

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1808.

ELECTIONS...CONGRESS.

From the New-York Herald of Saturday last.

BY the packet Alonzo, capt Westcot, that left Newport, (R. I.) last Wednesday morning, we learn from actual returns received just before she left there, that it was ascertained that the two federal members for Congress had carried their election by a handsome majority, and that it was beyond all doubt that there would be a large federal majority in the next legislature of that state.

We have likewise seen a letter from a gentleman in Providence, dated last Wednesday morning, saying that returns had come in from all but three or four towns, which gave a majority for the federal ticket of 350. The towns to be heard from were decidedly federal, which would swell the majority to between 6 and 7 hundred.

From the Boston Centinel.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

On Monday last an election of five representatives to the 11th congress, by a general ticket, was held in the state of New-Hampshire. The following names composed the federal ticket:

- Nathaniel A. Haven,
- William Hale,
- John C Chamberlain,
- James Wilson,
- Daniel Blaisdell.

We are assured by gentlemen of intelligence who arrived in town last evening from New-Hampshire, that the federal ticket for national representatives in that state, has succeeded by a handsome majority. *Laus Deo!*

New-Hampshire Election.

	Federal	Democratic.
80 towns,	7690	5858
Federal majority 1832		

The net federal gain in 72 of the before mentioned towns, compared with the votes of 1805, (the last contested election) is 3246

The Portsmouth Intelligencer of yesterday, says, the Federalists are chosen by a majority of between 3000 and 6000.

North-Carolina formerly sent one federalist to congress; we have received accounts of the election of two more. All the returns from that state have not come to hand. [Fed. Gaz.]

It was reported in London in the month of June, on the authority of letters from Venice and Altona, that the emperor Napoleon, having put an end to the temporal power of the Pope, meant ultimately to transfer the seat of his vast European empire to Rome, the ancient capital of the old world. It is not probable.

MANIFESTO.

FROM THE PRINCE OF ARRAGON.

[The brave and virtuous Prince Palatox, after having stated the numerous acts of aggression, perfidy and violence, which have been committed by the French since their arrival in Spain, has decreed as follows:—]

1. That the French emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That in case any violence should be attempted against the lives so valuable, in order that Spain may be not with a king, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur.

3. That should the French army commit any robberies, devastations, and murder, either in Madrid or any other town invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practiced in both places.

5. That what may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void; and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

6. That all deserters of the French army who shall present themselves shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist in our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Ternal, or any other suitable places, to nominate a lieutenant-general, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given in the head quarters at Saragosa, the 31st May, 1808.

PALAFOX,
Gov. and capt. gen. of the kingdom of Arragon.

HAYTI.

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE,

PETION, President.

To the natives of Hayti, residing in foreign countries.

CITIZENS,

YOUR native country, which has groaned under the misfortunes of a civil war these two years past, enjoys now the blessings of peace, the comforts of prosperity, and the happiness of society. No more disunion, no factions henceforth shall desolate this land any longer.

The monster who had in contemplation the destruction of the inhabitants of this unfortunate island; is taken in his own snares, and in his overthrow will drag all those pernicious men who have served his cause. The moment of my addressing you, he has but a small space of ground, where it is impossible for him to hold out any time. Those deluded troops whom he has deceived, and have found out the errors in which he has entangled them, have deserted him. Henry Christophe must fall by the hands of his own party, or else put an end to his horrid career with his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

I trust our experience of past misfortunes will teach us wisdom enough to prevent seditious characters, if there should be any amongst us, from deceiving us in future. Henceforth the people of Hayti shall be the keepers of their own liberty; they are sensible of their true friends, and woe be to him who shall dare once more to think of leading them astray again; if such an unthinking being could be so blind as to presume to seize upon the reins of this government without the unanimous consent of our veterans, such crack brained person would pay for his folly as soon as his intention would be known.

Natives of Hayti, if, after having restored union, peace and plenty amongst my brethren, I could have the satisfaction to see your return amongst us, particularly those, amongst others, that remain on foreign lands on account of their timidity about civil war, to those I say, fear not that; this land shall not in future witness the like folly from its children.

Oh! my dear brethren, could my eyes behold your return home, my task would be fulfilled. Children of Hayti, return to your native country; there is none elsewhere for you, but that where you were born. Let your return to it be for us the happy moment that re-unites the members of one family, that was compelled by common misfortune to part; but who re-unite again to cherish and protect each other. Let us say to ourselves what those brave warriors of America said in the year 1776, "E pluribus unum." Those men who have shaken off the European yoke, were no more than men like yourselves; but they were patriots. Let that worthy nation, and its immortal hero, be your model in the art of war, as well as its other virtues.

The senate request me to tell you by this present, that it faithfully promises to pay the passage of those who shall be under the incapacity of doing the same, and that the sum of 50 dollars shall be paid punctually to every captain of a vessel for each passenger (grown person) they shall bring from the United States; and a smaller sum for a less distance also shall be paid.

(Copy.)

The President,
PETION.

Port-au-Prince, 24th May, 1808.

The late camp meetings on the Eastern Shore have met with abundant success. At Bohemia, we are told, one hundred became converted. The protestants are mostly of the old church, which is said to be nearly extinct in that quarter.

[N. American.]

Condemnations in France under the Berlin decree.

Letters from the consul general at Paris, dated 10th June last, state, that the Rising Sun, Aurora, America, Hope, and Thomas Jefferson, are condemned by the council of prizes.

[True Am.]

The Caledonian, of 110 guns, which was lately launched at Plymouth, is the second ship which has been built in the same shed within the space of four years: whereas by the papers laid before the house of commons, it appears that it had usually occupied ten or twelve years to build one ship of that class in the king's yard. The knowledge of an improvement of this kind is some consolation to us amidst the many things at which we have but too just occasion to be depressed; and we ourselves have an additional pleasure in stating, that the increased celerity with which this and the former vessel the Hibernia, have been built, springs entirely from the mode of classing the workmen, which was planned (we all know through what a "cloud of rude detraction") by lord St. Vincent, and most happily executed by Mr. Joseph Tucker, with an energy and ability worthy the object in view, the stability of the British navy.

Infalible method of detecting bad gold or silver.

Weigh the gold or silver suspected to be bad, first in air, and then in water; the weight in air divided by the difference will give their specific gravity, which should be standard gold 18.9, and silver 10.5. For instance: suppose a piece of gold weighed in air 94 oz. 10 dwt. and in water 89 oz. 10 dwt. divide the first sum difference 5, and it will give 18.9, which is right.

If the specific gravity be less, some baser metal has been alloyed with it.

Silver is done exactly in the same manner.

From the American Museum, Vol. I, 1-27.

To the Good People of America.

.....AND really a good sort of people ye are, when ye are pleased. The task is not difficult to bring ye into good humor, neither; but I defy all the artists upon earth to keep you so.

Ye love to find fault—nay, to make faults; and ye cannot quarrel with your neighbours, you will fall out with yourselves; like the greyhound, who used to grow angry at his own tail.

You may say, that I am guilty of injustice; and that ye are affable, humane, friendly, charitable, social, sweet tempered, self-denying beings. If every person was to draw his own picture, the pen-and-ink portrait would appear so; but I, who have looked upon life for above twenty years, as an unconcerned spectator of all the fantastical acts with which mankind have fatigued themselves; to me ye appear selfish, stubborn, querulous, conceited, discontented creatures—and ever enjoy more than ye deserve—yet are daily wishing for more enjoyments, and do less and less to deserve them.

Epicurus says mankind are dissatisfied; Seneca says they are discontented: and this is what, both before and since Seneca, every person has been saying, who could say any thing.

With your leave, good people, I will present you with a character: as it is common for those who expose themselves to be artists, to exhibit specimens of their performances, I offer this, with submission; and tell me if you please, how you like it.—'Tis a sketch of a farmer.

In the harvest season, that particular month of Providence's bounty, when all the animal creation appears cheerfully industrious, and we may even find approaching winter to bear a smile on his weathered worn wrinkles, when he views the stores that are piling in to comfort him, while he visits us—even then, congratulate the farmer on the noble prospect of his well-covered acres, he will shake his head and, between a sigh and a grunt, answer you with a look of discontent.

If the straw is long, then—there is no substance in the grain.

If there is but an indifferent crop, he laments that it will not pay the expense of housing and threshing.

If a plentiful crop, then he grumbles—crop will be so cheap, it will not be worth carrying to market. The reader, who happens not to be a farmer, will wonder how this person can be so discontented. Yet it is an ever bet, that those who seem to be amiable at such grumblers, are as dissatisfied themselves: the symptoms of the distemper may be different, but the distemper is the same in almost all.

Half the cure is supposed to be performed, when the physician knows the patient's disorder.

Indeed, my good people, neighbours, and chieftains, I do know, *bona fide*, that you are dissatisfied and know what your disorder is—nay, would prescribe for you, but imagine my medicine would be thrown away.

Suppose I order you a few grains of self-knowledge, half a drachm of patience, and a scruple of self-denial, mixed up with a teaspoonful of the spirit of militancy—will any of you take such an electuary? You might taste it, indeed, for the novelty's sake; but will bet a handful of integrity, against all court ceremonies, that ye spit it out again.

Folly has thrown your heads into hysterics; and will lay opinion against common sense (which are the greatest odds that can be offered) not one man in twenty dozens knows what is the matter with himself.

Last week I called on an old acquaintance; a lady told me, her spouse was disturbed and discontented at something she could not tell what; and that she was happy at my calling, because she hoped I would get him into spirits again.

I went to him into his study; there he sat, discontented as an undone gamester. I took him by the hand, and inquired if he was ill. He replied, "I thank God, he enjoyed as good a state of health as any man in the world. I desired to know if his affairs were any way complicated which might make him uneasy. His reply was: 'sir, I do not owe any money a shilling; and my income greatly exceeds my outsets.' I hope, sir, no words have happened betwixt your lady and you?" "There is not a bad woman breathing, sir, and we live in continued harmony." "How does your daughter, sir?" "My son, sir, as happily as I am." "Your son at college?" "My son, sir, contributes to my happiness; I can every body praise him." "What, then, sir, may be uneasy about?" "See, there, sir, my friend applied, raising his voice, at the same time pulling printed papers out of his pocket: "there, sir, there! there is the Gazette, and the Journal, the Herald, and the Mercury, and the Chronicle, who can enjoy himself, when he reads such accounts as they give us, not only of the government, but also of the people! mercy upon us! but we have bought and sold a nation!"

With some difficulty I persuaded him to come to my company again, and once more he himself, and the study of politics to those who love to be impudently

I told him (and what I said unto him, I say unto all) that all a man of sense ought to do, was to conform to the laws of God and his country; to do things as they were; use them as they should; and with as much integrity to mankind as the rest of the world would suffer; and, independent of contented, enjoy the pleasures of domestic life, and wait with patience for that awful, that awful, reflecting event, when empire breaks his scepter, beauty ceases to be amiable; when faction is dispersed, the phantom of pride vanishes, and all distinction buried in a death bed dissolution.