

sources, there might be a necessity for resisting the indignity offered to us—but where there is so evident an inequality, where the one has so vast a superiority over the other, our forbearance cannot possibly be imputed to fear or meanness—She may send away Mr. Jackson, but we shall not declare war against her.—If she choose to have no farther intercourse or negotiation with us, let her act accordingly! she is at perfect liberty so to do—We can make no further offers to her; the first steps, the first proposals must now come from her—It was absurd in her to conceive herself under no obligation, upon the rejection of what she terms "inadmissible conditions," to make any in return.—We could not suffer her to maintain the state of a Judge, authorized to hear and determine between parties, and to consider herself as holding the balance of power between the two great belligerents. She conceives herself to have received an injury—and we come forward and offered reparation. If the offer be not deemed adequate to the injury sustained, it is incumbent on her to point out where it is deficient, and to declare what additional degree of concession is necessary to make up the complement of satisfaction. This she seems determined not to do, but declares her willingness to hear what we have further to offer, still reserving to herself the privilege of rejection, until we have come up to the unknown standard which she keeps concealed. There is no true dignity in this reserve, and though she may consider it a very profound policy, we are much mistaken if Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN will not convince her that it is likely to be ruinous only to herself.

January 18.

Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration, were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice price; when, in consequence of information from Gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the loss that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the orders for extending the list of articles of Export and Import appeared.

January 19.

The late ministers inform us, that they bear of its being the intention of government to send out a new minister to the United States, and that "common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, since the conduct of Mr. Jackson has been outrageous and unpardonable." What part of it they consider to be such they are not kind enough to inform us, nor do we expect they will—It is their usual practice to be very liberal in hardy assertions, and very sparing of proofs. We have already given our reasons, and we challenge them to answer them, for thinking Mr. Jackson's conduct so far from having been outrageous and unpardonable, to have been firm and praise worthy—It was outrageous in him, we suppose, to shew that Mr. Erskine did not abide by his instructions—it was outrageous in him to repel the accusations of want of faith and justice on our part. It was unpardonable in him to prove from their own declarations that they had seen Mr. Erskine's instructions, and having seen them, they knew them to be contrary to the arrangement they had concluded with him. We can easily conceive that those who appointed Mr. Erskine are not likely to be pleased with Mr. Jackson; but as we prefer a minister who abides by his instructions to one who does not—as we prefer a minister who manfully and firmly asserts the honor and dignity of his country, and who will not suffer America to think that England comes as an humble suitor at the bar of Congress requesting a hearing for the proposals she has to make, so shall we always contend that Mr. Jackson deserves the thanks and the gratitude of his country.

That a new minister will be sent to America we cannot believe. Our minister has been treated with such indignity, that we do not see how we can expose any other to a similar treatment. We repeat what we said a day or two ago—that our course is clear and straight; America is in a passion—we are not; if she chuses to act rashly, we dont. She may send away our ambassador; but we shall not therefore declare war. She may break off all intercourse with us, we shall not quarrel with her on that account; but we shall at least expect that she shall be the first to make any fresh overtures or proposals for accommodation.

The last intelligence from Spain is by no means discouraging—The Spaniards seem to feel no doubt with respect to the issue of the contest—they say that this is the first time that Bonaparte ever had to contend on their own territories with a people—that his armies have already suffered more from the undisciplined bands of patriots than they did from the professed warlike states of Austria & of Prussia—that there when the regular armies were beaten, the people shewed no disposition to rise against the invader, and that peace and submission were the early fruits of the French victories; but that in Spain defeat is no where followed by despondency, nor disaster by submission—that their troops though beaten and dispersed, reassemble and fight again with unbroken fortitude—that there is not the remotest village that has yielded to the French authority without reluctance, and thrown off the yoke the moment it had an opportunity—they know that Bonaparte is sending reinforcements into Spain, and that he is coming himself against them; but they feel no apprehension, and they hope to tire him out by a desultory mode of warfare. The armies under the Duke del Parque and Gen. Arceaga have been increased the former to 35,000 men, and the latter to 45,000.

We have some information conveyed by a vessel which left the coast of Holland on Sunday last—King Louis had not arrived, but the repeated disappointments of the inhabitants of Amsterdam do not seem to diminish their expectations of his early return. On the exchange of that city a report very generally prevailed, that Bonaparte had made an offer of marriage to the Princess Elizabeth of England, and the Dutchmen could not persuade themselves that such a proposal would be rejected by the House of Brunswick.

Congress.

SENATE.

March 8.

Mr. Bradley presented a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the U. States in the ports, harbors and waters under their jurisdiction, which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Leib submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great Britain, to demand of the British government an immediate compliance with the arrangement made by their minister, Mr. Erskine, with this government, compromising atonement for the attack upon the Chesapeake, and a relinquishment of the orders in council; and that on a failure to execute that arrangement, our minister be directed forthwith to return to the U. States.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great Britain, to demand of the British government an immediate release of all Americans impressed into the British service, and that on failure or refusal to make such release, our minister be directed forthwith to return to the U. States.

Resolved, That on failure or refusal of the government of Great Britain, after demand made by our minister, to carry into effect the arrangement of Mr. Erskine, the British minister, or on the refusal or failure to release all American citizens, impressed into the British service, the President of the United States be authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the ships and vessels belonging to the government and subjects of Great Britain.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

In the Aurora of the 21st of February, is a publication under the signature of "A Friend to Liberty," which is introduced in the following manner.—

"Mr. Duane—At the present period when we contemplate a national census to be taken shortly, it has struck me that much valuable information might be obtained by the government & nation, if a proper and judicious system of arrangements and measures were pursued in taking this census, particularly on these two points:

1. To ascertain the exact number of foreigners in the United States whether flying, straggling, or settled, their intentions to become naturalized citizens, or not, where born, and amount of property, real, personal, or mixed, &c. &c.

2. To ascertain for the purpose of equal taxation, according to the wealth, and not the noses of our citizens, value and income of property annually possessed by each and every citizen."

It has been asserted lately in the papers, and not contradicted, that we have seen, that there is a society of "United Men," in our large towns and cities, made up of foreigners, bound together by the mystical, and desperate ties, which united the Illuminated Societies in Europe.

The late extraordinary publication in the Aurora, purporting to be a series of texts of scripture, but really texts altered both in sound and sense, the initials of which form, when properly arranged, the following words—"NAPOLEON IS OUR KING"—is supposed to be put out as a sort of counteragent among these collections of Banditti.

Gen. Reu ell, and other French emissaries are flocking to our shores, in every conveyance which they can find.

Duane boldly proposes an alliance with France, and Irvine publishes a direct proposal, to change the nature of our government from an elective form, to an hereditary monarchy.

And at the close of the whole, we have the above propositions from this same Duane. And what is to be understood by them? Let it be remarked, that we hold ourselves under no obligations, to take the reasons in the publication itself as the true ones.

There are grounds to suspect that this plan is suggested, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of desperadoes scattered through our country, on whom our "King Napoleon" may rely for support, whenever he chooses to erect his standard on our shores. That the Irish, and French vagabonds, the former of whom are almost as numerous as the frogs were in Egypt, would at a moment's warning, rally under Rubell, or any other chieftain designated by Bonaparte, does not admit of a doubt. They not only are fit for treason, stratagems and spoil," but most of them are well experienced in all the trades.

With respect to the second proposition, we can conceive of but one object which can be had in view in making it, and that is, to ascertain where, and in whose hands, the greatest amount of plunder lies. If it should appear by the census, that there are foreigners enough to depend upon in the country, the wealth of the natives offers a tempting reward to their cupidity. That their mouths water for the boon, is altogether probable; and that they will stand a good chance to realize it, unless there should be spirit enough in the natives to put down their influence, and their impudence together, is scarcely less probable. If such wretches as Duane are to be elevated to the command of our standing armies, our liberties will be secure no longer, than the period when the foreign banditti are arranged and officered.

NATIONAL ENERGY!!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to his friend in this town dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1810.

"Congress have been in session nearly three months, and have passed three acts!—an act a month; viz. one for the relief of Job Garret; a third for the relief of Jared Shattock; and a third securing a patent right to Joseph J. Dryster. The expense of doing all this business, is believed had not exceeded one hundred & fifty thousand dollars. The treasury being low at this time, it is thought expedient to do business in the most expeditious manner, and at the cheapest rate. It should be considered also that they are econo-

mists, and the particular friends of the people. If they should continue in session until June next (as I think they will) three months more, I have every reason to believe they will be as successful in business as they have hitherto been. There is a Mrs. Emma Dardin who has preferred a petition to congress, for remuneration for a horse lost in the revolutionary war. This petition has been referred to a select committee, who are every day expected to report. When they do, the house of representatives will resolve itself into a committee of the whole. It is not likely to me, that this will take more than one month.—The people may be assured that great despatch will be made and much money saved, as their faithful representatives mean to save all they possibly can."

[Boston Repository.]

The People are for Peace!

Mr. SUMNER, of Virginia made the following observations in a speech the other day, which have not been answered.

"Is there any thing before you to evince the determination of the mass of your population in favour of immediate war? For my own part I have seen and felt nothing to justify such a conclusion. You have heard the buzzing of insects which has been mistaken for the public voice. There are clamorous men who would feast on the spoils of their country, who cry out for war; but the yeomanry, that valuable class of the community who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, are for peace."

Mouthfuls of Moonshine.

If Mr. Fulton ever becomes Colonel of a regiment of Torpedoes, the sublime editor of the Richmond ENQUIRER deserves at least to be one of his Lieutenants. He has written three columns and a half in favor of the illustrious science of Torpedism in a strain which, if it does not convince us that he is a candidate for a "cap and bells," cannot fail to demonstrate that there are Torpedo Editors as well as Torpedo projectors. The following is a sample of this marvellous production.

FULTON'S TORPEDOES.

"*Apply all, the most useful discoveries in Philosophy, the most important changes in the moral history of Man, have been innovations.*"—GERALD. [Witness Bonaparte's innovation of the moral law in divorcing his wife.]

A bold and daring project is, at this moment, submitted to the American people and their representatives. The projector is an American—his plan is peculiarly calculated for the meridian of America [But may, as the Almanac makers say of their productions, serve without sensible variation for the province of Kamtschatka]—and if success should crown its efforts, it will save to the United States millions of treasure, and a precious fund of national blood.

The work of Mr. Fulton on Torpedes [This we suppose is a new philosophical word] is before me—a work of more value, in proportion to its bulk, has not been lately issued from the press—it is truly *multum in parvo*—it is compressed into sixty pages besides five illustrative engravings—but what daring enterprises does it unfold to the American people! [Woe be unto the tadpoles and littlefishes.]—What a fund of information on the expences and resources of navies!—What bold strokes on the relations of nations! What strong touches of common sense on the general policy and prospects of the United States!—Mr. Fulton's mind is of no ordinary cast—he possesses that independent, aspiring and oberving spirit, which is necessary to strike out something new, to astonish and benefit the world! [Mouthfuls of Moonshine.]

The benefit of new things must be self evident [The New Moon for instance]—they must appear as soon as these are introduced—to lull the storm of resistance.—They must strike with the force of intuition—the discovery ought to leap forth, as Minerva did from the brain of Jupiter, full grown and armed cap a-pie, prepared to overthrow every obstacle. [How vastly sublime all this!]—There must be an entire evolution of the plan, its application and uses—these must not be left for the fire of imagination to conceive, or the force of understanding to infer—but they must at once strike the senses, in order to strike down opposition. [Like Fulton's harpoon gun shooting backwards and nearly striking the senses out of poor Corporal Trim.]

We regret, that in this work Mr. F. has said nothing of the uses of his ingenious diving boat, towards fixing the torpedo under the bottom of the ship—it struck us once, that these two inventions might thus be combined together—in deed, we have since understood, Mr. F. has actually blown up a vessel in the Seine by going under it in his boat, and then screwing his torpedo to it. [What a terrible fellow he must be!] We are left, however, to conjecture the reasons why this combination is not successful. [And so are we.]

From the Dover Sun. (N. H.)

The ship of State COLUMBIA bewildered in a fog, sails and rigging in tatters, mainmast overboard, keel in the mud, compass lost, all hands in astonishment.

Ahoi, the ship! Who governs here?
One Captain M—n, my dear.
Who's mate? One C—n, on my word,
Too old, indeed, to come on board.
Who's pilot?—Faith I hardly know,
The ship so staggers to and fro,
I thought him gone, but some have said,
A French Gevean stands a head.
Who's Boatswain!—G—n's a queer, odd fellow;
Hark you may hear him pipe and bellow.
Who's cook? why faith we've cooks enough;
But chiefly, we have Billy Bluff,
Who cooks us up, on every Monday
A horrid dish of Salmagundi.
Where bound?—Why faith sir, there's the bite,
We rest by day and steer by night;
We're off and on, lay to or sail,
The sport of every Southern gale;
But should we go as we have gone,
We land in port Napoleon.

SIMON HARLEQUIN.

Raleigh:

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1810.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, March 1810.

"The conferees on Macon's bill meet again to-day; some say they will agree on something, I can hardly believe it. We are listening anxiously for further accounts from France and glad; our last leave every thing uncertain, have a resolution before us naming the 1st of April for adjournment, but I do not expect congress to rise before the latter end of that month. John Randolph has taken his seat."

From the hon. A. M. Bryde to the Editor

"I beg leave through you to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that their representation respecting the shameful management of the mail, which was addressed to Mr. Stanford and presented by Mr. Turner, Mr. S., and self to Mr. Granger, and he has given the most unequivocal assurances that the matter shall be immediately remedied."

It is a fact not generally known to the citizens of Fayetteville, Wilmington, New Charleston, and of all other towns south of the North Carolina, that the Northern Mail is delayed at Petersburg, on account of the post-master at that place, detaining it a trip in order to give time to his clerks to distribute the papers. It must be contrary to the orders of the Post-Office General, and unknown to him, or doubtless would remedy it.

The public recollect that Mr. Grammer, a gentleman against whom there was no complaint could there be any, being remarkable for his able and obliging disposition and attention to business, was turned out of the post-office, years ago, to make way for a "bellowing" by the name of Joseph Jones, who lives in the neighborhood of Petersburg. This man hires clerks at a very small expense to conduct a miserable fashion, the business, while he receives the salary on his farm in the country. He recollected that one of his clerks, about 1800, was detected in purloining money from the post office, and he was convicted and punished. Now it is ascertained there is either not sufficient attention paid to clerks employed, or there are not enough to dispatch the business, which must be the consequence as it is a distributing post office; the consequence is that the letters and papers of merchants and citizens south of the Annapolis, are detained two days at Petersburg before they are distributed or sent off. If it does not chuse to give a little of his own attention to the business of his office, or a little more of the large salary he receives, to the interests of the Carolinas and Georgia, he should be so shamefully neglected, because he does not chuse to employ competent clerks to form his business.

In this paper our readers will find extracts from London papers upon the conduct of Mr. Jackson's correspondence with our government. His conduct is not only approved, but warmly applauded for his true British and for the ability with which he has conducted the honour and dignity of his government. On the other hand it is stated in the National Register that Mr. Smith has received a letter from Mr. Pinkney, in which the latter states that the Marquis Wellesley does not approve the conduct of Mr. Jackson, and that another letter will be sent to succeed him. As to the part, it is altogether unworthy of credit, impossible that the British minister should otherwise than approve the conduct of Mr. Jackson, but from a remark in the London Register it may perhaps be expected that a change of ministers, or possibly a minister may be appointed. Letters have been received in Baltimore, New York stating that Mr. Jackson has received despatches from his government, expressing entire approbation of his conduct. The good can result from sending another minister to this country, while the present temper of the cabinet, is not to be expected.

Whatever may be the opinion of the cabinet as to the dispute between Mr. Jackson, after what has passed, no advantage could be derived by his removal. The British government could only pursue two measures, either to decline all participation in this country, or to send another minister. If as we have never doubted, it is the wish of the British government to maintain friendship with this country, the other minister to replace the offensive one is conclusive evidence of that disposition, much the interest of Great Britain to be by terms with the United States, that we should she will not go to war with us, and avoided without dishonor, or without violating principles, the maintenance of which considers as essential to her safety.

Lasting Popularity—From every union, and by men of all parties, we find a peculiar satisfaction in the respect paid to the memory of the father of his country. There is no act, no contrivance in all this, is the spontaneous effusions of love and

Short-lived Popularity—The President a few years since, was marked as a democratic calendar, and as such was it was the epoch of democratic success, manifested in the election of the President. We hear nothing more of the fourth of July, and indeed it would be insulting the people to celebrate an event, from which we have allowed for the critical state of the poor country is now labouring.