

aw, which, together, from what I understand by the constitution, raised our country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and in exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the country declined.

In the defence of these laws and this constitution, I smile at any privation; to which, personally, I may be subjected, thinking, that life cannot so well and so happily, because it cannot be so honorably and usefully expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and in the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field, and Sidney and Russell on the Scaffold.

Laws, to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure—must come from a pure source—that is, an house of commons, freely elected by the people. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning, ought to examine, and control the account; and the only control the people can have, is by a fair representation in parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check, by a constitutional reform, is now acknowledged by all, except those who contrary to law, have possessed themselves of a property in the house of commons, by whom this land, this England—

—This dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world,
Is now less'd out—
Like to a tenement or pelting farm;
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with
shame,

With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds.

From this foul and traitorous traffic, our borough-monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labor. I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope that this degraded and degrading system; to which all our difficulties, grievances, and dangers are owing, will at length give way to the moderate, but determined perseverance of a whole united people.

Magna charta and the old law of the land will then resume their empire—freedom will revive—the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up, in their own, naturally narrow, sphere, will fall off, and perish—property, and political power, which the law never separates, will be re-united—the king replaced in the happy, and dignified station, allotted him by the constitution—the people relieved from the bitterness of all curses, the curse of Canaan—that of being servants of servants—and restored to their just and indisputable rights.

To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting; without their attainment, no effort of mine can avail.

The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act; and if following the example of the electors of Westminster, they do act, in a firm and regular manner, upon a concerted plan—ever keeping the law and constitution in view—they must finally succeed, in recovering that, to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own guardians and trustees, for the protection of their own liberty and property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall, a sacrifice, to one, or the other, of the most contemptible factions, that ever disgraced this or any other country.

The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined, whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or be free.—Hold to the laws—this great country may recover; forsake them; and it will certainly perish.

I am gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT.
To the Electors of Westminster.

PARIS, April 1.

A list of vessels captured and sequestered in the ports of France, Spain, Holland and Naples, since the 1st of April, 1809.

Ann, from New York, carried into St. Jean de Luz, captured by 2 open boats; vessel and cargo condemned.

Arrow, from Boston, carried into Villa Franca, bound to Cagliari—waiting trial.

Lydia, from Boston, carried into St. Jean de Luz; acquitted, but not permitted to sail.

Octavia, from Charleston, carried into Calais, bound to London—waiting trial.

Nancy, from Baltimore, carried into Dunkirk, bound to Hull—ship and cargo condemned.

Elias, from Norfolk, carried into Brabat, bound to Tonnigen—waiting trial.

Madison, from Baltimore, carried into Dieppe, bound to the river Jade—compromise has been made.

John Adams, from Virginia, carried into Dieppe, bound to Hamburg—waiting trial.

Sukey, from Boston, carried into Marlaix, from London to Cape de Verdes—condemned.

Susan, of Petersburg, carried into Calais, from the River Jade to Norfolk—vessel and cargo condemned.

Francis and Mary, from Virginia, carried into Dieppe, bound to London—vessel and cargo condemned.

Nimble, from Baltimore, carried into the Island of Serigo—waiting trial.

Molly, from Philadelphia, carried into Villa Franca, bound

to Tunis—waiting trial. Pocahontas, from N. York, carried into Boulogne, bound to Tonnigen; waiting trial. Fame, from Norfolk, carried into Calais, bound to Tonnigen; compromise has been made. America, from Philadelphia, carried into Dunkirk, from the river Jade to Philadelphia; waiting trial. Tripphenia, from Philadelphia, carried into Cherbourg, bound to Tonnigen; put in by distress, and detained by order of the custom house. Henrietta, carried into Brest, from Liverpool to Boston; condemned. Calpe, carried into Brest, from Lisbon to Liverpool; waiting trial. Resort, from New-York, carried into Amsterdam, taken off the Texel; vessel and cargo condemned, for the want of a French certificate of origin. Equator, from New-York, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Palinurus, Bedford, from Virginia, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Susan, from New-York, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Plunder, from Norfolk, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Nancy, from Boston, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Hero, from Alexandria, carried into Amsterdam, taken at the entrance of the Texel; waiting trial. Harmony, from Boston, carried into Amsterdam, taken at anchor in the Texel. Friendship, from New-York, carried into Amsterdam, taken in the Texel. Exertion, from Duxbury, carried into Paimpol, from Valencia to London; waiting trial. Liberty, carried into Tunis from Valencia to London; waiting trial. Jane Maria, from New-York, carried into Tarbarque waiting convoy. Two Friends, from Beverly, carried into Civita Vecchia; waiting trial. Morning Star, from Boston, carried into Civita Vecchia, waiting trial. Dauphin, carried in Ancona, waiting trial. Little John, from New-York, carried into Morca, waiting trial. Bald Eagle, from Philadelphia, carried into Trieste, waiting trial. Commerce, from Philadelphia, carried into Amsterdam, bound from Gottchenburg to Riddleford. Good Friends, from Tonnigen, carried into Morlaix, put in by distress seized by order of the custom house. Delaware, from Charleston, carried into Calais, from Tonnigen to the United States; acquitted. Chatham, from Boston, carried into Nantz. Perseverance, carried into Civita Vecchia, bound to Civita Vecchia; waiting trial. Louisa and Cecilia, scuttled at sea. Phoenix, from New-York, scuttled at sea. America, from Salem, carried into a port near Tunis. Elizabeth, from Baltimore, carried into Trieste, scuttled at sea. Ohio, from Baltimore, carried into Tarbarque, scuttled at sea. Vigilant, from Norfolk, carried into Amsterdam, waiting trial. Robustus, from Baltimore, carried into Cuba, waiting trial. Joseph, carried into Secoa, waiting trial. Union, from Providence, carried into Dunkirk, waiting trial.

List of vessels sequestered in different ports of Spain.

Spencer, from Philadelphia, carried into St. Sebastian's. Exchange, from Baltimore, carried into do. Eleanor, from Baltimore, carried into do. Post Boy, from Baltimore, carried into do. Fox, from Philadelphia, carried into do. Wells, from Boston, carried into do. Hetty, from Salem, carried into do. Betsey, from Salem, carried into do. Camilla, from New-York, carried into do. Commodore Rodgers, from New York, carried into do. Trimmer, from Baltimore, carried into do. General Wilkinson, from Boston, carried into do. Mary Ann, from New-York, carried into do. Prosper, from New-York, carried into do. Sally, from N. York, carried into do. Andrew, from Philadelphia, carried into do. Roebuck, from Philadelphia, carried into do. St. Tammany, from New-York, carried into do. Young Connecticut, from New-York, carried into do. Eagle, from Philadelphia, carried into do. Tantivy, from New-York, carried into do. Brother, from Philadelphia. Mary & Eliza, from Baltimore. Emmeline, from New-York. Joseph, from Marblehead. John, from do. Spring-Bird, from do. Abigail, from do. Two Brothers, from Boston, carried into Socoa. Swallow, from Philadelphia. Independence, from Baltimore. Two Brothers, from Boston. Hawk, from Philadelphia. Eliza, from Boston. Hawk, from Baltimore. Freedom, from New-York. Intrepid, from Salem. Post Boy, from Philadelphia. Salem, from Salem. True John, from Marblehead. Walter, from Philadelphia. Torran, from do. Hawk, from Baltimore.—All cargoes in the different ports of Spain are ordered to be transported to Bayonne.

Cargoes sequestered in Holland.

Matilda, from do. carried into do. Indian Queen, from New-York, carried into Amsterdam. Suffolk, from do. carried into do. Deane, from do. carried into do. Baltimore, from Baltimore, carried into do. Juno, from Bristol, R. J. carried into do. Janus, from Newburyport, carried into do. Hannah, from do. carried into do. Sally, from do. carried into do. Two Sisters, from Beverly, carried into do.—Portions of several of the cargoes sequestered in Holland were not admissible at the time of their arrival. The vessels which brought them have returned to the United States.

Cargoes sequestered and sold by order of the government of Naples.

Dove, from Beverly, carried into Naples. Mary, from Boston. Urania, from N. York. Amherst, from Duxbury. Nancy, from Salem. Fortune, from do. William, from do. Mary & Nore, from Philadelphia. Nancy

& Ann, from Boston. Shadow, from Philadelphia. Hamilton, from Tunis. Zephyr, from Baltimore. Kite, from do. Caroline, from Boston. Sophia, from Baltimore. Orezenbo, from do. Two Betseys, from Beverly. Romp, from Salem. Victory, from do. Hercules, from do. Augusta, from Baltimore. Margaret, from Salem. Francis, from do. Trent, from do. Emily, from New-York. Emily from Salem. Emily from Gallipoli. Syren from Newburyport. Peace from do. Oustonach, from Connecticut.

From the Norfolk Ledger.

[It will be very well recollected, that a few weeks since, a letter addressed by Counsellor EMMETT, the celebrated Irish Patriot, to Mr. Cheetham, the Editor of the New-York American Citizen, was published in most of the newspapers at the request of Mr. Emmett. It was not published in this paper, which imposes on us the necessity of briefly stating the origin of that letter. Mr. Cheetham, in his life of Thomas Paine, had reflected upon a Madam Bonneville, in a manner very unbecoming, in the judgment of Mr. Emmett, who with great propriety and liberality caused Mr. Cheetham to correct the misrepresentations. If Mr. Cheetham had stopped there, the subject would have never fallen under our notice, but he went further, he gave the character of Mr. Bonneville, in terms that will be found below, and as a further recommendation, stated that he intended to remove to this country. Mr. Cheetham has found a document, which is published herewith, that will enable us to appreciate the value of Mr. Bonneville as a citizen. We think it may be said of Mr. Emmett,

"You wronged yourself to write in such a cause"]

From the N. Y. American Citizen.

The following well written character is given of Mons. Bonneville, publisher of the *Bien Informe*, by Mr. Emmett, in his letter addressed to Mr. Cheetham.

"Mr. Bonneville was not only a 'republican printer,' but he had a very large and productive establishment of that nature, and was in habit of intimacy and intercourse with most of the literary characters of France, and with very many of the conspicuous persons whom the French revolution had made known. He embarked ardently in the revolution, but was not implicated in its crimes; for he was proscribed, concealed and subsequently imprisoned during the time of Robespierre. After his liberation he edited the *Bien Informe*, one of the most esteemed journals of that day, which was suppressed by Bonaparte on account of its unequivocal hostility to the new order of things. He was offered permission to resume it, if he would bend to the times; but he would not submit to express a sentiment he did not feel, nor to suppress one which he thought important and just. Mr. Paine lived in his house for several years; not as a boarder in the pecuniary sense of the word—for the situation of the one did not admit of his making compensation, nor did that of the other then require it.—It was an asylum which a very ardent and benevolent republican afforded to a man whose faults and failings he saw and disliked, but whose political principles and writings he esteemed, and whose direct situation he pitied. It was an asylum which was latterly afforded in spite of the first consul's threatened displeasure and resentment. At the time Mr. Paine was about embarking for America, Mr. Bonneville, (whose journal had been suppressed, whose establishment and prospects had been destroyed, and who had himself become eminently obnoxious to the new government) determined to leave France, and settle in the United States—but as it is a matter of extreme difficulty for a suspected person to withdraw from that country, he sent his family before him, that he might seize the first favorable opportunity of embarking alone. Mr. Paine, with a due sense of the very great obligation he owed his benefactor, made the promise he has since performed, of assisting Mrs. Bonneville and her children, and of leaving to them the principal part of his property. These facts I was made acquainted with in Paris by Mr. Bonneville himself. Her departure was much against her own wishes, but at her husband's earnest desire, and was a matter long spoken of and known among his friends before it took place. As a proof of this, and of the general esteem in which she and her husband were held, I may now add that she was the bearer of a letter from Mons. Mercier, in the name of the National Institute, to Mr. Jefferson, as a member of that body, and in which she was particularly recommended to the President's protection."

The subjoined extract from Mr. Bonneville's *Bien Informe*, is copied from *Bristed's Hints on the National Bankruptcy of Britain*, just published, p. 267.

A French national newspaper, called "*Le Bien Informe*," published in Paris, and dated 26th Fructidor, 6th year of the republic, (1798) a time when the executive directory were grievously displeased with the federal administration of the United States for not immediately declaring war against Britain, and becoming the vassal of France, contains the following denunciation of vengeance:

"He who speaks ill of John Adams, (then president of the United States) shall pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and be shut up for two years; he who writes against the government, shall pay five thousand dollars, and suffer five years imprisonment. Bache is arrested, and his paper (the *Aurora*, published at Philadelphia) is prohibited. So much for the liberty of the press. If C. & the

Third was driven from England he would go to America, where he has invested money; and what you would not expect, he would be a king there; yes, they would make him king there.

"All Europe will have a representative government, but America, ungrateful and without energy, will have a king; not in form, perhaps, but in fact.

"If France had an army to land in the U. States, she ought not to send it there. Cornwallis and Burgoyne were conquered by having advanced into the interior. It is true that France has neither a fleet nor an army which she can dispose of in the new continent; what ought she then to do with respect to the *animosus infans* of America?

"Not to be so imprudent as to declare war against them; for this would be also to declare it against all the republicans; (the democrats, then in opposition to, and now possess the administration of the government of the United States) and planters, and even against the savages, whom we respect. It must be made against the mercantile clan, devoted to George the Third.

"And how shall it be made, you will say (his war of exception)?

"A fleet of light vessels, not drawing at the most above ten feet water, some gunboats, and bomb-ketches, will go into the river Savannah in Georgia, as far as Tybee, and from Tybee to the town of Savannah. It will take possession of the magazine of stores, and burn the farm houses on the right and left to the mouth of the river.

"The same operation at Charleston in S. Carolina. It passes the bar, and by the same operation burns Johnson's Island, and the buildings on Sullivan's Island. The same operation at Georgetown, South Carolina, and Washington, North Carolina; go into Chesapeake bay, and it is by that perhaps, by which the operation may be begun; from Norfolk, Alexandria, the capital of Maryland (Annapolis) and Baltimore.

"Care must be taken, my friends, not to let one's self be enveloped in the Chesapeake, where one would be annihilated, if the English by sea, or the English Americans by land, had time to advance.

"The operation of the Chesapeake is an affair of eight days, and must begin at the most distant place, that is, Baltimore, whence may be drawn a large contribution. Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, have near them little earthen forts, which can be taken without great danger from the rear. Have a care then to advance yourselves into the Delaware. One can burn on the left Livingstone. If one was sure, however, that the English were at a distance from it, one can at the same time burn Philadelphia. It is an affair of eight days.

"Between Sandy Hook and New-York there is a fort in a much more respectable state; but they will bombard it. Long Island, covered with houses, and also Nantucket to be burned in an hour; and Boston to be bombarded.

"The master blow would be to finish at Halifax or Nova Scotia, where the English winter in returning from the West-Indies; not believing you to be in force there, they keep none in the neighborhood. If the expedition were co-operated in by a fleet from Canada, conveyed by a signal frigate the operation would be brilliant.—One might send the most part of your emigrants to Canada.

"Enter N. Orleans with the consent of Spain, take possession of the port of Natchez, call on the friends of liberty in the back parts of the U. States, from Kentucky to the southern limits of English America.—It will be necessary to make some presents to the savages; send back by way of Spain, gen. Melcourt, chief of the Creeks; put in motion gen. Clark of Knoxville; call to the French standard the legions of Florida and America raised by Genet and Mangourit; proclaim the liberty of the black slaves in the U. States; and give equality of rights to the people of color.

"It is in fine, the inhabitants of the confederate ports who anglicise the U. States. To destroy their elaboratories is to fix them for ten years in the interior of the country; is to put them in opposition with the planters who will accense them for the disasters of the war; it is to destroy the leopard who at this moment feigns a union with the eagle to devour her."

While Mons. Bonneville then was preparing to emigrate to the U. States, he was projecting respectable as he was, the destruction of our country—the BURNING OF THE FARM-HOUSES ON THE TYBEE—the SAME OPERATION ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY—the BURNING OF PHILADELPHIA—the SAME OPERATION AT LONG-ISLAND AND N. YORK—the BOMBARDMENT OF BOSTON—the letting loose the negroes to CUT THE THROATS OF their masters, and generally, which would be "an affair of a few hours, the destruction by fire and sword of the U. States.

TO LET,

A House situated at the lower end of the town, just above Sneed's wharf. Possession given immediately.

ALSO,
A house of two tenements in Princess Street, having every convenience, &c.—Terms easy and low.

N. HILL.

February 23, 1809.