From a Paris Papar, TELED ADDRESS. TO THE BRITISH NATION

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Talem Register

A Pamphlet has lately appeared fro one of your presses, said to be written unr the sanction of your Ministry, and whichfrom the notice taken of it in the journals soted to your Administration, must at list be countenanced by them. Far he it fin me to impute to a whole Nation, the infamyhich attaches to the Author and supporter f this work. Mankind are seldom corrupt d profligate in great masses. A waywarshortsighted, perfidious policy may disgra a Cabinet composed of a few individuals.nt rare indeed are the examples of whole ations giving way to the debasing influencof selfish dishonourable, and disgraceful raives.

The history of the political relative of all Nations had taught us, that interest considerations too often entered into theiscussions of Cabinets, and decided the fatof Empires. Still there had been always eserved some regard for those moral princips which ought to form the basis of the interarse of Nations-and amidst all the struggl of ambition or avarice, every Sovereign h hitherto endeavoured to cloak his desigs under the specious appearance of justice Hence modern history scarcely furnishes an example of a war, which has not led preceded by manifestoes, in which hejustice of the war on the part of the assain has been attempted to be supported. Ity's reserved for your Ministry in the beginning of the 19th Century to offer the firs example of a shameless avowal of a context for jus-tice, and of a determination to gulate its conduct not by a regard either o its own rights or the rights of Neutral stions, but by the simple measure of its supsed, its imaginary, and I believe it will pro, its fallacious interests.

The most bitter aspersions your enemies have been mild, compare to the infamous confessions of your friets. No Nation had conceived against 'you Ministry opinions so unfavourable. Note had ascribed to them, sentiments so perincipled as this Ministerial Agent has data to avow.

Leaving as antenable groun the question of right, knowing, as he wellid, that Neutrais had already submitted to pore than he could maintain on this point, i enters into a cool and infamous calculation of interest. and treats of the rights and rivileges of Neutrals and independent Nions, as he would of a speculation in Sug or Coffeeas a mere question of expedicy, in which the amount to be gained w to be coolly. weighed against the quantity be hazarded or lost. It is upon this ound of expediency alone, that one can meethis atrocious, enemy, because he has not igned to give us a single argument to pre that Great-Britain had a right to extender principles against the Neutral traffic. Setting out therefore upon the basis, the it is a mere question of plunder and pre which your Government is now agitativ you will still auffer me to throw a fewless into the scale, to show that plundemay be in one side of the balance, and re profit in the other, The only argument of y moment ad-vanced to show that it is the terest of Great-Britma to shake off the stkles of justice, public faith and morality, isnat the Neutrals (that is, the Americans; they alone are intended) bring the product their enemy's Colonies to market so mh chesper, that they undersell the West-lia merchants of Great-Britain, and thus ro the Planters in their Caribee Islands. 'us then, it is to preserve the Caribee Islis from destruction, that Great-Britain wild force America into a war. And have our Ministry so soon forgotten, the distry which prevailed in the Caribge Islands & year, when the American trade was on for one moment suspended? 1- it possible supply your Isl-ands with the increaseries flife, without the aid of the United State. There is not an Island in the West-Indi but deprecates the idea of a war with the nited States. But a war with the United ates will not be the consequence, you say, at you found your-selves on the extended a defenceiess nature of their commerce—on theintestine divisions— and on the state of theirevenue (1). As to the first, let me assuryou, that you know little of the American haracter, and very little of their temper wards Great-Britain, if you suppose the prerty they have at sea exposed to your rapity will deter them from asserting their rists. They know well that before your cruises can get advices of the war, a large pt of their vessels will be at home, and you fill find from this moment they will be stremely careful how they begin new enterizes. But the People of America kad too, that they have offensive as well as densive means, and the experience of an eigt years war with you has taught them, ut in a contest of mere plunder if you chusep resort to it, they have the advantage of you with all your 700 ships when the set of 1775, poor, miser-HERE AND AND ADDRESS TO BE

they could strike a deep block your commerce, could supply themselv with all the articles of foreign produce archeaper rate than you had them yourselveshat could they now do, with an increased pital 5 times greater than at that period, h 80,000 seamen, with a small but except marine, and with the capacity to equip ships of the line in one year for the delte of their sea coast. Recollect that the lerican coast is not the coast of blockad (2), that for 6 months it is not possible teatch their harbours, and that during that find their hardy seamen, accustomed to the dangers, would seek their entry to their ps. Let it be re-collected too that your Calian possessions which produce you more an 1 million per annum, would not again in vain attacked by them. Seven millis of people rich, provided with every artimecessary to war, united under one Governent, are not to be compared with one 1.5 000 poor colonists, divided between loyaltynd liberty, and totally approvided with thinplements of war.

ATT DE PUBLISHED (WEEKLY N. ALLMAND HALL.

Massachusetts alon an bring into the field in three days 36,0 disciplined Militia, armed and equipped, d capable of doing service not like the Volteers of St. James's, but bardy Yeomin; customed to labour and hardships, such en as the Duke of Northumberland sawt Bunkershill, and such heroes as surrouted Burgoyne at Saratoga. New-Engla counts at present 100,000 men actuallycaring arms.

But we are said to divided !- We are so, as to internal politics but as to resistance to foreign insults we he but one sentiment .--Mr. Jefferson bearshe national sword, and if it be once drawin defence of our commercial rights, highternal political enemies will be the support him .--Besides, a man we should notice our internal divisions an obstacle to a contest with Great-Britail knows nothing of your internal politics. [He should know, that the majority why support Mr. Jefferson have always be violently anti-Britannic. It is the party opsed to Mr. Jefferson who are the most largy concerned in trade, who will be the mosuffected by these measures, who have alrea licalled loudly upon the Gavernment to reless their injuries, and who are ready to stat their lives and fortunes in support of theinational rights.

We are then nited on this question, and Great-Britain dl soon see, that a Nation who as feeble Colors dared (alone for 3 years) to brave her poers, will not long be itate to avenge their ijured rights against a Government, who indefence of every sacred principle, should penly attack them. But it is self we have not much revenue.—

says your ministerial writer .- Have you so soon forgotten the origin of her last war with you ? 'It was not to vindicate wrongs and injuries which she had received-it war sintply to ward off those with which she was threatened .- It was not to get rid of obnoxious taxes, which you had already repealed, but to oblige you to renounce for ever your claim to impose them.-If then 1,500,000 poor, divided colonists, with unexampled courage braved alone for some years your rage, for the sake of maintaining an abstract principle of right, when the remaining sentiments of loyalty and dread of your power were in the scale against them, what will 7,000,000 of free citizens, inflamed by the most atrocious violations of their national rights, decide ? Will they tamely submit without a struggle to laws as humiliating as, if vanquished, the conquerer could impose !

9 Serter des mornings

TUESDAY, JULY 22, :806.

[IMINGTON GAZETT]

At the commencement of the American war; we fought you alone, single-handed, when youhad no other enemy to contend with ; and it was not until after we had vanquished and captured one of your armics that France even promised us succour. Yet it is pretended, that at a moment when every maritime Nation of Europe is against you, we dure not enter the field with you. No! People of Great-Britain; your ministry themselves do not believe this Nonsence. They know war will be the inevitable consequence of the proposed measures. It is only to allay the fears of your manufacturers, and your merchants interested in the American commerce, that these protensions of our timidity and submisston are held up.

The real question then, is reduced to this, is a wat the United States preferable to an honest flicy? to an indefgence to this Neutral N ion, to exercise its lawful rights, the rights which God and Nature have assured to all Nations? What benefit could G. Britsin derive from a war which will balance the eternal infamy attached to its injustice.?

America is not the country most coopenial to British laurels. The climate is too warm, and however verdant they may be at the moment of transplantation, they aiways fade.— Scarcely an heroe in your armies, who gathered laurels in your plains or on our mountains, who did not see them wither at Saratoga, or within the walls of Yorktown.

It is to be presumed therefore we shall hear no more of landed expeditions.

I much doubt whether your maritime ad-

creased risques, enhances the price of your manufactures, and offers a premium to domentic industry. In the late war, British Goods in America sold at three for one upon the cost; and are you foolish enough to beheve that we cannot manufacture at a cheaper rate than that?

[No. 498.

We have now three times the number of inhabitants and five times the capital we had in that war; and how can these objects be more profitably employed than in manufacturing wooleh cloths, when yours will cost us three hundred per cent above the manufacturing price?

Besides, do you reckon for nothing the supplies we can draw from Europe? France now furnishes as many articles, and among other not a few woolen cloths. Germany supp was with many linen goods—and Italy wit liks. The commerce of these Countries we. 'flourish by the increased demand which we should make upon them, and, I repeat it, it is not in the power of Great-Britain, though her ships cover the Ocean, to prevent the enterprising sailors of America from navigating the Atlantic.

If immense fleets have been able to clude the vigilance of your squadrons, and traverse the Ocean for months without encountering your fleets, how easy is it for single, detached, fast-sailing vessels to carry on a sure and profitable commerce? Recollect once for all, that America lies on the only road to the Antilles and Caribbees, and that your commerce is a thousand times more exposed to her strokes than hers is to yours.

But this ministerial writer has the effrontery to say, that America would have too much honor to confiscate the British property, existing in private credits and public contracts.

What ! a Nation sets up the claims of honor who avowedly makes war on a calculation of profit. Who, acknowledging implicitly that she has no cause even of discontent with the other Nation, avows that she must fight her, because it is more for her pecuniary interest than to be at peace. Can such a Nation pretend to claim protection from the honor, the sense of justice of the other? Away with such ridiculous appeals to principles which you have been the first to despise. America, jealous of her good faith, would have been the fast to enter into so shameful a contest ? but she will also be the first to follow an example which your perfidy will have

To be sure we are not so burdened and crushed withtaxes as the people of Great-Britain ; bun Nation is not rich in proportion to her ryenues, but in proportion to her capacity to disc them. Let us examine our comparative strength. First, Great-Britain has 14,000000 of subjects. We have 7.000,000 & citizens. Her national debt is 2,200,000,00 of Dollars, oursis 80,000,000, or in other words hers is 14 times greater than ours in presertion to numbers. Her exports are about couble the amount of ours, though ours are asgreat as hers were at the beginning of our war with her. We have more than half the number of tons of shipping that she has and more than half the number of scamen. Our ordinary revenue is about 10,-000,000 and her ordinary revenue is but about 70,000,600 do. In other words aeither her revenue-exports, shipping nor any thing else is in as great a ratio to her debt as ours is to our debr. We are therefore richer. We have no direct tax nor any excise of any nature soever. Let us tax ourselves (and we should do it cheerfully, to preserve our rights) as much as the British tax themselves, and we can support a war against her for half a century. We can take Canada, Nova Scotia and starve her West-India Islands.

AN AMERICAN.

(1) The English Government has in the same manner, ever calculated upon reducing France by means of her intestine divisions and the exhaustion of her revenue. In March 1795, LORD AUCKLAND declared in the House of Lords, that the Committee of Public Safety in France had expended more in two months than the whole amount of the NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND ! From this his Lordship boldly concluded, that it was utterly impossible for France to hold out but a single year longer against the powerful arms (that is, the Long Purse) of England. In the same spirit of conquering the world by calculatian, SIR. FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS has published for these ten years past, under the sanction of the British Government ten successive Pamphlets to prove arithmetically, that France must perish the year after-by her Finances. (The Argus.)

(2) We apprehend the Author may be mistaken here: the American coast may be easily blockaded as any other, by a Proclamation. (Idem.)

POURTE ADDRESS

" America will not go to war with us"

vantages, for which alone you undertake the war will be much greater. It is a fact, perhips not generally known to you, that the State of Massachusetts alone took i 100 of your ships during the colonial war.

Massachusetts then possessed but 300,000 inhabitants and about 100,000 tons of shipping. She now possesses 500,000 inhabitants, and 350,000 tons of shipping.

The United States could then equip, during the whole war, but three or four frightes. Their present establishment consists of ten stout frigates, and they have the means of equipping and manning in 4 months 50 more, il exigencies should require it.

The plan of blockading 1600 miles of sea coast by frigates, would become impossible, and the American commerce would still rival yours notwithstanding your hostility.

But the loss sustained by your Manufacturers enters for nothing with you in your estimate of the consequences. What ! then if all the ports of Europe and America are shut to you, your productions will still find their way without injury toyou, into every country of the Globe! Admitting for a moment this absurd doctrine, do you count for nothing, the shock which will be given to your manufacturing towns by the first effects of the stoppage ? Do you estimate as of no moment the bankruptcies of Capitalists, and the groans of the poor, deprived of their daily bread ?-Do you consider as of little importance the suspension of all remittances from the United States ? Will 50,000,000 of dollars auddenly withdrawn from the usual supplies of your manufacturing shops produce no sensation? If the Americans have not patriotism enough to forego wholly the use of your manufactures, which, I insist, are not necessary to them, it is to be hoped they have sufficient to suspend importations, till the existing two years stock which they always keep, be consumed.

But you miscalculate grossly the spirit of the American People in supposing they cannot forego the luxuries you send them .---There is not one article which America imports from you which she cannot manufacture .--Nay, there is not one which she does not, or has not at some period or other, manufactured. The two great staple articles necessary in America are woollen and cotton goods .---Possessing these, she can forego all others. America can raise wool enough for her own consumption any year she pleases. And you know, that her cotton has become a drug in your market. She has already established woolen and cotton manufactories, and she is in possession o. all your mechanism necessary to render them profitable.

All your reasoning in favour of your manufactures, is predicated upon the idea that you can undersell other Nations, and therefore that they will buy of you—but you forget, that a war, forcing a circuitous trade, and in"

rendered necessary to her safety.

To all your future losses in trade-to the loss of your national character, you must therefore add the total loss of 30,000,000 of dollars due from citizens of the United States, and 45,000,000 due from the Government of the U. States to your subjects.

The appeal is now about to be made to Europe, to the world. If by a timely dismissal of those who have given these pernicious counsels, you prove that you are not the partakers in their unjustifiable and perfidious views, it is possible that you may preserve your station in the opinion of other Nations—but if, setting at defiance every principle hitherto held sacred, if avowing that you know no other rule but your interest—no other law but your power, you make a w nton nttack on the commerce of the United States, you will soon learn that what I have predicted is more than mere prophecy.

You will reap in the distress of your manufactures, the ruin of your commerce, and in the execration of both hemespheres the rewards which such unprincipled conduct will in such a case most richly merit.

AN AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Messre. Long & Turner-The enterprise of Gen. Miranda in my ship Leander, having excited considerable interest and attention in the public mind, which has for some time past heen deceived by various ridiculous and unfounded rumours, I think it proper to give publicity to the following extract of a letter I have just received from a gentleman of respectability on board the Leander, the correctness of which may be relied on.

Your very humble servant,

SAMUEL G. OGDEN. Extract of a letter dated Grenada, 27th May, from a gentleman on board the Leander, to Samuel G. Ogden.

" We left Jacquemel on the 27th of March, arrived at the Island of Aruba on the 9th of April, where, after taking in sufficient water. we sailed on the 15th of April, and being off the Main on the 27th near Porto Cavello, we fell in with a Spanish brig of 20 guns and a schooner of 16;" by both of which we were attacked, and had an action of half an hour, but no apparent damage done on either side. However, during the contest, we were so unfortunate as to lose two schoopers we had chartered at Jacquemel, on board of which vessels were about 60 men. This circumstance was occasioned by those schooners falling to leeward, and our not being able to seperate the brig from the sch'r, in which case we certainly should have saved our little convoy.

" However, to remedy this evil, we immediately determined to go to Trinidad, to

" The Leander's force is 17 nine pounders.