a nation of freemen, possessed of an abundance of good lands, enjoying every variety of soil and climate, cultivating the arts and reaping their benefits, and above all united by a government well administered, may safely consider their prosperity as fixed on a solid foundation not to be shaken by the injustice of any foreign power, however terrifying. That power may, for a time, deny us the profits of trade, nay infringe our rights as a sovereign nation, and heap insults upon injuries; but its injustice will eventually react upon itself, by teaching us to cultivate our vast internal resources, learning how to live in peace among ourselves.

The events of the last three years, have brought this interesting instruction home to the understandings and hearts of the American people. The privations they have caused, have made them feel their independence. The fact is universally realised that they can do without Europe; & could a full statistical view of our progress during this period, in the improved cultivation of our ground, the new roads and canals effected, and the new manufactories established, be presented, more would be done to convince England of the folly of her injustice towards us than can be expected from the profoundest deductions of reason or the warmest remonstrances of justice. Looking forward, with a prophetic eye, to a period by no means distant, she would start appalled at the precipice towards which she is thus hastening, and would instantly measure back the inconsiderate steps she has taken. By striking off every shackle to a free trade, and by becoming the zealous and efficient advocate of neutral rights, she would repress our manufactures and perpetuate our commercial dependence upon her; we should supply her with every raw material she wants, together with provisions, on the best terms, and we should furnish her with a market for a direct or circuitous disposition of her variegated manufactures. Unfortunately, however for her, her policy is short sighted, her councils consult not her permanent interests, but transported by personal animosity, or swayed by personal interests, to gain a momentary triumph, are sacrificing the only solid interests of the nation.

Cultivation of the Grape.—It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to inform the public, on unquestionable authority, that several of the most valuable Hungarian Vines are successfully propagated in the vicinity of Hagers Town, in the state of Maryland. Three or four years ago a number of emigrants from Hungary, who had been principally occupied in their own country in the culture of the vine, settled near Hagers Town, and having brought with them a considerable collection of roots or cuttings, immediately formed vineyards; some of one acre, some of two, and some of five acres. This is the third year since they were planted, and such has been the happy success with which their labors have been rewarded, that there is at present the fairest promise of sufficient fruit to make a good quantity of wine. Every circumstance, either of soil or climate, favors the final success of this interesting experiment. The vines are planted at a distance of from five to eight feet apart; it is said that eight feet answers better than a lesser distance. The greater part of the work requisite has been done with the plough. Very few of the plants have failed, and the whole vineyard exhibits an uniform appearance. They flourish as well, are cultivated with equal ease, & bear as abundantly, as in the original soil from which they have been taken. Upon the whole, those most interested in the issue consider the experiment as conclusive, having completely realised their most sanguine expectations.

These are not the only facts within our knowlege, which strengthen the opinion that these are the best fitted vines for naturalization in the United States. We are advised, on good authority, that in the state of Pennsylvania, on the Western bank of the Monongahela, a very considerable number of Vineyards, some of a large extent, have succeeded so well as to yield a handsome profit from the wine made. These are likewise reared by German emigrants.

Of the Hungarian wines, it is the peculiar property, that they can be easily kept without brandy, for any length of time, with a steady improvement of quality. For this purpose, they are put into casks, previously cleaned in a most careful manner, which are deposited in a cool cellar or vault. They are fit for use the second year, but are greatly impoved by being kept for two or three years longer.

We are promised with a full statemen of the situation of these interesting establishments, which shall be communicated to the public the moment it is received.

The importance of this information will fully speak for itself. If this inestimable plant can be so successfully reared in this country as to yield a plentiful supply of good wines for our consumption, the advantages will be incalculable. The instance of France, indisputably the best wine country in the universe, proves how intimately connected the sobriety of the common people is with the general command of this pleasant beverage at a reasonable price; and, we must admit, however reluctantly, that the greatest desideratum among us is an effectual substitute for and antidote to the prodigal consumption of whiskey, which is at this moment more actively employed in the demoralisation of our citizens, than, perhaps, all the other of the causes of the corruption of manners. The experience of other nations has shewn that the juice of the grape, when cheap, is infinitely perferred to any other liquor.

It is no mean additional consideration, that the general cultivation of the grape will extend our field of agricultural employment, by adding a new product to those at present raised, and that it will be the means of bringing into value a large portion of land, now either abandoned to total neglect, or used to very little profit.

Nor should the beauty with which this species of cultivation adorns a country be considered as altogether unimportant, as it necessarily tends to make us more contented with, if not proud of our country, and really, in a variety of ways, increases that species of enjoyment which is certainly among the most innocent and virtuous known to the human heart.

If to all these motives be superadded the immense saving that will accrue from making our own wine, instead of importing it, & the political benefit of rendering ourselves as independent of the foreign world as possible, it will be generally acknowleged that this object is scarcely inferior in importance to any which can be named. Already, with a population of seven millions, and with our frugal habits, we consume foreign wines and brandies to the annual amount of five millions of dollars. In fifty years we shall have reached a population of at least thirty millions, when our demand for this beverage will cost us more than twenty millions of dollars.

We have heretofore stated, on the authority of the Knoxville Gazette, that Col. Cocke was elected Governor of Tennessee. That statement was probably conjectural, and has proved erroneous, as appears from the following article from a Knoxville paper:—

Knoxville, Sept. 9.

The Governor.—We have ascertained the number of votes given at the late election, in West Tennessee, to be as follows:

In Mero and Robertson districts Mr. Blount has a majority of	6,257
In Winchester district col. Cocke, has a majority of	197
In East Tennessee, say,	2,900

From which it appears that Willie Blount, Esq. is elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority of about 3000 votes.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 4th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in these times of difficulty, union is more than ever necessary, and that we will hold both those who shall attempt to divide the people, and those who shall attempt to justify the late conduct of Great Britain, as inimical to our government, and place them in the rank with the old tories.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the virtue, the wisdom and patriotism of our government, and that we, in support of whatever measures may be adopted for redressing our grievances, do pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of Maryland.

No. II.

In my first address to you, I asserted, that though the federalists in this state are endeavoring to make the present struggle, to turn on local or personal considerations, it should really be decided on the comparative merits of the two parties, who, since the first formation of the federal government, have divided the people of the U. S. To prove this assertion to be correct, it is only necessary to refer to the course pursued by those who take the lead on this subject on the anti-republican side. They continually intermix with the electioneering topics of the day, eulogiums on federal men and federal measures. They endeavor to disguise the bitter draught of their own principles with some mixtures which they conceive will be more palatable to the people. In all the counties, the candidates selected on that side are noted for their attachment to the same doctrines. The subject then on which you, fellow citizens, are called upon to decide, is not whether this or that man shall have political power and influence. This is comparatively insignificant. But you are to say whether you are attached to the pure principles of a republican government—whether you are attached to union, to the constitution of your country—and whether you wish that constitution to be administered conformably to its real spirit and so as to preserve your liberties and those of your remotest posterity. These are the great and momentous questions which you have to decide—which should awaken the attention of the most supine, and excite the exertions of the most indolent. In such a cause neutrality is treason. The man who now suffers correct principles to be hazarded by his want of exertion, will never be able to atone to his country or to his own conscience for his neglect of duty. What the views, the principles and the practices of federalism are, we know from a fatal experience. At the formation of our government, baffled in an effort to erect monarchy on the ruins of the confederation, there has been an incessant struggle since, to assimilate our institutions to those of England, & to infuse a degree of force and power into the administration of our government which was inconsistent with its principles. Unable to accomplish this in the meditated degree under the administration of Washington, new efforts were made with more success at a subsequent period. Mr. Adams's letters lately published clearly demonstrate the views of the then dominant party. Mr. Hamilton, who was the proposer, in the federal convention, of a form of government little if at all short of monarchy, was the man who first suggested to Mr. Adams most, if not all, the obnoxious and odious measures by which that æra was distinguished. Mr. Adams resisted the proposal made to him in the first instance as insulting and improper, but the schemes were afterwards carried into effect by the influence of Mr. Hamilton, the President's Secretaries who were entirely subservient to his views, and the majority of Congress who were of the same political sect. The most active in the project against the public liberty next to Hamilton, was Timothy Pickering who has lately in a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, which is stiled a vindication of his own character, evinced a pretty strong desire as to the event of your elections. He probably anticipated in the hoped for triumph of federalism a restoration to power, that he may hatch new plots against your liberties. The measures which the reign of federalism gave birth to or attempted, were an excessive increase of land and naval armaments, increase of taxes, lavish expenditure of the public revenue, extension of patronage by creation of useless offices, a strong desire manifested to involve us in the wars of Europe, the insecurity of personal freedom in the passage of the alien law, and the destruction of the freedom of the press effected by the sedition act. This black catalogue exhibits in its true colors the prevailing principles of that disastrous epoch. That the liberties of the country survived such formidable attempts, we are to thank the efforts of that very party which you are now urged to banish from your service. The course pursued by the republicans when in power is the reverse in every respect of their opponents. They have shewn a determination to keep the troops and navy of the U. S. within the narrowest limits which were consistent with the public safety, to diminish taxes, to encourage economy by suppressing useless expenditure, to curtail patronage and abolish useless offices, to maintain a faithful neutrality as to the European nations who are engaged in war, to hasten the payment and extinction of the national debt and above all to preserve inviolate the constitution of the U. States and the rights of the people which it was framed to secure. Between parties which act upon these opposite principles you are to choose. I have only presented an outline of the course which each has followed. The recollection of every man will, I believe, shew its fidelity, and will serve to fill up and supply the various traits and colorings which will make the picture complete. Will you then, fellow citizens, prefer a party whose system of politics will perpetuate to latest posterity the advantages of our free government, or will you restore to power men whose principles you have had experience of and whom you removed from your councils because you found their views of policy inconsistent with your welfare and your dearest rights.

There is one other topic which I ought to suggest to you and I shall close my address, and submit what I have said to meet with a reception by you such as you may think it merits.

There never was a period at which it was more important for the people of the U. S. to display unanimity in support of its government. Injured and insulted by both belligerent nations we have exhausted almost all the efforts which it is possible to make for an honorable and pacific adjustment of our differences. Our government ever true to its principle of an impartial neutrality, seized with alacrity a proposition to adjust our causes of controversy with one of the belligerents. An adjustment was made with her minister. In consequence of this every restriction on commerce was taken off by us and property to an immense amount is afloat on the ocean. The arrangement is suddenly disavowed by the nation whose minister made it, and our commerce is greatly exposed to the rapacity of the belligerents. Interest seems to be the only motive by which the nations of Europe are regulated in their conduct towards us, and the people of America have only their own virtue, their own firmness and the enlightened policy of their government invigorated by their unanimous and cordial support to rely on, to carry them safely and honorably through the difficulties by which they are surrounded. There is too much reason to believe that some of the belligerents have counted much on divisions which they supposed existed among the American people. It should be the effort of every good citizen to evince the falsehood of so dishonorable an imputation. There are certainly individuals & presses in America who advocate acts on the part of the billigerents towards us which cannot be justified or palialiated so long as this nation is considered independent. For the honor of human nature, for the honor of our country, it is to be hoped that this sentiment which goes to the prostration of the American people at the feet of the belligerents or one of them is not prevalent. The circumstance however of the suspicion of its existence, no matter in how narrow limits, makes it a sacred duty in you, fellow-citizens, to vindicate by your votes the aspersed honor of our country, to support men at elections, who have ever signalised themselves in defence of that honor and whose latest prayers will be for its support and for the maintenance and perpetuation of your liberties.

A REPUBLICAN.