

COLLARS 1 YEAR.]

ol. 15.

From the Boston Centinel.

Editors vs. English Editors. ... The American Question Considered.

Why should we treat? ... of the American newspapers, under the influence and direction of the government.

making any comments upon the ... of the propositions here suggested.

should treat, because the system of policy ... has lately pursued, of suspending her

should treat, lest she should open the eyes ... Britain, and let her see that she is inde

should treat, lest the resentments of a ... abused people should be roused, and

should not treat, because America has ... she will not treat with us upon the

should not treat, because America, by ... the manufactures, staple commodities,

should not treat, that the British provinces ... America, so long and so unjustly neg

should not treat, that we may carry on Bri ... British ships, and thus give increas

erest and policy; and if a wish to prevent the ... miseries of war from taking a still wider range,

Mr. Jefferson refused, three years since, to ratify the treaty entered into by his negotiators.

Mr. Madison appears, by his speech to congress, on the opening of the present session, to inherit the hostile disposition of his predecessor towards this country.

Though it would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the conduct of the respective parties, which led to the late rupture of the negotiation between the two countries, till all the documents are before the public, yet it may fairly be inferred from the tenor of Mr. Madison's speech, that he should not be slow to take the offence.

London, December 20, 1809. FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER. ... We understand that a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated January 20th, has been received by the Fame, arrived at Norfolk, which states that our affairs with the French government had at that time assumed a more favorable aspect.

MENTOR.

After what we have published respecting the intelligence brought by the Fame, capt. Stone, it cannot be expected that we will permit the preceding article to pass without notice.

It has been our practice, heretofore, to receive such articles when coming in the shape which this is presented, with a considerable degree of confidence in their correctness; but in this case we do not hesitate to declare our total disbelief.

erment, or the government attempts to deceive the people, but we do say that it was not the opinion of Americans in official character in France when captain Stone left that country, that there was any hope of accommodation with the French government, or (to use the equivocal language of the paragraph we have quoted) "that our affairs with the French government had at that time assumed a more favorable aspect."

In our paper of Monday last we noticed the manner in which our countrymen and their property were treated in France, and which so far from being exaggerated, we are assured by those who were eye-witnesses, that it is but a faint outline of the horrid picture of cruelty and rapaciousness. We repeat what we have before stated, that from the inhuman treatment which the American seamen receive in France, they are often compelled to enter on board of the French privateers, and moreover that this circumstance is known to our minister, through Mr. Wardle the Consul General, and sometimes by memorials addressed directly to the minister.

It may not be irrelevant to observe that occasionally the crews are not imprisoned. Those who are captured under the Berlin Decree, that is for coming from, or attempting to go to any British port, experience the most rigorous treatment; those captured under the Milan Decree, that is for having been visited by a British cruiser, are treated with less rigour. In every case we are assured that the British prisoners, officers and men, are treated with more respect and humanity than the Americans; and this is so obvious, that our unfortunate countrymen have begged to be treated as prisoners of war, and not like culprits, tied with cords, and marched to prison, through the streets of a populous city.

We ask what is the information which general Armstrong has furnished upon the interesting subject which has been just noticed? What information we ask, has been furnished respecting the proceedings relative to American property, which is sent into the French ports? We are informed and there can be no mistake in this information that the moment the vessel arrives, the American master and his crew are sent on shore, sometimes to prison, and sometimes not.

If Mr. Armstrong knew that "our affairs with the French government had assumed a more favorable aspect," he certainly did not afford this information to his countrymen generally. The manner in which the Fame was restored (if we may be allowed to use that term) has been already stated, and we repeat that except by a compromise there are no hopes of getting any part of the property in the hands of the French; the nature and extent of the compromise, it is obvious will vary according to circumstances, but surely if our affairs with France had assumed this favorable aspect, no American would have compromised.

There is now no doubt as to the seizure and sequestration of American property in St. Sebastian, and other ports about the beginning of January—How is this accounted for? We have said more upon this subject than we intended, but much less than it deserves; but while we conduct a public journal, we will not be silent when we are convinced that there is an attempt to deceive the public, (for the purposes which we neither know nor care for) by the suppression of truth, or the suggestion of falsehood.

More Democratic Flagellation.

The Democrats appear to consider the men they have chosen to rule over us a species of oxen or asses which require constant goading and cudgeling to make them walk straight forward in the "thistle, thorny, briery" Path of Democracy.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

For the use of yawning members of the House of Representatives at Washington, five dozen bottles stermutatory snuff; 75 boxes salve of conscience to quiet the remorseful murderers of FOUR MONTHS time, besides the reputation of democracy, the honor of the nation, and the hopes of the warmest friends of the democratic cause.

Seventy five pair of fifty cubic STILLS on wh delinquent ignoramus can pass through the Red Sea of Universal Contempt, without wetting their posteriors.

Life boats and cork jackets for lame passengers and bad swimmers. A copious supply of the oil of blarney or essence of humbug, to soothe the wrath of indignation and betrayed-constituents, is in great demand. The clerk of the Washington Market is ready to contract for those articles or any of them. Liberal prices will be given if application be promptly made at the Lobby of Loungers in the Capitol.

N. B. A premium of one thousand dollars will be given for the most logical, plausible, feasible apology for Macon's submission bill.

Wanted—by Mr. Love, author of "the Fun of Fatrago"—a chain stronger than Jupiter's rope and pulley, to couple "unanswerable arguments" with their answers. The best medicament for a man of feeling, who received a slight contusion in the pate, by a fall from his stilts into a paved draw-well.

112 night capst and as many soft and well-stuffed cushions, in Congress Hall; desks being found too flinty to doze on after a four months trial. The night-cap must be made in the form of a liberty-cap, to gull the crowd—but, as they are to be worn through the day to shut out the light of heaven, they must be made like mask, to hide the eyes and face. Apply at the Clerk's office, Loungers' lobby in the Capitol.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUE.

Bonaparte.—I'll tell you what it is old woman; I have been thinking— Josephine.—Of what, my dear? Bonaparte.—That we have been married these fifteen years; and I am no daddy yet, nor likely to be. Josephine.—Well, who did not know that?— And pray whose fault is it? Bonaparte.—Why, yours, to be sure.

Bonaparte.—Silence; and attend. I have long been meditating on the subject, and am now resolved that we must part. Josephine, [much disturbed].—Part? Bonaparte, [with much sang froid].—Yes, my dear; I must have an heir to my throne, the issue of my own loins.

Bonaparte, [cool as a cucumber].—Double You, Aytch, Oh, Arr, Ee.—But I shall waste no words, nor time, in useless recrimination. You will know I never cared sixpence for you, nor you a groat for me. State policy has kept us together so long, and state policy now calls for a divorce; and you must, and you shall consent to it. You will know how easily I can send you to Cayenne, or the devil, if I choose, and no questions asked. But, if you are not refractory, and will put on a good face, you shall live in splendor, and perhaps be as happy without me as with me.

Bonaparte, [with emperor like sternness, authority and determination].—Silence! A divorce shall take place in a few days. Every thing is adjusted. You shall have a princely income; and, if you chuse, you may marry again, the handsomest and stoutest fellow in my dominions, if inclined, or do what you please.

Bonaparte, [fretful at seeing her so pleased].—Why we talked of two millions of franks, it is too much—yet you shall have it. But, you must declare that you have always loved me; that it rends your heart in twain to separate; that you sacrifice your own happiness for the welfare and the glory of France; that —

Bonaparte, [sarcastically].—No doubt you will—you are a woman. Josephine, [rising, and going towards the door].—But, shall we have to sleep together till the divorce takes place? Bonaparte, [petulantly].—I don't care a single sou about it.

Bonaparte, [with a good natured look of arch simplicity and severity].—And supposing she should have no children, what would you do? Bonaparte, [stark mad].—None of your business: out of the room. (Exit Josephine, and Bonaparte falls into an epileptic fit.)

MILITIA LAWS

North Carolina.— To which are added from Steuben THE MANUAL EXERCISE, WITH THE EXERCISE AND FORMATION OF A COMPANY, For sale—Price 25 cents.