

pared to us who have lived on the fat of the land and advocated the principles of the lord's anointed." To which I answer, although living on potatoes and herring, and sometimes on the potatoes alone, still I will venture to assert, that in the cause of **FREEDOM**, one half the number would form a fort and take a British cannon from double the number of tories, and compel them to beg for mercy; even if they were commanded by his most gracious master, and being full of the roast beef of Old England and London porter.

"What are fifty, say a thousand lives?"

"To the nerve of a single arm."

"That strikes for **LIBERTY**!"

This the tories and their friends are well assured of, and is the cause of their enmity against their emigrants from Ireland; knowing their attachment to republicanism, and particularly to this country from the beginning of its late revolution. But say they, "those Irish renegades" ought not to be permitted to land in this country, they were nowhere in the times of trouble, but now have fled from justice. Yes, they have fled from justice, from those who have resorted to the guinea and the galloway, as the only true and faithful friends to government, and whose system has been to hang, starve or transport where they could not corrupt. O! the cowardly hypocrites! The blood of the good people of this country, with their dwellings, their calms, and their furniture, well know that the tories who were then in this country, preferred the guinea to stepping forth as the Irish have done, to vindicate the cause of the rights of man, both in this country and their own.

I suppose that that the tories and their friends would be glad to find out the real state of Ireland those years past; I shall endeavor to gratify them in the language of the great Curran, on the trial of a Mr. Finnerty five or six years ago, and which is as follows:

"Merciful God, what is the state of Ireland, and where shall we find the wretched inhabitant of that land? you may find him perhaps in jail, the only place of security, I had almost said habitation; you may see him flying from the flames of his own dwelling, or you may find his bones bleaching on the green fields of his country; or he may be found toiling upon the surface of the ocean, and mingling his groans with tempests, less savage than his persecutors, that drift him to a returnless distance from his family and his home."

These are only a small part of the reasons that occasion so many to migrate from their native country; for what crime? Why, for asserting those rights which the Almighty afforded man.

The revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization from fourteen years to five is an heart-sore to the tories and federalists, knowing that the sores of Irishmen (not one out of fifty excepted) will be in support of republicans and the constitution. They are likewise mortified at that part of the **EX-SENATOR'S** message to congress, where he says: "And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers on this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?" This is corroborative of that part of the address of congress to the people of Ireland, where it says, "It is however some consolation to reflect, that should it occasion much distress, the fertile regions of America would afford you a safe asylum from poverty, and in time from oppression also." This, together with that part of the president's message to congress, is a great stumbling block to the racers of republicanism, as the declaration of **INDEPENDENCE** in "it was to the tories and their royal masters, which I hope never will be forgotten by true Irishmen."

I feel very sorry indeed to think that when good old mother GRANADA comes to hear of the treatment her sons receive here, she will imagine that all the Americans are opposed to them, contrary to her expectations. I know the old lady's feelings to be tender, that on learning of the foregoing treatment she will be at tears accompanied with an Irish cry, and though distressing to the lungs, will raise it on the tune of O'Loggan—but I shall endeavor to assuage the old lady's mind, by transmitting to her a copy of this epistle, inclosed in a letter, and perhaps deliver it myself, that so that when she finds the opposition solely confined to the tories and their aristocratic friends, she (being of a cheerful disposition) will immediately change her tune to the tune of Erin go Bragh, or Yankee Doodle.

I shall take my leave of those gentlemen for the present with a promise at some future period, if occasion require, to return to the charge, and as my stores are not yet exhausted they shall be at their service so long as they continue to be the slaves of monarchy or aristocracy.

PADDY O'FLAHERTY.

#### Important Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Duke of York is now in daily attendance at his office in the Horse Guards; and the recent determination of our Cabinet has given rise to several new orders both in the war and admiralty departments.

It is confidently stated at the War-Office, that in the course of the ensuing week, beating orders will be issued, and recruiting officers dispatched to the different ports of the United Kingdom.

A letter from Winchester, dated the 19th instant, says, "The Earl of Bury and the commanding officer of the 4th, in garrison here, this morning, received official papers from the War-Office, stating that the reduction of the army is countermanded."

An intended reduction of the Sergeants of the Guards is suspended for the present.

Difpachates continue to be sent from our ports with the greatest expedition. On Wednesday morning the Venturer, of 15 guns received orders to sail from Plymouth with dispatches, and with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till she is so far west of Sicily. On Wednesday morning the Chiltern, of 14 guns sailed with dispatches, and with similar sealed orders. In the afternoon the Nimble cutter was directed to take in provisions for four months, and to get ready with all possible speed to receive dispatches. Orders were received at Plymouth the day before yesterday, to get ready three sail of the line now in order for commission.

Some of the French journals contain violent attacks on the English papers, for their boldness in exposing the ambition of France. It is however, a glorious testimony to the independence of the English spirit, that all the writers of our country of whatever party, have united in defense of the rights of Nations and the liberty of Europe.

A private letter from Paris says, the report of an approaching war increases every day, and produces great tension. The Consul has received with much haughtiness the remonstrance made by M. de Marignac on the subject of his hostile plans against Switzerland; but this impudent tone may conceal considerable iniquity as to the views of different powers and his own personal situation. The Consul answered M. de Marignac in these terms—"I had rather fall by nobly daring, than by an act of timidity."

A letter from Leghorn of the 2d states, that peace has been concluded between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

October 25.

Our ports continue to wear an active appearance. Our letters from Plymouth and Portsmouth are full of orders received to get ships ready for sea. The Donegal and Hercules, of 80 guns each, and the Bellerophon of 74, at Spithead, are to be fitted with four months stores and provisions. At Plymouth orders were received on Thursday for all the men of war now in port, to be completed with four months stores and provisions, and get ready for sea, if wanted. The Chiltern and Venturer sailed late on Wednesday evening from Plymouth with dispatches.

October 26.

We are happy to find, both by private letters and by authentic documents, that the Swiss Diet has not submitted to Buonaparte, and that the accounts in the French papers on this subject are wholly false.—The Diet of Schwitz, on the 8th, sent a letter to the Chief Consul, in answer to his Proclamation, and at the same time published it to the Cantons. This letter is remarkable for good sense and moderation, for calmness and dignity; it is the very reverse of Buonaparte's blustering and impious Manifesto. It states that the Helvetic government had done much mischief by their theoretical schemes, that a change became indispensable, that this change was not the effect of a party spirit, but the work of the whole Swiss nation; that Buonaparte is misinformed of the state of the country, and that the Swiss have done no more than he, by his declarations, told them they had a right to do. This letter would reach Paris about the 13th, and it would be between the 16th and 19th that the reply of the Chief Consul would be known in Switzerland. The letter alludes to a former letter, detailing the particulars of the situation of that country, which was written on the very day Buonaparte's Proclamation is dated. These two letters, together with the remonstrance of the British court, which would arrive in Paris before Buonaparte's reply could have been dispatched, may have opened his eyes with regard to the Cantons, and wholly changed his views.

But we find the fate of Switzerland will have little influence on the measures of the British Cabinet. Ministers have determined to discontinue disarming, to keep all the ships of war and troops on the foreign stations that are now on them, and to decline surrendering any more of the colonies or posts agreed to be given up by the treaty of Amiens. They have resolved upon general grounds, in consequence of the general conduct of France, to withhold every thing from her, and to keep up our increase of the present means we possess of making war. Switzerland is but one point of complaint, and if more noise has been made about it than any other, it is not because it is the most important, but because it interests the feelings of Englishmen the most, and is likely to recruit with the inail success the popularity of war.—But if Buonaparte were to renounce Switzerland tomorrow, to disclaim all interference or connection with that country, we believe it is in the design of Ministers to proceed further, to discuss and review the whole of his conduct which affects the interests of this country, either directly, or as a member of the commonwealth of Europe. Ministers contend, and with truth, that Buonaparte displays a hostile disposition towards this country, that he feires on every occasion to hurt our interests and our pride, that he treats us with contempt, and pursue a course the very reverse of that which would be taken by a wise & judicious reestablishing, according to the words of the Treaty of Peace, "a good understanding." We are not acquainted with all the points in dispute between the two governments, and on some of them we are but imperfectly informed; but they are clearly, those which occasioned the delay of gen. Andreoli, connected with commercial arrangements, the English post, &c. The commercial negotiation has, we hear, failed, and is wholly at an end. A fortnight ago we promised an article respecting gen. Andreoli's non arrival. The publication of it has been interrupted by the events in Switzerland, but we will give it to-morrow if possible.

Suppose then, that Buonaparte renounces Switzerland, and asks of England to fulfil the treaty of Amiens, what are the reasons the British Ministers will give for refusing to make the necessary surrender? This is the important question, the question which we cannot answer, though we have some faint idea of it. It is not for Switzerland, Holland, Elba, Louisiana, the Brazils, they can refuse. The situation of all these places was fixed and known, as it now stands, before the Definitive Treaty was signed. Respecting Malta, indeed new and great difficulties have arisen: but Ministers must confine themselves children, if they contend that the treaty of Amiens did not surrender Malta to France agreeably to the Treaty of Amiens? We presume ministers have discovered the treaty is very different from what they supposed it; and now they are unwilling to execute its conditions. With all our jealousy and dislike of Buonaparte, we must own, on examining the Treaty of peace, and comparing it with his conduct, we cannot discover any good ground Ministers have for complaining.—They may repent of their own folly, but they cannot accuse Buonaparte of a breach of faith. If they can, why do we not let some hint upon the subject to their journals?

We shall be anxious to take it up, and enforce it with the public. The first serious misunderstanding between the two governments was respecting the commercial arrangements; we are not well informed upon the point; but whatever misunderstanding might be, it could not amount to a breach of treaty, or a ground of war. Because the Chief Consul displays a "hostile disposition," this we are told, is ground of war. Who besides the present Cabinet, ever supposed that his disposition was other than hostile to this country? We have never ceased to maintain, that his darling object is the ruin of the British Empire, as our navy is the only impediment to his universal dominion.—The morning on which the signature of the Preliminaries was still known in London, we were laughed at for asserting in this paper, that peace could not take place, more on account of Buonaparte's ambition than of any objections by the British Cabinet. Facts indeed were against us, but now it may be acknowledged reason was on our side. Buonaparte's disposition ever has been, and ever will be hostile to this country. He will never forgive his defeat at Acre, and the loss of Egypt. Such being the case, the treaty of peace should have muzzled him; it should not have had holes and flaws on every part to offer his "hostile disposition" opportunities of attacking this country; or rather we should have made the peace when he was down, and we could have bound him. If Ministers wish to divest him of his "hostile disposition," they must reduce this nation to the condition of Spain, we must be subjects, not equals; a department of one of the two great nations which compose the world, a department of "the Nation of the West."

But while we say that much of Ministers, and of the peace they have made, we do not forget the conduct of Buonaparte.—It is the more criminal in him, that he places no check on his ambition, that he keeps Europe in suspense, having only such as to watch him as fit in the British Cabinet, time, profiting, peaceable, respectable gentlemen, not likely to excite uneasiness in the most jaded politician. We have spoken of him only as supporters of the present Administration have a right to speak; were we to try him by the principles of justice, his character would be blacker than we dare paint it; his conduct would justify any means of curbing and reducing his power.

The Foreign Journals bring further details of the new plan of indemnities, and a copy of the note presented/withdrew by the Mediating powers.—France prefers eagerly the adoption of the plan; but we expect that Austria will reject it, since it gives the Grand Duke of Tuscany neither Pisa nor any of those parts of the Upper Palatinate or Suabia, for which the Emperor contends, and to occupy which Austria has sent troops. Indeed it seems to give the Grand Duke nothing more than was before assigned him. We lament that Russia should have concurred in this plan, thereby damping the hopes Europe is forming of her future conduct. By the indemnities, Oltenburg is generously given to the Elector of Hanover.

A French Messenger Lecompte, arrived on Sunday, with dispatches for M. Otto. The whole of the negotiation between the two countries passes at present through his hands. Several papers yesterday reported, that satisfactory dispatches had been received from France. They were wrong.—Nothing either decisive or satisfactory has occurred.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the Guard; but the orders to that effect were countermanded; a significant hint government entertained of a war.

BERNE, October 14.

The commission of State has published a proclamation, declaring that Switzerland is not at war with France, that it does not intend to go to war with France, and that it will do all that honor can allow to preserve the ancient relations of amity with that power.

#### NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having rendered it necessary for the subscriber to close his accounts in as short a time as practicable, he again notifies all those to whom he is indebted to bring forward their accounts properly adjusted for payment; and all persons indebted to him to make settlement on or before the first day of January next.

Those who cannot make payment by that time, it is expected will come forward and give their notes, or confess judgments, bearing interest from the date.

JOHN KELLY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25.

#### TO LET,

And entered upon the 1st of January, 1803,  
THE subscriber's Dwelling House,  
I with a kitchen, smoke house and  
garden, all in complete order; the  
situation is pleasant and healthy, & would  
answer extremely well for a Public  
House. Also, two other tenements,  
suitable for small families.

PETER CARPENTER,

Who again offers for sale his planta-  
tion in Bladen county, containing 533 acres  
of good land, situated on the river  
about 30 miles from Wilmington.

ALSO,

240 acres of land, near the Chivo-de-  
Frize, joining Mr. James Larkins's  
land, in New-Hanover county.

200 acres of back land, joining James  
Foy, Esq. in laid county.

300 acres of land below the Sugar  
Loaf, in said county, running from the  
River to the Sea.

200 acres of back land in Brunswick  
county.

December 23.

RUN away from the subscriber the first day of January last, a negro fellow by the name of JACOB, called by some BELL. I bought said fellow from Mr. William Hobbs, of Sampson county, which place said Jacob was seen a few days ago. It is needless to offer a description, as he is well known in that county, and has a wife belonging to Michael Sampson, Esq. and is harboured by her much against the will of Mr. Sampson, to my knowledge.

I will give a reward of twenty dollars for the delivery of Jacob to me in Wil-  
mington, and all reasonable expences paid by

JOHN BLANKS.

#### United States of America, Cape-Fear District.

District Court,

Dec. term, 1802.

UPON the petition of JOHN BARCLAY, of the Town of Wilmington, Bankrupt, praying that he might receive a certificate of discharge—Ordered, that unless the creditors of said John Barclay, or some of them, flew to the Judge of said Court, on the 8th day of January next, sufficient cause to the contrary—that a certificate of discharge will then be granted to said Bankrupt, pursuant to an act of Congress, in that case made and provided.

Tell,

CARLETON WALKER, Ck.

December 16.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 13

#### THIS DAY

At 12 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to each House by MR. LEWIS, Secretary to the President.

#### MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, our burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow-citizens are the circumstances under which we meet, and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of providence result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unopposed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. From existing amities and spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculation of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will make inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you a act of the British parliament anticipates this subject, so far as to authorise a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties, permitted under the treaty of 1794. It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations. Whether this would produce due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very soul of our navigation, is the defect or evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of these discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, have save them to their country, have found necessary in some cases, to return them to the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place during the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of legislation connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up with some other of the Barbary powers. Reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbor of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of the coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved; and to one of these American vessel unfortunately fell a prey.—The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Bashaw, whom, on the faith of that, some of the captive subjects had been restored.

The CONVENTION with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature and a re-purchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a part of the Tallahassee county. In this purchase has also been comprehended a part of the lands within the fork of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers. The particulars of the contract will be laid before congress as soon as they shall be in a fit for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbors I have proceeded in the work of settling with them, and marking the boundaries between us. That with the Choctaw na-