

From the English Anti-Jacobin.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

In the last address which, for the present we shall have to make to the public, we would willingly review the whole of what has been advanced by us under the different heads of our paper, and leave behind us a summary of our opinions upon the state of each subject as we found it, and as we conceive it to stand at the moment when our labours are concluded.

Upon no point, if we are to speak our sincere opinion, is the task more easily to be executed, or in a less compass, than in what relates to foreign politics.

In other times, the relations of state to each other have been matter of great study, and difficulty; have been embarrassed with a diversity of views, and a complication of interests, which it might require much experience to calculate, and much political sagacity to reconcile.

At present there is but one relation among all the States of Europe—one at least there is so paramount, as to confound and swallow up all inferior considerations. France is bent on the conquest and ruin of them all.

To repel this conquest, to ward off this ruin, various means are tried, according to the power or the prudence of the different nations. War, treaty, supplication, bribery, timid neutrality, implicit submission, an incorporation into the map of the Great Republic, are all at this moment exemplified in the conduct of the countries which surround us.

Our lot, a lot imposed upon us by necessity, but which, if it were not so imposed upon us, whoever is not blind, judiciously blind to the conduct of France towards us, and every other country, would claim by choice, is WAR.

The relation in which we may stand to the other States of Europe, or they to each other, is comparatively of little moment. They may reciprocate missions, and propose treaties,—the Ligurian Republic may make peace or war with the Cisalpine—the Cisalpine with the Roman—either of them with the King of Sardinia, with Tuscany, or with Naples, and the greater powers may mediate or embroil the quarrel, may offer their protection, and talk of their dignity; but the question does not lie there—France has the power and the will to controul, to oppress them altogether; to approve or annul their internal regulations, as well as their stipulations with each other; and while she has that power, whether it be by strength in herself, or by the sufferance of others; whether she may chuse to vex or harass them in mass, or by retail; to keep peace between them, or to set them at variance; to work their revolutions by her own arms or to delegate that sacred office to their neighbours; or, finally, to insist upon their performing it each for themselves—the result to us is the same. The people of Europe are equally enslaved; it matters not whether they are manacled separately, or bowed to the links of a long chain, which connects or coerces them in a fellowship of misery.

Mortalia corda

Per gentes humilis straxit pavor.

To us, the relation of these unhappy Powers, however they may be visibly and professedly attached, or separated by treaty, or habit, or connexion—to us their relation is either that of friends forced into a foreign army to fight against us, or placed, handcuffed, on the deck of a line of battle ship to receive our fire; or it is that of a captive languishing in a dungeon against which we are making an attack, and who does not dare to acknowledge his friend, till he can hail him as his deliverer.

The contest between Great Britain and France, then, is not for the existence of the former only, but for the freedom of the world. To look to partial interests, to talk of partial successes, as bearing upon the main object and general issue of the war, is to take a narrow and pitiful view of the most momentous and most tremendous sub-

ject that ever was brought under the consideration of mankind.

In Great Britain, insensible of what she owes to herself and to the world, shines (for she cannot fall), in the contest—she throws away not herself, but the peace and happiness of nations. If she maintains herself stoutly; to speculate on the mode, the time, the means by which success adequate to the immensity of the object at stake is to be attained, were indeed presumptuous—but we risk, without apprehension of being thought language in our hopes and expectations, or of being contradicted by the event, the sentiment of the great orator of ancient times—"It is not, it cannot be possible, that an empire founded on injustice, on rapacity, on perfidy, on the contempt and disregard of every thing sacred towards God, or among men—it is not possible that such an empire should endure."

TRENTON, October 30.

This day at twelve o'clock, the Corporation of this City, in a body, waited on the Honourable Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esq. late one of our Envoys to the French Republic, and presented him with the following Address, to which he returned the annexed Answer.

ADDRESS

To the Hon. Charles C. Pinckney.

SIR,

THE Corporation of the city of Trenton, after expressing their sensibility of the toils you have undergone, and the anxiety you have suffered, beg leave to congratulate you on your safe return to the bosom of your native country, and the arms of your friends.

While we regret that the objects of your mission remain yet unaccomplished, we assure you, that our confidence—that the confidence of your country, in your abilities and integrity is not thereby impaired.—What man could do, we believe you have done.

When we say, we regret that the objects of your mission remain yet unaccomplished, we believe we express the sentiment of every American. Peace with France—Peace with the whole World; as it must be the interest, so it is the united wish both of Government and people;—but War, with all its concomitant horrors, rather than a Tributary, rather than a dishonourable Peace, is a sentiment you will hear echoed and re-echoed from every quarter of the continent.

The genuine spirit of American Patriotism, which shone so conspicuously during the most gloomy periods of our Revolutionary war, is now exhibited with an ardour not less generous in the sentiments of Independence, and indignant refusal to submit ourselves as tributaries to a foreign nation, which universally pervades the minds of our citizens.

The inhabitants of America view the treatment which you have received, since you engaged in the important mission from which you are now returning in its proper light; they view it as a designed insult to our Government. The wishes of the United States, expressed in your instructions, are sincere, wise, and just; but there is one testimonial of moderation and forbearance so striking, that, while it meets our fullest approbation, unequivocally evinces the sincere desire of the American Government to avert the horrors of war—reparation, for the depredations unjustly committed on our Commerce by French cruisers, was a primary object to be attained by Negotiation;—yet, so detestable was our Government of Peace and Harmony with the French Republic, that reparation or restitution was not made the ultimatum of a treaty. It would afford unfeigned pleasure for the Americans to know, that France was equally sincere in her wishes for Peace—True it is that the Minister of Foreign Relations avows this desire—True it is, that he charges the failure of the negotiation to our Envoys—But actions and not words are the criterion of sincerity. Could France be

sincere in her language of Peace, when our Commissioners were refused even to be acknowledged? Could France sincerely desire honourable Peace, when a Tribute was demanded as the price of an Audience?—Can the declaration of Peace be accredited, while the same moment exhibits new proofs of depredation on our commerce? The fallacy of such pretensions is too glaring, the absurdity too preposterous.

On your return to this Country, it must give you pleasure to know, that the people of the United States, so far as respects the Government and Constitution, are united and happy. It is true, that the counsels of Europe have created some diversity of sentiment on subjects of secondary policy; but the Love of Country, of Constitution and Government, is yet pure and uncontaminated. This Constitution and Government are the free choice of a free people, and to preserve it pure and independent, is the united voice of America.

Rest assured, Sir, that your Country is not ungrateful for your services—Long may you enjoy the pleasing emotions that must result from the voluntary approbation of a free people.

By order of Common Council.

JAMES EWING, MAYOR.

ANSWER.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation of Trenton.

It is, in an high degree, grateful to me to receive the congratulation of the Corporation of Trenton, on my return to the bosom of my Country and to the arms of my friends.

The anxieties and humiliations with which I was overwhelmed whilst engaged in my foreign mission, have produced at least, the effect of rendering me more sensible to the delight of once more revisiting the shores, which are habitations of a free and enlightened people.

The sentiments which you are pleased to express in relation to peace; and the effusions of virtuous minds. Peace should be dear to all nations—But there exists a price at which it may be too highly rated. It is with pleasure I observe, that you are impressed with the justness of this observation, which the history of the present day has served more strongly than ever to illustrate.

You remark with propriety, that the Government of the United States, in the instructions which it gave to its Envoys, was in an eminent degree mindful of what was due to the pacific habits of our Citizens. It did not rest the ultimatum of a treaty on a compliance with the simplest rules of justice. The Envoys of the United States have proved, by the forbearance of their conduct, how much they were impressed with the views of their Government. They receive with humility and patience the insults which were offered, through their persons, to the people whom they were deputed to represent; but humility and patience claim no merit in the eyes of the Nation to whom they were dispatched. Force and hostility are the only titles which it is accustomed to respect, and the only titles by which we must presume to preserve our safety and our honour.—If we would have Peace with France, it must be obtained, not by Negotiation, but by the Sword.—We must convince her, that we are untied and determined at every hazard to maintain our Independence.—To produce this conviction, declarations and words will not be sufficient—we must prove it by action.

At this important crisis, it is incumbent on us, plainly to declare our sentiments. For my own part, I believe that the French Directory are not sincere in the pacific declarations made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Gerry. I have never deceived my Countrymen, and I never will. If you would secure the Independence of America free from the ambition and intrigues of France, I am convinced we must fight for its preservation. Universal opinion is no less, at present, the invariable object of the French

Government, than it was the system by which were directed the councils of Lewis the XIVth. It will depend alone upon ourselves, that we should be exempted from the list of States, who have been, and shall be, the victims to her voracious ambition.

Should the spirit which I now behold roused in my fellow citizens, if it continue to animate their councils and their actions, I shall need no other proof that America is not doomed to fall beneath the attack of her aspiring foe—CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

SALE M, October 19.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Williams, Esq. Consul and agent for the United States, dated

London, July 25, '98.

"The late awards of 30,000 sterling made by the Commissioners, were paid on the 16th inst. and I expect to receive this or next week, for awards in cases of costs and damages, about 24,000. Eighty seven cases have been decided this year; about 30 more will be, in the course of next month. Few or no more before next year."

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Those who grumble at our land tax, &c. should turn their eyes abroad and see how the Republicans under the French yoke are obliged to contribute to the necessities of the state. In the Roman Republic, the following is the rate at which people of property are to pay for the ensuing year:

Those who are possessed of a revenue of from three to six thousand crowns, one third of their income.

Those having from six to ten thousand two thirds.

And those enjoying an income of ten thousand and upwards, the whole amount for the year!

A letter from Berne, in an English paper has this observation:—"France has subdued us, but never can unite us to her interest; neither can she demand on any troops raised in this country, which she may force into the field;—for there is not a Swiss existing, who does not burn to revenge the butchering of his brethren in the gardens at Versailles."

NEW BERN, DECEMBER 1.

The general assembly of Connecticut have concurred with the Resolution of Massachusetts, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to exclude aliens born, a seat in the National Legislature.

Jonathan Brace, Esq. is elected a representative to Congress for Connecticut to supply the place of Mr. Coit, deceased, until March next.

The Commissioners for determining the true St. Croix river under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, have decided in favour of the river Scoudic, the boundary claimed by Great Britain. It appears that the evidence that this is the true St. Croix, was clear and indubitable in the view of the Commissioners, so that no room was left for a difference of opinion. The Commissioners have decided in favour of the northern branch of that river, and have left the titles to lands on both sides of the river, and under grants from Massachusetts, untouched. This decision will doubtless prove satisfactory to both nations.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEW BERN.

ENTERED.

Sch'r. Hope, Fuller, New Providence; Henrietta, Delastatus, New York; Sloop Favorite, Lavender, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

NONE.

To be sold for ready money, on Monday, the 30 day of December, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at Mr. John Devaux's store, five Bales of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Blankets, Oznaburgs and Negro Cottons, imported in the sloop Favorite, William L. Lavender master, from Baltimore, and are to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

GEORGE VULTEIUS, V. M.

December 1.

SECOND HAND

LAW BOOKS:

Cash given for them at the Printing-Office.

September 22.

CURRENTS

For sale at the store of

J. C. OSBORN, & Co.

Sept. 3.