WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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"Blessed are the peace makers."

IT has often been asserted that there is a British party in this country; and from what appears, we may safely conclude that it is composed of those who pre-eminently stile themselves federalists. The present controversey, in Europe, proves the assertion, for if ever this party could promote the designs of Britain, it was by commencing war on the subject of New-Orleans. This question was before Congress previous to the declaration of war by England. Hostilities were urged by certain men in the Senate during the negociation between lord Whitworth and Mr. Talleyrand, and provided we had adopted the measures of the war party in Congress, the controversey now in Europe would have placed the United States, as the aggressors. While the sword was sheathed in that country, if we had unsheathed it in this, the whole blame would have been laid to us.

This subject requires a minute investigation, and brings into view considerations highly important; while the negociation was doubtful, between France and England, had we interrupted the progress of their respective preliminaries by actual war, both countries would have considered us as the primogenitors of an interruption of that general tranquility which they were amicably attempting to adjust. Britain would have availed herself of our congressional speeches, and appealed to the people of England, as to the propriety of renewing hostilities, *in alliance with the United States.* This would be a pleasing circumstance, as no other power was foolish enough to join them. The temper of a powerful party in Britain, was disposed for war with France, and by their manifesto it appears, they exhausted every plausible plea for its renewal; but if they had obtained the additional document of our hostile attack on New-Orleans, it would have sanctioned the propriety of, and probably have reconciled the nation to a warlike decision.

While Jonathan Mason was clamorous for war, on the prospect that the British navy would be sent to our relief—while Morris, Ross, and others were holding up the necessity of an immediate alliance with that nation, can we suppose that the ministry would have been delinquent in not making the best use of their power of their ludicrous observations? Would they not have thrown the whole blame of a renewal of hostilities on the United States? at the same time, would they not have represented the policy of disaffecting America, towards France, by stepping forward to their assistance? would they not have told the people of England, now was the time to renew our ancient friendship, and that this was the crisis to obliterate every attachment to France, on the score of helping us to independence? These considerations would have given a popular sentiment in England, and the war would have commenced on the *invidious ground*, that it did not respect *Britain* but as ultimately connected with the happiness and prosperity of the United States.

If this party had succeeded, God knows what would have been the event! Instead of a neutral nation we must have been the alpha and omega of the controversy; every movement of the British nation would have been directed to us; they would have had the subtlety to represent themselves as champions in *our behalf*; that all *their exertions* were solely for *our benefit*; that every ship fitted out, was exclusive for our protection; that all *their victories*, were acquisitions to *our* sovereignty and independence, and *consequently*, that all the *expences* attending their army and navy were chargeable to our account. Thus the British would be fighting *their battles* at *our expence*, and if they finally succeeded, we must lay at their mercy; for if it was "*impossible*" *for us* (as *Jonathan Mason* said) to contend against France without the English navy, it would be equally "impossible" *for us*, after they had suppressed France, to oppose whatever impositions they might see fit to lay upon us. What a derogatory state we should then be in! besides, would they not have a fair claim upon us? If we had gone to war with France, on the idea that England would help us, and had absolutely declared, that we could not obtain our rights without the assistance of their ships, how could we refuse paying all their demands in case they came forward agreeably to our request? Would not the British ministry predicate a manly claim on *Jonathan Mason's* boyish acknowledgement? How could we hesitate in voting "millions for defence," though we had said we could not give "a penny for tribute?" The speeches of these senators would have been like notes of hand, going upon interest, and if they favoured us with three days grace, it would be considered as a charitable act, not contemplated at the time they granted their favours. The British ministry at Washington would have plied Congress with representations of their friendship and cordiality, and if the money was not immediately voted, remonstrances would have followed, and the commerce of the country threatened with capture to secure indemnification. In this predicament what could we say, or what could we do? On one side, the declaration of Morris, Ross, and Jonathan Mason would stare us in the face, and the services attempted to be performed, would plead strongly for adequate compensation. Mason, &c. might whine and cry, at the enormity of the debt contracted. He might say, he was only in sport, or arguing on speculation; that he had been so long in the habit of speculating projects, that he did not suppose every minutia would be exacted; that he considered it only on the small scale of fencing in a lot at West Boston, and was willing to hazard the claim of its right owner. But the English minister with his fleet on our coast, would consider such canting as ridiculous, and soon stop our prevarication by bringing his ships up in hostile array for a catagorical answer. He would advert to former declarations, and while he held the sovereignty of the ocean, he would consider himself pledged to his nation, for prompt and adequate indemnity.—How foolish *Jonathan* would then

Alas! *Jonathan*, this is but a faint description of your folly and indiscretion. I have hitherto considered the British as victorious, but admit they were not; suppose in the present controversy, that England should be obliged to make a more degrading peace than their last; in this case if your propositions had been adopted, the United States must have fallen a sacrifice. To save their own honour, England would endeavour to make a good bargain to themselves by throwing us into the scale of the conqueror. The British ministry would probably have told Bonaparte, that we had enticed them into a renewal of the war, and all the bloodshed, and all the expences arising to both countries were the result of our imprudence. That while lord Whitworth and Mr. Talleyrand were on the point of settling the differences, the hostile attack by the Americans on New-Orleans threw every amicable adjustment "into the wind." That the alliance of the United States with England was an *unexpected consideration*, and this *alone*, was the *cause* which gave new vigor to the nation to try again *their chance* by combat.

Thus the British nation would probably have argued with France in case of vanquishment, and *we alone* must have stood as culprits waiting the decision of their verdict.

We have reason to thank God, that the President has prevented this horrid catastrophe. How ungenerous then to abuse a man who has prevented this country from falling into a pit, from whence we could not have been extricated. The men who are opposed to him must be ashamed of their conduct, and nothing more effectually shews their dishonesty, than their perseverance in calumniating him. If they are friends to their country, they would openly and candidly applaud his measures, condemn their own folly and become suppliants for public clemency.

Their obstinacy is a convincing evidence of their perfidy. It is a document which proves their adherence to Britain, even to the injury of their own country. Thank heaven the people know their real friends, and will withhold their suffrages for those who steady their welfare. The Essex Junto and their satellites will eventually sink into contempt; and whilst the curses of America are denounced against them and their adherents, the blessings of the present and future generations will embalm the memory of Jefferson, and all those who adhere to his administration.

The distresses in England shew the snare we have escaped; while our commerce is thriving by an acquisition of valuable territory, they are threatened with an invasion which depauges every commercial, agricultural and manufacturing employment; while we are following our respective occupations, they are assembling in detachments to form a column of soldiery to repel an attack from a formidable, hostile, and invincible foe. Their implements of husbandry are exchanged for weapons of war, and their utensils for manufacture rusting while they are burnishing their guns and bayonets. This situation, however, may be unavoidable and proper as it respects them, but how we should have been desirous to plunge ourselves into such a state, in the wanton manner contemplated by the federalists, cannot be accounted for, unless for the purpose of showing our attachment to Britain, at the risque of our own happiness and prosperity. The American merchant, farmer and tradesman must sanction the measures of government by maintaining peace in opposition to those who urged war, as no one interest in the community could have been served during the controversy, but "insatiable land jobbers, desperate speculators, and unprincipled bankrupts.

Fellow Citizens,

We have as much reason to acknowledge the superintendence of heaven for the wise conduct of the President and his official associates, for the continuance of peace, as the British have to implore the favour of heaven in their present difficulties, and while their clergy are praying for protection, ours ought to return thanks for preservation. In both our churches about this form of prayer, every friend to his country will say AMEN, and AMEN.

European Politics.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY

Six Hundred Millions of Pound Sterling distributed among the people of England.

AND

The opinions of the Grenville party on British finance.

From Cobbett's Register of July 30.

SINCE our last we have observed, in the public papers, some very malignant insinuations respecting the opinion which we entertain relative to the Funds. A gentleman who was present when the subscription which is now going on, was opened at Lloyd's Coffee House, let fall some expressions which were construed to mean that he thought a national bankruptcy an event which might probably be at no very great distance. These expressions were said to have brought on him the fearful reprehension of certain wholesale dealers in the loans. He explained through the columns of a London newspaper called the Morning Post, the editor of which professed to experience peculiar pleasure at this trait of contrition, because.....because, forsooth, *a treasury publication* was making an attempt *to destroy public credit.*

Nothing but conviction of our error will make us retract one word of what we had said on the subject, notwithstanding the base misrepresentations of the newspapers, and the clamour of stock-jobbers, be they who they may. We deny the charge of wishing to destroy the credit of the country; we wish on the contrary to see that credit renovated. Besides if our opinions are good for nothing, they will have no weight. This is a point on which we stand quite alone: we have yet heard of no one, friend or foe, except Mr. Stock, who does not differ from us as to the necessity of a National Sponge: well then, what we say can do no harm; and we are utterly astonished, that the puissant Morning Post, whose proprietor is continually making such a swagger about its extensive circulation, should think our unbiased notions an object worthy of its censure. The fact is, however, that though no one will, even in private conversation, back our opinion, every one capable of calculation must be aware that this opinion is well founded, and however the interests of many may be injured thereby, against the inevitable event all soon oblige them to confess, that, if the independence of the country depends upon the existence of the funds, Englishmen are doomed to be slaves.

We look forward to the moment, when our country shall be relieved from the insupportable burden, which now weighs it down to the earth; we anticipate with joy the sight of that majesty with which she will then tower over her malignant enemy. We do not say, we have never said, that the present struggle cannot be successfully terminated without an annihilation of the national debt; but we do say that it cannot so soon be terminated, that it cannot be terminated so well, and that if the debt continue, it is very probable, that at least, we shall conclude another disgraceful and short lived peace. The course which the funds are taking, does by no means favour the opinions of our adversaries. The Omnium is down at 11 per cent. below par. We told Mr. Addington, that the men who should lend him money, would deserve to die in a work house. We then put the case of this loan's falling to 20 per cent. below par, and we started the supposition of its never being paid in at all. Six millions is indeed a mere trifle compared to loans that have been paid in; but trifling as it is, we should not be at all surprised if it were never to be completed; and what is more, we should not be at all sorry for it. Do we wish to see the ruin of our country? The man who prefers such a charge against us is a base miscreant. We wish to see our country great and happy; we wish to see the people confide in their own strength and valour, and not in those aerial guardians "capital credit and confidence;" we do not like an independence which depends on any things, and we have a particular aversion to a national independence which depends upon the existence of certain little bits of paper, that the said bits of paper should be kept under the care, and should even be honoured with the signature of Mr. Addington himself!

Contempt and ridicule light upon the man who prides himself on being one of this tribe! It was this tribe that supported the Richmond Park Minister in making the peace of Amiens, in bartering away the honour of the flag, in yielding Napper Tandy to the French; in all those stipulations and those measures, by which the nation was plunged into disgrace and infamy, and this tribe, this worst of all the gangs of Jews, this tribe of Judas Iscariot, ought to suffer. We runs again observe that the French funds continue to rise, yours continue to fall! If therefore it be a "war of finance," as lord Auckland used to call the last war, what a deplorable prospect have we before us! After the conclusion of the peace, the French funds rose to 85, and the English to 78. The French are now at 57, 10c. and the English at 51; so that since the peace of Amiens, the French funds have, upon the whole, fallen more at all, while the English have fallen 27 per centum! This is lord Hawkesbury's "capital credit and confidence!" Not it is, thank God, no war of finance; it is a war of naval and military efforts, a war of blows, in which war, if we set our money at defiance, we shall come off victorious; but in which if we are still fools enough to hanker after the conservation of our wealth, or, to speak more correctly, the conservation of that wealth in the hands of two or three hundred blaspheming Jews, we shall certainly fall.

FEDERAL TRICK—exposed.

"MATT. LYON has returned, and it is conjectured he will be sent to Congress, to represent the first district of Kentuckey. The paper does not state whether he brought back McDougle's wife, or whether he returned without her." (Vir. Telegraph.

Remarks on the above.

The advertisement announcing the elopement of Col. Matthew Lyon with McDougle's wife, was a GROSS FALSEHOOD, inserted at the request of an envenomed Federalist, who was willing to give a faction at the expence of honor and truth. The Lie was adapted to the depraved palates of Federal editors, and has adorned a column in almost every paper of that description on the continent. Although a respectable gentleman from Kentucky gave a correct statement of the transaction in the first newspapers—Although the letter of the paper in which the paragraph originally appeared, has been long convinced that the inferences warranted by McDougle's advertisement, did the grossest injustice to the character of Col. Lyon. Although every man, woman, and child in Kentuckey, capable of forming an opinion on the subject, is well satisfied that the conduct of Col. Lyon, in the instance alluded to, was irreprehensible; yet the slander is too precious to be lost, and continues to furnish matter of calumny to every federal editor, whose imagination is too sterile to invent a new falsehood. In this country, where the truth is known, the retailers of these gross and illiberal calumnies are viewed in their proper colours. Miserable indeed must be the principles of the party who build their popularity upon the fabrication of falsehood, and the dissemination of vulgar invectives.

Kentuckey Gazette.

AMERICA RUINED BY THE DEMOCRATS!!!

To the Editor of the Mississippi Herald.

Mr. MARSCHALL,

My last piece in your paper has been so much thought of by a discerning public, that I have been quite impatient ever since to write to you again. The love of fame comes as natural to me as if I had been a statesman all my life. I wanted very much to say something about the cession of Louisiana, and I turned the matter over in my mind, this way, and that way, and every way,—but could make nothing of it. At one time I damned the whole as a vile democratic lie, and said that the truth was not in it; and would be the ruin of us. View it one way—the thing was impossible; view it another—it could not be otherwise than fact. Now, it was probably the result of deep and and horrid design. And again it was all accident; and no body could claim the merit of it. 'Twas a puzzling subject, I assure you, Mr. Printer.—I could determine on nothing, except at all events, to write against it. But unluckily, I had not received a single New-York Herald to guide me the proper cue. And as I could not make head or tail of the matter myself, a fear of making some mistake kept me silent. At length, however, that invaluable, candid and impartial paper, the New-York Herald of the 5th ult. has enabled me to maintain an independent opinion of my own in the business. And I no longer hesitate to declare that Louisiana and New-Orleans are not worth one two penny place to the United States! and that the spiritless acquisition of those pitiful places will prove, in the end, a most calamitous event to America.—Nay, I go farther, and aver, that should any benefits arise from that acquisition, we owe them not to Mr. Jefferson, but (as atheists account for the creation) to *chance medley*; and that the present administration, though entitled to no credit should the event be fortunate (as it was none of their design) are nevertheless responsible for all the injury that may ensue, should the event prove as disastrous as I and all my brother *feds* most sincerely hope it will.

Pray what is this New-Orleans which the democrats make such a fuss about? A little paltry island, with a town upon it; nothing but a downright swamp; where, but for the *levees*, the inhabitants, poor devils, would be up to their necks in water half the year—a place absolutely fit for nothing but to raise frogs in. It contains some huts and a few hundred inhabitants—all French and Spaniards—not one respectable American in the place. Indeed I doubt, if there be any Americans there at all—for I never was there—and the New-York Herald is of my opinion—or I of their's which is the same thing. If indeed government had done what I wanted, and taken the place by force of arms, if it had cost us a year, to the tune of sixty or eighty millions and some thousand of lives—the place might have been made of some consequence. "Every thing" says the proverb, "is worth what it fetches." What has cost little or nothing, therefore is worth little or nothing. Don't tell me that the batteries of New-Orleans command the trade of the Mississippi. I know better. You might as well call Gibraltar a key to the Mediterranean.

Then there is Louisiana—a mighty matter, an absolute barren that nobody knows of. Oh!—Then how is all this vast tract of country to be settled? In all probability by imported