them is so invidious as to miral to officers of government the com is of course transferre ople, which government itself; so that in case of Massachusetts should take any towards relifting the execution of towards retifting the execution of the hearty co-operation of the pea

that the governor of this state is now e towns in the northern section of nakes no secret of his determinant mander in chief of the militia, is dience to any command from the overnment which can tend to interood understanding that prevails be e citizens of Vermont and H. M. Canada. It is further intimmed ale of war he will ule his influence e the state NEUTRAL, and refe he force he can command, ary as make it a party. I need not all ese resolutions are carried into et state of Vermont may be cauce.

illy of G. Britain. at extent the sentiments which per even in the eastern fection ef the m unable to conjecture. I orly ca certainty, that the leading mea of al party act in concert; and, there that a common sentiment pervales hody throughout New-England, feen a letter from a gentleman now ngton to his correspondent is this ind as its contents may serre to ne light on passing events there, I d either the original or a copy with tch. The writer of the letter is a character and veracity : and whe. petent or not to form correct opini. If is probably within the reach of nowledge that can be obtained by to which he belongs. It appears tatement there is a very formidable in Congress on the side of adminis. otwithstanding which there is every hope that the northern fiates in inct capacity, will unite and rest a war with G. B. In what mode ance will first thew itself is probably determined upon; and may in for depend upon the reliance that the

M's representatives in Canada; and be on the spot to tender this whenmoment arrives, that it can be done ct-there is no doubt that all their may be made subordinate to the in. of H. M's government. Great taken by the men of talents and into confirm the fears of the commo s to the concurrence of the southers s in the projects of France, and eng tends to encourage the belief, dissolution of the confederacy will

nen place upon affurances of support

rated by the spirit which now afinparties.

No. 4.

A. B.

Windsor, (Vt.) Feb 19 1809. My last (No. 3) www.written at on, the principal town in the nort of the state of Vermont. I am he principal town in the eastern sec-

allacy of men's opinions when they r the influence of sensibility, and are excited by those hopes which always a rising party, led me to doubt the ss of the opinions which I received orthern section of this state smith contiguity to Canada, and nassary rse with Montreal, has a strong inpromoting a good understanding majesty's government : therefore, departure from Burlington, I hare very favourable occasion of conventhe desocrats, on the prebable re-he policy adopted by the general go-t. The difference of opinion is thus

ederal party declare that in the erect , the state of Vermont will treatse-for itself with G. Britain; and suphe utmost the stipulations in which nter, without any regard to the polie general government. The demothe other hand assert that in such that contemplated, the people would y divided into equal numbers; enest would support e government if it done without involving the people in war; but at all events would riscue This difference of opinion is ain. This difference of opinion wholly ascribed to the prejudices The people in , the eastern section to the residual to the castern section to the castern s pes and fears as those on the borders British colony. These are not depen-n Montreal for the sale of their pro-r the supply of foreign commodities. e -not - apprehensive of any serious or inconveniencies from a state of altho' they admit that the governor, and 3-4ths of their representation is are of the federal party, yet they de ve that the state would stand alone,

to not now continue to be represented as it of Vermont continue to be represented as it are resent, it would in all probability unite at the reighbouring states in any serious the inc neighbouring states in any serious has of resistance to a war which it might em expedient to adopt. This, I think, is the safe opinion for you to rely on the safe opinion for your to rely on the safe opinion to adopt. with the neighbouring states in any serious heed, reliance ought to be placed on any meadepending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing, and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconnacy. As the crisis approaches, the difficulof deciding upon an hazardous alternative in increase; and unfortunately, there is not in Vermont any man of commanding taests, cipable of attracting general confidence; infusing into the people his own spirit, and amidst the confusion of conflicting opinns, dangers and commotion, competent to end in the path of duty or safety. The rovernor is an industrious, prudent man ; & more personal influence than any other; sat his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. No. 5. Amherst, N. H. Feb. 23, 1809.

A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of givg you some further account of my progress. will not make use of the post-offices when can avoid it; because private occasions suercede the necessity of writing in cypherd the contempt of decency and principle hich forms part of the morals of the subalurn officers of democracy, would incline them to break a seal, with the same indiffersee that they break their words, when either priority or interest is to be indulged.

I have not had sufficient time nor evidence enable me to form any opinion for myself, the lengths to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the nationa government in the event of a war. Much declions of governors, which within two ponths will be made in the states of Masachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not appreof an immediate war. The embarto is the favourite measure, and it is probathe that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the remost particularly recommend to the considenuon of ministers. The dread of opposition and the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive.— They will risk any thing but the loss of power, and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common pople, [from whom that power emanates,] tiless indeed they could find a sufficient excue in the conduct of G. Britain. This im-pession cannot be too deeply felt by his maesty's ministers, nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish you a sure guide in every policy that may be adouted towards the United States. I have the honor to be, &c. . A. B.

No. 6. Boston, March 5, 1809.

I am favoured with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable at this season that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorised agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability, so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for effering the co-operation of Great-Britain, and opening a correspondence between the those individuals who from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, es the influence they may possels in any new order of things that may grow out of the prefent differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things as is presupposed by these remarks, begin to subside since it has appeared by the conduct of the general government, that it is feriously alarmed at But although the believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities; what these may be, can only bededuced from what appears to be practicable. A non-intercourse with England and France will probably supercede the embargo: which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial lightimate commerce, and affording strong tymptations to that which is illegal, will ex.

pot bowever deny, that should the state barraffments; will justify the prefent policy, Vermont continue to be represented as it and produce such a degree of irritation and this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders, upon those of the British ministry. If in this the party attached to France should calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New-England should greatly suffer-the merchants being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffick permitted by the nonintercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and foon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope, that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This as it would increase the popularity of the friends of G. Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the parliament of Great-Britain might take that ground, and the fuggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion; as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, the populace under any circumstantes to be relied on, when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write A. B. again, and am, &c.
No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809. Str-I have now afcertained with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts, that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the general govern-

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but contrary to all reasonable calculations. on, should the congress possess spirit and in dependence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by fo strong a measure, the legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighbouring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members invite a congress to be composed of delegates from the sederal states, and erect a separate government for their common defence and common interest.

The congress would probably begin by a bregating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintainance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by fuch an act be in a condition to make or re ceive proposals from G. Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy, which is at the dispolal of the national government. What permanent connection between G. Britain and this fection of the republic will grow out of a civil commotion, fuch as might be expected, no person is prepared to des cribe; but it seems that a ftrict alliance must refute of necessity! At present the opto resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the eastern states from the union, finding it an unpopular to-pic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the New England from the fouthern states. The truth is, the common people have fo long regard. ed the Constitution of the U. States with complacency, that they are now only difposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put aovernor-general of British America, and way on a separate maintainance, but without farther and greater provocation, absolutely repudiate.

It will foon be known in what fituation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also, this legislature will again assemble.

The two months that will intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthuliaftic confidence entertained by the oppolition nor to the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance be-tween the northern states and G. Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies thefe are calculated to inspire ; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power consummation more attention to the affairs, from a giddy, inconstant multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration, try than G. Britain has yet bestowed upon it.

and resid the national government. They look the vellels to capture, detention, and em- they form an exception to all general rules ablurdly. I am, &c.

No: 8.

Bostom, March 9, 1809.

SIR-In my letter, No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable fect of the nonintercourse law, intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which G. Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the fort of impunity recommended right, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be, deemed by G Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourse with America, without in any great degree, irritating the mathime ftates.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation, which mer cantile avarice will be unable to refist. consequence is obvious. But if, instead of condemning the veffels and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to fell them, I think the friends of England in these states would not utter a complaint. Indeed I have no doubt, that if in the profecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruizers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would, in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expense of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence reshipping them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country. The govern-ment of the U. S. would probably complain, and Buonaparte become peremptory-but eren that would only tend to render the oppolition in the northern thates more resolute and accelerate the diffolution of the confederacy. The generolity and judge of Great-Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states exult in the success of individuals over a government inimical to commerce, to whose measures they can no longer lubmit with patient acquiescence.

The elections are began, and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the fuccess of the federal party.

I am, &c. P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that nonintercourle law has actually passed, and that Martinique has furrendered to the British forces.

No. 9. Boston, March 13, 1809. Sir-You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the Congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make under the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect any of the plans of the administration, except the interdiction of commercial intercourse with England and France

an event that was anticipated in my former Under what new circumstances the Congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. regard to G. Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, every act which can rritate the maritime states ought to be avoided; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure .- If a war between America and France be a grand desideratum something more must be done : an indulgent conciliato ry policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities; and Buonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide whether of the two great belligerents is to be its enemy. To bring a. a separation of the states, under distinct and independent governments, is an affair of more uncertainty; and however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern and conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of the inhing and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of

much interest in G. Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his Majesty's pos-sessions on this continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of G. Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its

An unpopular war that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices, of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any seetion of this country from the common head.

At all events, in cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace that G. Britain should make any great concession at the present mod ment ; more especially as the more important ; changes that occur in Europe might tender is inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favour of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non-intercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people.

I am, &c. No. 10. A. B. Boston, March 29, 1809.

SIR-Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last weeks of this mouth and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New-England states.

The federal candidate in New-Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connexions and inoffensive manners. These accounts for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary,

and none is to be apprehended.

In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil nor military powers, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts, it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, & convince Mr. Madison that a war with G. Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture. Since the plan of an organised op-position to the projects of Mr. Jefferson was out into operation, the whole of the New-England states have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only tree policy of America to consist in the collinsion of peace, have still great confidence, that no-thing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system or rather is governed by it) to consent to war. They consider all the menaces and " dreadful note of preparation" to be a mere finesse, intended only to obtain concessions from England n cheap terms .-From every sort of evidence, I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the farce which has been acting at Washington will terminate in a full proof of the imbecility and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the concurrence of both parties, and the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should, therefore, be the peculi-ar care of G. Britain to foster divisons between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total dieregard of the resentment of the democrats of this coun-

I am, &c. For remainder of Documents, new Advertisements, &c. see Supplement)

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: It is therefore requested, that all persons who have claims against said estate bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court, and all those who are in any manner indebt to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate

payment to WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r. Nov. 7, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas, Hararood, late of the county aforesaid de-ceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the the said deceased are hereby requested to

make immediate payment to
LEWIS DUVALL, Ad'mr. 21 LEW Oct. 31, 1811. de bonis non.