

PORTLAND, June 9.

*Important Article.*

The following article was politely furnished by a gentleman from Newport (R. I.) which place he left on Wednesday last.

"Mr. John Denman, of N. Kingston, Rhode-Island, informs, that he was one of the hands on board the schooner Abigail, of N. Kingston, bound from Norfolk to Turk's Island; that on the 23d day of May, in lat. 32 1-2. long. south of Newport, they were boarded by two French privateer schooners, 14 and 16 guns each. After plundering the schooner, put on board 12 prisoners, and informed them that there were four more privateers out, cruising to the northward, viz two brigs 22 guns each, two schooners 16 and 8 guns. The 8 gun schooner was from Porto Rico, and the others from Guadaloupe. They said they intended coming to 40 deg. north, and were cruising for Indiamen; that they had captured two Americans the day before, and had burnt one and put the people on board the other; and had also taken an English brig returning to N. York, which they burnt."

NEW-YORK, June 18.

A Yellow Fever alarm having gone forth, in consequence of a sudden death, which happened in Pearl Street a few days ago, we think it a duty to state, that we are assured, from the physicians who attended the deceased young man, that the disorder of which he died, was of a quite different type from the Yellow Fever. The public may rest assured, that whenever we hear of an instance of a case, which bears the characteristics of this disease, it shall be made public through the medium of this press; and the idle tales of the alarmist, shall be detected as soon as they reach us. We are happy to state, that the city is healthy—some cases of a bilious nature do exist—they always have existed at this season, and it is probable they always will, more or less.—But, the citizens ought not to be driven from their occupations, from this circumstance. When there is danger, we shall sound the alarm, and not till then.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

*INTERESTING.*

Extract from a Paris newspaper, called Le Publiciste, of the 21st Ventose, year 8, (March 11, 1800)

*Translation.*

The ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, were presented to the first consul, by the minister of foreign relations. They were extremely struck with the likeness, which they observed in the figure, manner and language of Buonaparte and Hamilton, one of their first warriors and statesmen: the same expression of countenance, the same precision in conversation.

The honors rendered to Washington by the first consul sensibly affected them.

*Extract of a letter from Maryland.*

"Our Jacobins are much alarmed. Let us show them a new out of their book, and follow the example of Virginia in our mode of choosing electors of president. They are straining every nerve to prevent the measure, and are deservedly laughed at for thus calling a censure on their party."

The cargoes of thirteen vessels, which sailed on the 28th May last, under convoy of the United States ship Warren, capt Newman, are estimated to be worth 200,000 dollars.

June 18.

A morning paper mentions, on the authority of a gentleman who left Baltimore on Thursday, that dispatches had been received there from our commissioners, and sent on to the president at Washington. Also that a vessel had arrived at Baltimore direct from France, and that a treaty had been concluded on.

The Baltimore papers have been received as late as Saturday last: but they do not confirm the above, nor do they announce any arrival there from France.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

His excellency JOHN ADAMS, president of the United States, arrived in town yesterday morning on his return from the city of Washington, to his seat at Braintree. He was escorted into town by captains Hollingsworth's and Biays's troops of horse. It is regretted that business of an urgent nature, required his departure so early as to induce him to decline the civilities and honors intended him by our citizens. The honorable mayor and corporation waited on him about two o'clock this day, with the following address, to which he returned the subsequent answer. The troops are now assembling to escort his excellency from our city.

To JOHN ADAMS,

*President of the United States.*

IT is with real pleasure, that the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are presented with an opportunity of paying their respects to the President of the United States.

As Americans, we feel all that gratitude due to you, sir, for your eminent and long services in the several high and important offices intrusted to you from the commencement of the revolution, by which you have so largely contributed to establish us as an independent nation and enabled us to hold a respectable rank amongst the powers of the earth.

Whilst we deplore the loss of your illustrious prede-

cessor, it affords us consolation to find that America has other sons, in whom she may safely confide the management of her affairs; and who, we trust, will at all times be able to conduct them, as to avoid those calamities which at this time are desolating a great part of Europe.

JAMES CALHOUN,

*Mayor of the city of Baltimore.*

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleasure this testimony of respect from the Mayor and City Council of the flourishing, opulent and populous city of Baltimore. Our country, I trust, will always abound, as it ever has abounded, with characters in whom she may safely confide the management of her affairs, and who will be able to conduct them, as to avoid all the calamities which can be avoided by plain human understandings and sound integrity of heart, on which the success of nations depends, more than on refinements of genius or taste. To you, gentlemen, and to your fellow citizens of Baltimore, I wish a continuation in future of rewards to your enterprise, industry and faculties, in proportion to those which have attended you for the last three and twenty years.

JOHN ADAMS.

Baltimore, June 16th, 1800.

From the Star, a London paper of the 23d of April:

The Emperor of Germany has pledged himself to reinstate the King of Sardinia in his dominions, possessed by him before the war. A treaty to that effect has been concluded between the two monarchs. Had this been done sooner it is possible, there would have been a more effectual co-operation among the allied powers than we have witnessed.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE HONOURABLE MR. SEDGWICK, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

"It is now eleven years since the present government has commenced its operations. During this time I will not say that all its measures have been perfect, for it has been conducted by human agents—I will, however, declare it has not erred from intention—it has committed no acts of injustice or oppression—it has never wantonly imposed any public burden. On the contrary, in the imposition of those it deemed indispensable, it has sought every alleviation in its power. It received the charge of our public affairs at a time when, by the imbecility of our former system, the reputation which our nation had acquired, by its glorious and successful struggle for freedom and independence, was almost annihilated; when confidence, public and private, was nearly destroyed; when states had become the rivals of each other, and legislative hostility was not only declared, but vigorously prosecuted; when our executive importance was derided and insulted, and we were fast becoming, not indeed in name but in fact, the colonies of the maritime nations of Europe; and when loaded as the people were with taxes, and universally complaining of their weight and burden, instead of a diminution of the debt, the interest accumulated and unpaid was nearly the amount of one half of the principal.

"Receiving the charge of our national interests under these circumstances—having a new and united system to put into motion—having provision to make for a large debt, the price of our freedom and independence; for which the former government had been found inadequate—and having by its own wisdom, without the aid of precedent by which to regulate its course, to devise the means of executing a constitution, which was intended to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity"—surely the men on whom this mighty task was devolved, had a right to expect, of a generous people, a candid construction of their honest intentions. A just review of the effects which have been produced, by the progress of their labors, will determine how far they are entitled to indulgence or approbation.

"The government has had to contend with difficulties which were neither foreseen nor expected; for who could have believed, that in less than 10 years we should have had to defray the expence of suppressing two insurrections, raised by the artful misrepresentations of wicked men? Yet this, to the disgrace of our country, has been the case; we have been obliged to sacrifice treasure to purchase peace with the powers of Barbary, and to redeem our citizens there from slavery; we have been at great charge in sustaining a long and expensive Indian war, and in the protection of our frontiers; we have suffered immensely by the plunder of our commerce; we have fortified our ports and harbours; we have replenished our magazines; and we have created a very considerable navy. Credit, public, and private is restored. Our navigation is infinitely extended—our tonnage now, exceeding that of Great Britain at the commencement of the present reign. Yet our debt at the beginning of the present year was nearly four millions less than at that of 1791, when we first began the payment of the interest. But what is infinitely more dear to humanity, under circumstances of extreme irritation such has been the temper, the moderation, and the magnanimity of our go-

vernment, that peace has been preserved, and we have kept ourselves separated from the scenes of horror which are desolating Europe. It is, besides, soothing to the honest pride of an American, that all men, (our own degenerate citizens, and JACOBIN RANEGADORS from other countries excepted) speak in terms of respect and honour of the conduct of our government. Is not this, my fellow-citizens, when it can with truth be added, that it all has been effected without one act of tyranny or oppression, a glorious reverse of our situation in 1789? Yet have not all these things secured to the government the affection of the people, or itself against the malignant enterprizes of its enemies? I speak not now of New England; that is, I trust, essentially sound. But at this moment it is a doubt, whether throughout, the friends or the enemies of the government are the most numerous. How has this been effected?

"To give a full answer to that question would require an history, in detail, of the opposition with all its windings and turnings, from the meeting of the Federal convention, to the present day. Suffice it to say, that the party unsteady in all things else, in their attention to two objects, have been undeviatingly pertinacious—in their malignant slander of the characters of those whom they believed possessed the public confidence; and in their misrepresentation of the measures of the government. As an instance of the first, we cannot but remember the great, the glorious WASHINGTON, the pride of our country—the ornament of human nature. Him they represented as ambitious, although he never sought, but always shunned public office—as the tool of Great Britain, although he severed America from her empire.—As a man of no religion, although no one was more respectfully observant of religious duties. In short for his most eminent virtues, they charged against him, the opposite vices. At the same time they have directed the most gross and slanderous abuse against all his friends, and those whom they deemed the influential supporters of his administration.

"With regard to the measures of the Government its enemies may be credited, it has performed no meritorious act, but its whole conduct has been meritorious. Endless would be the task to expose and correct all the vile slanders which have been wafted down on it; nor is the attempt necessary—improbable enough will occur to the recollection of every man, who feels for the honour of his country, or perceives his own interest to be connected with the preservation of the Constitution. It will be sufficient to say that the Government has been charged with conduct, faithless as it respected our foreign connections—infidious and traitorous as it related to our domestic administration. By these means, alarms and suspicions have been created: a Government I will not say perfect but honest and patriotic, has been slandered, and the effects—for why should not the truth be declared?—have become extensive and alarming. Your danger, which is great, tho' not desperate, I have thought it my duty, among the last acts of my public life, to proclaim to you. God grant that I may be mistaken in the magnitude of this danger; but I do most solemnly declare, that my conviction is perfect, that it cannot be averted, but by being more extensively, than at present, known in this part of the United States.

"In returning to the scenes of private life, after more than twenty years constant employment in public ones, I will cheerfully submit to, and, as my feeble means may enable me, support those systems of government which I had advocated.

"As a private man, I indulge the hope of enjoying the delights of free and social intercourse,—and if in the pursuit of political objects, which I have deemed important, I have said or done ought, to the injury of the feelings of any honest man, it will, I hope, be forgiven, with the same facility, that any supposed wrong, which I may have received, will be forgotten.

"That you, my friends, may be served with as much fidelity and more success than has fallen to my lot; and that our country may be happy, prosperous and free, is my sincere and ardent prayer.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Stockbridge, June 4, 1800.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

It is a rule the world over, and in every situation, that you must give up your right to the first blow, or defend yourself by the same weapons with which you are attacked. When one nation employs cannon, regular armies, and military science, other nations must do the same or be subdued. If a man attack me with a bludgeon, and I defend myself with my fist only, I must be beaten.

Let this rule be applied to the Election of President and Vice-President, and to the measures adopted by the anti federal party in Virginia, for ensuring the success of its candidate. Then let us suppose (which is a very possible case) that the rest of the continent is so divided as to make the election depend on four votes, more or less, in Virginia and Maryland. The rule will then enable us to discern how Maryland ought to act.

The election of Electors, in both states, was by districts, which is, without doubt, the fairest mode, expresses most perfectly the opinion of the nation. The anti federal party is the strongest in Virginia; the federalists in Maryland. However, had district elections remained in Virginia, the federalists would have car-