

The Editors of the democratic press have for many years past, labored incessantly to impress a belief on the unguarded multitude, that the federalists intended to introduce monarchy in the United States; and it is to be regretted that they have been too successful in their wicked design upon the credulity of a considerable part of the community, although they have never substantiated a single fact to the point in their multifarious publications. In the present crisis it may not be amiss to introduce the testimony of General Washington, to show the views and designs of a faction, opposed to the federalists, in the bosom of our country. For this purpose, I now enclose a copy of a letter from the General, written a few months before his ever to be lamented death. I pledge my character to the public, that the copy is correct, and that the original is now in the hands of a gentleman living in New York. I further pledge myself, that I sh. d. in a series of numbers, published from some democratic publications, the fact of the existence of a French faction in the United States, for a period of many years.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mount Vernon, Jan. 13, 1799.

DEAR SIR,—At the threshold of this letter, I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives, I will contend for no more, however erroneous my sentiments may appear to you. It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment, the endeavors of a certain party among us, to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms, to arraign every act of the administration, to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measures.—Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequences of such policy, if it cannot be arrested. Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, the state of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition. I have said the state, because the conduct of this legislature, in the eyes of the world, will authorize the expression—because it is an incontrovertible fact, that the principal leaders of the opposition dwell in it; and because no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in other states, all the plans are arranged, and systematically pursued by their followers in other parts of the union; though in no state, except Kentucky, that I have heard of, has legislative countenance been obtained beyond Virginia. It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this state, are well affected, notwithstanding, to the general government and to the union, and I am willing to believe it, nay do believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their suffrages at the elections of representatives, both to congress and their state legislature, who are men opposed to the first, and by the tendency of their measures, would destroy the latter? Some among us have endeavored to account for this inconsistency, and though convinced themselves of its truth, they are unable to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the state. One of the reasons assigned is, that the most respectable and best qualified characters among us, will not come forward.

Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberty and property, will not forsake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business; or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents, whose weapons are detraction. But at such a crisis as this, when every thing dear and valuable to us is assailed, and when this party hang upon the wheels of government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence and self preservation; abetting the nefarious views of another nation upon our rights, preferring, as long as they durst contend openly against the spirit and resentment of the people, the interests of France to the welfare of their own country; justifying the first at the expence of the latter; when every act of their own government is tortured, by constructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trammel upon the constitution; with a view to introduce monarchy; when the most unceasing and purest exertions were making to maintain a neutrality which had been proclaimed by the executive, approved unequivocally by congress, by the state legislatures, nay, by the people themselves, in various meetings, and to preserve the country in peace, are charged as a measure calculated to favor G. Britain at the expence of France; and all those who had an agency in it are accused of being under the influence of the former, and her pensioners. When measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually dissolve the union, or produce coercion: I say when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? Rather ought they not to come forward, and by their talents and influence, stand in the breach such conduct has made on the peace and happiness of this country, and oppose the widening of it? Vain will it be to look for peace and happiness, or for the security of liberty or property, if civil discord should ensue;—and what else can result from the policy of those among us, who by all the means in their power, are driving matters to extremity, if they cannot be countenanced effectually?

The views of men can only be known or guessed at by their words or actions: Can those of the leaders of opposition be mistaken then, if judged by this rule? That followed by numbers who are unacquainted with their designs, and suspect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully persuaded. But if their conduct is viewed with indifference; if there is activity and misrepresentation on one side, and supineness on the other; their

numbers, accumulated by intriguing and discontented foreigners under proscription, who were at war with all government; their numbers will increase, and nothing short of Omniscience, can foretell the consequences.

I come now, my good sir, to the object of my letter, which is to express a hope and an earnest wish, that you would come forward at the ensuing elections (if not for congress which you might think would keep you too long from home) as a candidate for representative in the general assembly of this commonwealth.

There are, I have no doubt, very many sensible men who oppose themselves to the torrent that carries away others who had rather swim with, than stem it, without an able pilot to conduct them; but these are neither old in legislation, nor well known in the community. Your weight of character and influence in the house of representatives, would be a bulwark against such dangerous sentiments as are delivered there at present. It would be a rallying point for the timid, and an attraction to the wavering. In a word, I conceive it to be of immense importance at this crisis, that you should be there, and I would fain hope that all minor considerations will be made to yield to the measure. If I have erroneously supposed that your sentiments on these subjects are in unison with mine; or if I have assumed a liberty which the occasion does not warrant, I must conclude as I began, with praying that my motives may be received as an apology, and that my fear that the tranquility of the union, and of this state in particular, is hastening to an awful crisis, have extorted them from me.

With great, and very sincere regard and respect,

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient,

Very humble servant,

(Signed) GEO: WASHINGTON.  
PATRICK HENRY, Esq.

From the North American.

MR. MONROE.

Mr. Madison's chance of election in Virginia seems to be diminishing, if we may judge by the renovated ardour of Mr. Monroe's party. The committee of correspondence, for promoting the success of the latter, has issued an address, which as distinctly paints the evils inseparable from the continuance in power of the ruling party, as the most glowing pen of a federalist could pourtray. We have thought it would be agreeable to our readers to peruse a part of this address.—We have no design to promote Mr. Monroe's views or calculations; but we must not pass by the opportunity of confirming the validity of our principles, by shewing that they coincide with a diametrically opposite political section of the people.

From the Spirit of Seventy Six.

Conclusion of the address of the Monroe Committee.

A principal objection to the election of Mr. Madison, and one which we deem unanswerable is derived from the present state of our national affairs.

Our foreign commerce is totally suspended, our ships are rotting, our seamen dispersed, and gone, and our produce shut up in our ware-houses, our public revenue is cut off, and the deficiency resulting from that cause, must be supplied by recourse to the expensive system of internal taxation.

We know very well that these mischiefs have originated in the unjust decrees of France, and the arbitrary regulations of the British council. But we are speaking of the present state of things only, and not of the causes which have led to it. The evils exist; we feel that they are great and our best interests require that they should be speedily removed. We ask you whether it is as probable that they will be removed under the administration of Mr. Madison, who stands committed by his writings and acts on every question between us and foreign nations, as under the administration of a man who is perfectly free from that bias, which regard for consistency of character cannot fail to produce on men even of the purest principles, and most enlightened understanding. We may be mistaken, and we shall rejoice if time shall convince us of our error; but if Mr. Madison is selected, we see at present, no alternative for the United States, but WAR or an EMBARGO of indefinite duration. If on the other hand, Mr. Monroe should be elected, we think for the reasons just stated that he will at least stand a better chance to extricate us from the critical dilemma in which we are involved; and notwithstanding the groundless censure that has been cast upon him for a supposed abandonment on the subject of the seizure of British seamen, we confidently appeal to your knowledge of his conduct through a life of thirty years devoted to your service, whether he will ever consent to any arrangement incompatible with the honor or real interests of his country.

Thus, fellow-citizens we have presented to you a rough sketch of the view

which we have taken of the next presidential election. In exhibiting this view, we have only performed a duty which devolved upon us as members of the corresponding committee; and in the performance of this duty, we trust that we have not departed from that candor and moderation, which we took leave to recommend in the commencement of our address.

Under the influence therefore of a belief, which the events of every week seem more completely to justify, that in advocating the election of Mr. Monroe, we are promoting the real welfare and union of this country, we shall proceed with the least possible delay to publish his electoral ticket, with a hope that his committees and friends throughout the state will firmly and diligently assist in every arrangement which may contribute to its success.

GEORGE HAY,\*  
JOHN CLARKE.  
EDWARD C. STANARD,  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,  
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Richmond, Sep. 24, 1808.

\* This gentleman was appointed by the President to conduct the prosecution against A. Burr, in which under various difficulties he exhibited a firmness, legal knowledge and eloquence, reflective of the highest honor.

From the Political Register.  
MARYLAND ELECTION.  
Official Returns.

BALTIMORE, October 9.

I have the pleasure of inclosing you the official returns from the several counties of this state—by which it appears, she is completely Federalized.

GENERAL SMITH'S RE-ELECTION, IS NOW OUT OF THE QUESTION—HE RETIRES AFTER THE FOURTH OF MARCH, TO THE SHADES OF PRIVATE LIFE. *Laus Des.*—[Most luckless Patriots! whom neither the Blood of Bulls nor the Blaze of Gin\* can save!]

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT

IN THE  
State of Maryland!

Return of all the counties for the legislature—Total Fed 43, Dem. 37.

\* Federal majority, giving to the democrats all the quids, 6.

Democratic majority in 1805, 22.

Federal gain in the legislature in one year, 28 out of 80.

\* Six pipes of Gin imported in the Sophia, belonging to Gen. Smith, Senator of the Union, which had, without a necessity, paid 100 dollars tribute to England, were after the successful democratic election for the city and county of Baltimore alone consumed as a burnt offering on gallows hill, (an appropriate name for the place of such a transaction) because the great secretary of the navy—Merchant *LAUS DEUS* would not do and the speculation we give must be given up as a top to the many headed and no brains Cerberus of the inconditors.

Statement from the Spirit of Seventy-Six.

The following calculations we think proper to re-publish, as the prospect brightens daily. Firmness, perseverance and resolution may yet ensure success to the cause of free government.—For Monroe 95—Doubtful 41—Madison 37.

Statement from the Washington Federalist.  
Federal 84—Monroe or Clinton 50—Madison 42.

Advices from the western parts of Virginia state, that Mr. Monroe's ticket of election will receive an almost unanimous vote in that country. It is believed with common exertion Mr. Madison may find himself disappointed in the Virginia vote.  
*Alex Gaz.*

REPARATION FOR THE ATTACK ON THE CHESAPEAKE!!!

The facts stated in the following letter, may be relied upon, and we venture to say will not be contradicted by our administration.

LONDON, 20th Aug. 1808.

DEAR SIR,  
Finding that the negotiation between Mr. Rose and your government has led to various misrepresentations, and that the American people are yet wholly uninformed of the terms of reparation which Great-Britain was prepared to offer for the attack on the Chesapeake, I think it proper to communicate to you the following sketch of those terms, that your countrymen may be enabled fairly to judge of the disposition of his Majesty's government to make honorable amends for the unwarranted outrage committed by Admiral Berkeley.

After expressing his Majesty's deep regret for that transaction, and his unequalled acknowledgment of the principle that ships of war of neutrals are to be free from search, Mr. Rose was empowered on the part of Great-Britain—

To reimburse all the expenses of repairing the Frigate—

To restore the men taken from her—

To grant pensions to the wounded—and to the wives and families of the killed.

The address of General Brown, and the letter of Governor Ashe, we have attentively read. We have heard gentlemen of both parties express freely, though without asperity, their censure or approbation of both.—

Gen. Brown's first appeared; we will therefore begin with that. In one point, all are united.—That the qualifications enumerated in the address, as essential in a presidential candidate, are fairly and substantially marked out. Those qualifications each party thinks his own favorite to possess. But an objection is raised by some sensible and worthy republicans, that when Gen. Brown comes to the application of his principles, he does not exercise that candor which, in every other particular, seems a prominent trait in his character. They say, a voter from personal regard to the General, hoping that he may, from the equivocal tenor of his address, vote for Mr. Madison, whom they wish politically to support, may, under this deception, which they do not charge the General with intending, give him his suffrage for elector. But this objection is susceptible of an easy overthrow. Is not Mr. Madison understood by every republican, to be determined to pursue in sequel the same measures of which Mr. Jefferson is the originator? Does not General Brown explicitly say in his address, that he considers these measures as unnecessary and ruinous? What plainer language then can be desired to declare that Gen. Brown will not vote for Mr. Madison? It has again been objected that of the other candidates he utters not a syllable declaratory of whom he prefers. That he has a preference no one can doubt. Gen. Pinckney, from his political worth, and varied and commanding talents, he hesitates not to avow to be his favorite: yet that he has suspended his final determination is not the less true. The great desideratum is to prevent the election of Mr. Madison, which he thinks would endanger the very existence of our union—the fellest curse that can befall America.—To accomplish this, he will most probably bestow his suffrage on that man, whether Clinton, Monroe or Pinckney, whom, at the latest period for deciding, he may judge the most likely to command the largest ticket. There is no delusion here; nothing disingenuous; but on the contrary, every thing like the General himself, plain, honest and well meaning.

Let us now view the Governor's letters and with the same dispassionateness and good will, scan its merits and demerits.—The impression which the first perusal made on our minds, was, that it was intended by the writer rather as a private circular for the republicans, than for public notice and general scrutiny; a second and a third perusal have only strengthened that opinion; which indeed is further confirmed by the sentiments of some warm and well informed friends of the Governor. Should this be the fact, the publication of it will of course be attributable to a blameless mistake on the part of the secretary of the Republican Committee. The secretary is certainly the proper person to judge of the Governor's intentions, and as this letter was in answer to one written by the secretary for some important purpose, which ought to be the criterion for ascertaining the Governor's wishes on this subject. It was handed in by the proper officer for publication, and must therefore be treated as a substitute for, or standing in the place of, a public address. In this view, it is liable, with truth, to the objection, which is unfairly urged against Gen. Brown's address; as from no part of it can any other idea be collected, than that the Governor will accept of the election, should he receive a majority of the suffrages of his fellow citizens, without even a hint of whom, among all the candidates, he will vote for. It may be said that he is understood to be pledged to vote for Mr. Madison; (at least this is the opinion of the secretary of the republican committee,) or he never would have been nominated at the Washington caucus.—Yet nothing of this appears officially, viz. in his letter. The Governor begins it by removing the apprehensions of his friends on the subject of the report that he would be unable through indisposition to attend to his electoral duties, by stating that he had "recovered from a sickness in which his life was despaired of." This intelligence must be grateful to the feelings of every one, for we believe no person stands higher in estimation for private virtues and amiable domestic deportment than Governor Ashe, nor whose life would more generally be wished to be prolonged and rendered happy than his. He concludes his first paragraph with stating his intentions of attending at Raleigh if elected, "maugre the wishes and machinations of many!" an unhappy expression, and not breathing the most liberal sentiment. In the second paragraph he tells us that his hopes are strong, his determination settled, and that he is not easily diverted from his purposes; but does not say for whom his determination is settled; which leads to a supposition that there must be some understanding between him and the secretary, which rendered a further disclosure unnecessary. In the last paragraph he continues "As to addressing, soliciting and teasing our fellow-citizens for their votes, I think it premature to them, indecent in itself, and bespeaks something of a doubt of the party." Here the Governor, perhaps arising from the irritability of previous indisposition, loses that serenity of conduct which endears