

Delaware has three votes, which go to Adams and Pinckney. 3 3 0

Maryland has ten votes, of which seven at least go to Adams and Pinckney. Should the electors be chosen by the legislature, which would be perfectly proper, in order to countervail the policy of Virginia, in depriving the federal districts in that state of their votes by the general election law, the whole ten will go to Adams and Pinckney, will have it in that manner. 10 10 0

Virginia has twenty-one votes, the whole of which are secured, by the general election law, to Mr. Jefferson; although, had the district election been suffered to remain, there would have been at least six for Adams and Pinckney, at present they all go to Mr. Jefferson. 0 0 21

North Carolina has twelve votes, of which, on the most unfavorable supposition, there will be five for Adams and Pinckney, the other seven I will count to Jefferson. 5 5 7

South Carolina has eight votes, there can be no doubt that Pinckney will have the whole of them. Whether the other person voted for by the electors of that state, will be Adams or Jefferson, is uncertain. I will however, suppose Jefferson. 0 8 8

Georgia has four votes. There is strong ground for believing that Pinckney will have all of them, and probably Jefferson. 0 4 4

Tennessee has three votes, and Kentucky four. There is no reason to believe that either Adams or Pinckney, will get a vote in either of those states. They will all be for Jefferson. 0 0 7

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Hence it appears that if South Carolina and Georgia should vote for Mr. Adams as well as Gen. Pinckney, an event much to be hoped, and far from improbable; and one or two of the anti-federal electors in North Carolina, should vote for him, with Mr. Jefferson, on the principle that men in office ought to be continued while they behave well, which is very likely to happen, he must be president, and general Pinckney vice president. That should those two states vote for Mr. Jefferson with Gen. Pinckney, the latter must be president, even should Maryland not choose by the legislature; and that should Maryland take the step, which upon every principle of fair retaliation, justice to herself and justice to her cause, she is bound to take, in order to countervail the Virginia policy, Gen. Pinckney will be president without the votes of Georgia.

It also appears from this statement, that if the people of the United States could vote fairly by districts in every state, the federalists would have a considerable majority in the election for president. They would, no doubt, lose in some states, but they would gain much more in others. They would have 5 if not 6 in New-Hampshire. 14 at least in Massachusetts. 4 in Rhode-Island. 9 in Connecticut. 3 in Vermont. 6 in New-York. 4 at least in Jersey. 6 in Pennsylvania. 2 in Delaware. 7 in Maryland. 6 in Virginia. 5 in North Carolina. 4 in South Carolina, and 1 at least in Georgia—making 76 in all.—And as the whole number of electors is 138, this would be a majority of 7 in their favor, by the fairest of all possible modes of election, the election by districts.

But the democrats say, that this is the only remaining source of their hopes, that the Eastern states will be prevented, by their local and personal attachment to Mr. Adams, from supporting another man with him, who may have a chance of succeeding him; and in proof of this opinion, they cite the conduct of those states at the former election; when they threw away their vote from major Pinckney, in order to prevent him from being elected in preference to Mr. Adams. But in this reasoning they forget some very important points, and mistake others.

The federalists in the eastern states and elsewhere, were then of opinion that Mr. Adams's election was certain; and conceiving that they had the power of giving him the preference, to which they thought him entitled, they considered it as proper to do so. The eastern states, moreover, who lay much stress on long services, and wish to know men well before they place them in high office, were unwilling to make major Pinckney president. They were not sufficiently acquainted with him. He had acquitted himself well in his foreign missions, and they had conceived so good an opinion of him, as to be willing to give him the second station; and, if approved in that, to raise him, in due time, to the first. They were less afraid also of Mr. Jefferson at that time than they now are. His letter to Mazzei had not then torn off the mask under which he had constantly sheltered his true character from the view of the nation, and by the help of which he had constantly represented himself as a man attached to the true principles of the government, while he was labouring in secret to promote the views of its enemies. The ill merited popularity wherewith he had decked himself in his correspondence with Genet, had not been plucked off. The nation did not then know, what it has since learnt, that he was merely the official pleader of a cause which he did not approve. That

he secretly supported the pretensions of France, while he publicly and officially opposed them; that he had "a language official and a language confidential" with Genet; That in fine, instead of being the wise and patriotic adviser of a just and necessary system of policy, he was the mere advocate, who being feed in a cause, supports it with equal dexterity whether he thinks it right or wrong. The eastern states were therefore less afraid of him than they now are. They had a far better opinion of him, and though they gave the preference to Mr. Adams, they would perhaps, have thought that Mr. Jefferson had higher claims than Major Pinckney, having been longer in public service, and employed in higher stations. At any rate, they thought it less important to keep him out.

At present, all those circumstances are changed. The people in the eastern states now know Mr. Jefferson. His mask has dropt, and his real countenance is seen. They also know that the election of Mr. Adams is exceedingly doubtful, and that their only certainty of escaping from the government of a man whose political and religious principles they abhor; whose steadiness, capacity, and good sense they more than doubt, whose political enterprises and those of his adherents they dread, and the profane effects of his administration they shudder at, is to be found in a steady adherence to the plan of supporting general Pinckney with Mr. Adams.—They moreover know gen. Pinckney. They have seen him act in the most trying, important and difficult situation wherein a man could be placed, and there they have seen him display that firmness, magnanimity, moderation and prudence, which qualify a man for the highest stations, and entitle him to the confidence of his country.

In fine, they are strongly and justly impressed with the importance of keeping Mr. Jefferson out, and putting men in whose principles they approve, and in whose conduct they can confide; objects which they justly consider as of infinitely more importance than that Mr. Adams, Mr. Pinckney, or any other individual, as such, should be continued, or placed, in office.

It is therefore to be confidently relied on, that they will concur in this necessary plan, and thus defeat the only remaining hope of the Democrats, and disappoint any apprehensions that may be felt by the friends of their country. CIVIS.

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LONDON, April 15.

The important intelligence which we communicated yesterday, of Spain having declared war against Portugal, was doubted by some, because the letter which contained it was dated seven days before the packet sailed, and because it was thought that, had it been true, a more particular account would have been received in that interval. Why a more particular account has not been received, we cannot explain; but knowing the hostile mind of the court of Madrid towards the court of Lisbon, the jealousy with which the former has viewed the intimate connection between Portugal and the cabinets of London and Petersburg, the uneasiness she has felt and expressed at the treaty between Russia and Portugal, and the late events which took place between the crews of some French and Portuguese ships in the harbour of Carthagen, we confess we are inclined to give credit to the account. Another letter from Lisbon, which we received this morning, contains the same intelligence as the letter inserted in the Courier of yesterday, and adds that the Bay of Cadiz has been cleared of a great number of small shipping for the reception of the combined fleets, which are expected from Brest.—The amount of the force which Spain is sending against Portugal has probably been exaggerated.

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Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 26th March, brought by his Majesty's packet *Prince Adolphus*.

"I have this moment learnt, that the Portuguese government have received certain intelligence that the Spaniards have marched a large army to the frontiers of this country; and it is further rumoured, and very generally believed, that the Bay of Cadiz has been cleared of a great number of small shipping for the reception of the French fleet from Brest, which was expected; but we all have confidence in the British navy, and trust, that should the enemy put to sea, they will meet with the reception they received on all former occasions.

"The Triton, a Portuguese ship, is expected to sail for England, with dispatches, in the course of next week."

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MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, June 6.

Agreeably to assignment, the House took up the resolution from the Hon. Senate, for appointing the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election. The resolution prescribes the appointment of the electors by a joint ballot of the legislature. A debate ensued, which continued until after one o'clock; in which the speakers were:—For the resolution, Messrs. J. C. Williams, Hall, Lowell, Russell and Titcomb. Against it, Messrs. Stone, Skinner, Slocum, Morton and Hill.

The resolution was objected to as unconstitutional and inexpedient.—With respect to its unconstitutionality, those in favour of it demonstrated the reverse by a comparison of the clause in the constitution which provides for the appointment of electors, with other clauses wherein the same words are used. The words

of the constitution, respecting the electors, are, "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct," &c. It was contended that the word state, in constitutional language, has three definitions—1st, That it meant a territory of the state—2d, the People—and 3d, the body politic thereof.—It was shewn that the latter definition in the instance in question was the most correct, as the word state, in the 10th section of the 1st art. "No state shall enter into any treaty," &c. "No state shall lay any imposts," &c. "The Body Politic of the state." It was added in the choice of representatives, the constitution declares, "That they shall be chosen every second year by the People of the several states," &c. and that had it designed the people exclusively should have appointed the electors, that it would have been thus specified. It was also observed, that in a majority of the states of the Union, the appointment of electors had been made by the legislature; and that the votes given by the electors thus appointed, had been received as perfectly constitutional. The example too of this state, in the three elections of President which have taken place, was also adduced in favour of the legislature having the entire control of appointments, as in all three elections they have varied the mode of choice as they pleased: first, by appointing electors from nominations of the people; second, by retaining the right to supply the vacancies in cases wherein no choice is made; and third, by prescribing, that besides the power of filling all vacancies, the legislature shall choose two electors at large, and invest the electors chosen with power to supply any vacancies in their own body, which should by death or otherwise, occur at the time of their voting.

On the subject of expediency, it was shewn, that in Virginia and in other states, every effort had been made by changing the mode of choosing electors, to ensure an unanimous vote against the President of the United States;—that the Aurora and other jacobin papers had already plumed themselves on the certainty of two votes for Mr. Jefferson in Massachusetts; and which by the propagation of falsehood and calumny against M. A. they intended to effect:—that the people of Massachusetts were warmly attached to the present President of the United States, and expected their representatives would take every constitutional measure in their power to secure his re election; and that the measure was the most effectual to secure the desirable object of the people.

Against the constitutionality of the resolution, it was urged, that the word "State" in the section in question, meant the people of the state; in whom the right of choosing electors was inherent, and has never been delegated to the legislature; that if the constitution intended the legislature should exercise the right contemplated by the resolution, it would have thus expressed it; that the people of Massachusetts had ever exercised the right in question; and had never consented to relinquish it. That it was inexpedient, as the people, being the best judges of the qualifications of candidates, would be likely to choose the best men; and that the uniform experience of the three last elections had been, that the electors chosen in the modes prescribed, had given their unanimous suffrages for Washington and Adams. The debate was spirited, and in some degree acrimonious, and the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas, 132. Nays 71.—

From the *Trenton Federalist*.

TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA,

By the Duke De Rochefoucault Liancourt, alias Lying-Cur

THIS poor French Philosopher, half royalist, half jacobin, has published a quarto volume of lies, non-sense, and trifles, under the above title of *Travels*, &c.

It would be difficult to find, in the world, a book so completely made of trash and tittle tattle as his. It is not to be wondered that Europeans conceive the Americans, as little more civilized than savages; and particularly the French, who swallow down such histories of them as this of *Liancourt*. He now and then stumbles upon a fact, and sometimes makes a shrewd remark upon a character.—What he says of the *Priestly family* (these are not Americans) is possibly not far from the truth: Of *Priestly*, he says, page 75, "His modes of life and dress are nearly the same as in England, the wig excepted, which he has laid aside; he frequently laughs at the world, but in a manner which clearly appears not to be from his heart."—Of *Thomas Cooper* (now in gaol for libelling the government of the United States, and who is a renegade Englishman, and limb of the *Priestly family*) he says, Page 76, "He is undoubtedly a man of parts, of a restless mind, ill adapted to find happiness in a retired rural life.—In his manners he affects, at present, a strong predilection for American customs, and says, he prefers his present mode of living to any other—he is suspected here of aiming at a seat in Congress."—A very pretty fellow indeed! He and *Mat. Lyon*, would make a snug yoke together—both of them have been broken in to service by the gaol regimen, which seems now the road to preferment.—The Duke proceeds: Some Englishmen, who lately arrived in America (no doubt good republicans) intended to settle in the vicinity of Northumberland *Priestly's* residence: It appears, however, they have abandoned that intention *disgusted* with the sort of precedence claimed by *Priestly* and his family, and with the austerity of their manners"—"As a companion of Mr.