

The subjects of dispute between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the present unprecedented war in Europe, are of such a nature, that, during the continuance of the war, they seem to be difficult, if not impossible to be adjusted. Each party makes claims, which the other feels bound by national interest or by national honor, to refuse. In addition to these causes of difficulty, which may be temporary, as they are occasioned by the war, there are others, which arise from rivalry and interference of commercial enterprise and interest. These exist between the British provinces and the adjacent States perhaps in a greater degree than between the states and other parts of the British dominions. Separated as the Provinces are from the States partly by only an imaginary line, and partly by rivers and lakes, whose opposite shores, by water communication, are brought, as it were into contact, their inhabitants are in danger of becoming habituated to mutual prejudices, jealousies, reflections, reproaches, and all that process of national alienation which has, in the progress of ages, rendered the British and French so inveterate in their hostility, as to call each other natural enemies.

Such a state of enmity between the inhabitants of the British provinces and the American citizens, is to be deprecated, as it would lessen their enjoyment of life, and check their prosperity and also render an actual rupture more easy and likely to take place. Governments are often led, by popular passions, into scenes of war which, if those passions had not been excited, might have been avoided.

War would be prejudicial, if not ruinous. It would be most severely felt, for instance, between the Canadas and the neighbouring States. Besides the destruction of lives, the burning of houses, the plunder of cattle, and all other species of moveable property, it would throw back the state of business and improvement for many years. On both sides, sanguinary passions would be let loose, and produce their horrid effects. Against such calamities it is the duty of every man, on each side, to exert himself, in his proper sphere, to guard the public mind. Especially they, whose rank and talents give them the power of rendering almost any thing fashionable, ought to promote, with all their influence, a spirit of mutual liberality, candor and forbearance. General reflections and criminations ought to be discontinued. Those habits of reciprocal sarcasm, to which vulgar minds are exceedingly prone, should be counteracted by sentiments and language more conciliatory and liberal.

A correspondent treatment and behaviour towards each other should be adopted. Gov. Simcoe's example, in this respect, has not only been applauded by the writer of his life, but has also received the applause of the ablest politicians in Europe and America; and it is to be hoped that other public characters, equally patriotic, will leave to the Historian equal cause for panegyric. By preserving harmony, and promoting good neighbourhood, the friends of both nations respectively increase their own national prosperity. In this laudable effort, sound policy and the principles of morality and religion unite. On both sides, we have much to gain and enjoy by a good understanding, and much to lose and suffer by a rupture, or state of irritation and enmity, even though it should not proceed to actual war.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Virginia Patriot, dated WASHINGTON, January 11th.

TABLE TALK AFTER DINNER.
A. But you will allow that Mr. Madison is a scholar, look at his last speech.
B. I did not deny that Jefferson was a scholar; or rather as we sometimes say much read in natural philosophy and in metaphysics; though as a scholar in the English language he is bought. You can scarcely read a page in his notes on Virginia that does not contain a grammatical blunder; nor is there a figure in rhetoric which he has not murdered. His messages, so far as language is concerned, are school boy productions. Madison is a writer of correct English. He is a man of talents but not of genius. You know the distinction, a watchmaker may have talents to construct a most intricate time piece from a model, but may not have genius to invent a new wheel.
C. What would you call Joel Barlow?
B. Not a man of genius, and, least of all a poetic genius.
D. The distinction is evident. He has no invention; no power of creation. There are not half a dozen original splendid lines, nor combinations of imagery in his whole Columbiad. There are a few which I do not recollect to have ever seen before. Take for instance

So show the earth, as if the sid'ral train,
Ere'd as full suns, had sail'd the etherial plain,
When no distinguished orb could strike the sight.
Yet Milton would have compressed it into
The whole sky glar'd an undistinguished sun.

There are a few more slight evidences of genius, but very slight and very few. The versification is splendid, but this is mechanical. You may construct volumes of such with no poetry. It is like a tailor's dressing a statue in the most gorgeous apparel; still the statue has no animation, no soul. His Columbiad, as I remarked once before, is like the Russian palace of ice; it glitters; it smiles and it is cold. The warmth of Apollo's beams will soon melt it to mingle with oblivious dust.

C. The truth is you don't like his politics and your prejudices warp your judgment. I have no doubt but that when he is no more, this Epic will be as much read and admired as Paradise Lost, and he will be hailed the American Homer.

The sun of glory shines but on the tomb.
B. He is an exception to the general rule of the poverty of poets.

F. Two points must be first settled before this is allowed. If he is no poet he is no exception; nor is it certain that he is rich. When a man's estate is settled after death 'tis said we can ascertain. How has he become rich?

E. It is said that he and Fulton were in partnership in the Torpedo business, by which they both gained large sums both in England and France; and that they acquired large sums by trading in assignats; and that he speculated while in France to a great profit.

B. But how came he by money to speculate? Had he the use of the money of the United States?

F. I have been informed that there is a large balance against him in the Comptroller's office.

C. I do not believe it. He has long been here, and must have settled all his accounts with the United States long before this. It is unjust and ungenerous so to insinuate.

E. This can easily be decided: I have the Comptroller's report of December last in my chamber. Send the servant for it, and if you find his name there I'll treat to half a dozen bottles.

[Report procured.]
F. [After turning over a few leaves, reads.]
'Joel Barlow, late agent at Algiers, 566,612 dollars 26 cents, advanced to him in his capacity as agent. He settled his accounts with Colonel Humphreys in Europe. No account has been rendered at the Treasury.' You have lost your half dozen.

E. But it does not follow, that he owes the whole of it, or any part of it.

F. It has an awful squint! tho'. Col. Humphreys has been here and much with Mr. Barlow. It was his duty to settle. What has passed it? Methinks too, for his own reputation, if he could have done it he would not suffer his name to appear on this list.

B. He is a favorite of the government, Sir, he is writing a history of the United States, and you will find the characters of Jefferson and Madison there portrayed in glowing colors—a quid pro quo.

F. Ungenerous hint.

B. I perfectly well recollect how strenuous you was when it was said that Timothy Pickering was a public defaulter. You thought not then of a want of charity. Why has "no account been rendered at the Treasury? Why do you see on the list here so many put in suit, and this not settled; not even an account rendered? Till it is settled I shall continue my doubts. Let us look farther down the page. Here is an account against George W. Erving for above 50,000 dollars, and the report says, "under consideration in the Auditor's office" and here is Charles Pinkney, late minister to Spain \$63,630 34 cents. Advanced on account of salary, &c. Informal accounts rendered." Do you believe that Charles Pinkney is not at this moment indebted many thousands? There is "a science in drawing money from the Treasury." I believe that each of these persons is greatly in debt to the Treasury, and unless Congress attend to it, as in the case of the Smiths and Digan, Purviance and Co. it will never be paid.

E. But Barlow while at Algiers might have speculated to profit, using the public money when idle, and of course no injury.

B. I know not that he ever did. I know he had no right to do so. Gen. Eaton had such opportunities. He scorned to improve them. When he might have put thousands in his pocket, in the case of the Swedish vessels, he speculated not for himself but the owners. Pickering too speculated; but gained 14,000 dollars, not for himself but for the public, by the purchase of bills.—The subject deserves enquiry.—Were I a member of Congress I would move for a statement of these accounts, and know how they stood.

E. Come, come, let us attend to the wine. You have wandered from Jefferson to public defaulters, now let us come back to the glass.—You have established nothing.

B. Only that he who reads the Columbiad through is a man of great patience; and he who believes Joel Barlow does not stand largely indebted to the U. States is a man of great charity.

A. You know the public is a goose, and none but fools are without some of its feathers.

THE FLORIDAS.

The crisis, in which the United States are involved, in consequence of what has been done by the Executive, relative to these Provinces, calls for the most serious consideration of this truly important subject.

Among the first objects, which strikes the attention, is the election of Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. to be Governor of West Florida. This necessarily introduces the enquiry

Who is Fulwar Skipwith?
FULWAR SKIPWITH is the nephew of Thomas Jefferson, and was for many years an agent at Paris, from which he has lately returned, to become the governor of a new State, created from a foreign province, the recognition of which by the United States will, most probably, involve them in an unjust and ruinous war, with Great Britain and Spain!
Phila. Register.

Upon reading the letter of the secretary of state to Turreau of the 17th December (a letter which from the nerve and vigour of the style we take to have proceeded immediately from the pen of Mr. Madison) the first remark which we heard made was, that if the actions of our administration comported with the language of this letter, we should have no occasion to complain of our government—or rather, as at present, of the want of a government. But even the language of independence is too much to be born by the partisans of the kingly, imperial plunderer. Accordingly we find in the Aurora of this morning, Napoleon's principal gazette, the following ironical and sarcastic remarks.

"The French ambassador has been at a critical period taken without his brief, and it is rather unfortunate for him, that when he appears in print, it is in some cases unfavorable to the interests of the states. Another idea very naturally occurs on reading these letters of diplomacy, and which further testifies the extreme impartiality with which our affairs are conducted, that the British government being unrepresented at this place (Mr. Morier residing it is said at Baltimore) arguments are gratuitously furnished in its behalf, in advance, for the permanence of their orders in council which that government would of course be wrong in rescinding, whilst

such satisfactory reasons do exist in the minds

of our executive for their continuance."
Now, to us all this is very comforting. When we can have such undoubted patriots as Mr. Madison and Mr. Smith to share with us in the odium of being actuated by British partiality or British gold we feel our own shoulders greatly relieved. Should America much longer delay to rush into the arms of her mighty "lover" we shall all be considered as a nation of British hirelings and treated accordingly. The only exception will consist of those worthy men who have taken the trouble to come to this country and set up newspapers for the kind and charitable purpose of warning us of our danger.—U. States Gazette.

Raleigh:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1811.

Several communications, and other articles, omitted this week for want of room, will be inserted in our next.

On referring to the congressional head our readers will perceive that the bill for erecting the Orleans territory into a state, seems to have produced some warm discussion. The expressions attributed to Mr. Quincy are certainly broad and forcible. How far they may be supported by the arguments adduced, a perusal of his speech in detail will alone shew. But we are inclined to doubt whether any legitimate cause for a dissolution of the union, can be reasonably anticipated from the creation of a new state on our southern extremity. Besides, the idea of separation ought not, at least without the most urgent necessity, to be familiarised to the minds of the American people. The strong impression of its hideous deformity should not be weakened by constant contemplation. We are anxious, however, to receive and present to our readers the remarks of Mr. Quincy, whose speeches are certainly eminent for splendid diction and classical purity; and the one under consideration is represented as having been peculiarly eloquent and energetic.

The celebrated General Miranda had arrived at Laguna on the 10th of December. He was received with great eclat, and introduced into their councils, and had recommended the embodying of an armed force to go against Coro, the former expedition against it having failed.

Simon Bolivar, one of the deputies from the Caracas to London, had returned without having satisfactorily accomplished the object of the mission.

[We willingly give the following communication a place in the Minerva. It does not occur to us, however, that there is any thing manifestly improper in a certain portion of our citizens uniting in testimonies of respect to the chief magistrate of the state. It is true that needless ostentation does not comport with the simplicity of republican institutions. Yet where such instances do occur, they are usually perfectly harmless; and the worst, perhaps, to be urged against them, is that they are unnecessary.

If there were any thing relative to the chief magistrate requiring animadversion, it would probably have been found in a former subject of complaint—non-residence at the seat of government. The absence of the executive, at all times, is a serious inconvenience to the public; and it should be the less looked for, since it is in violation of an express law passed to prevent the evil. We know that only a few days back, a gentleman from Rowan county, after a journey of 120 miles, was under the necessity, not having found the governor in Raleigh, of returning home without accomplishing the object for which he had set out. Disappointments of this kind, if they frequently occur, must be serious grievances; and there may be many sufferers, the one alluded to having fallen under our own observation.

We feel bound to observe that the allusion, in the following communication, to the Editor of the Wilmington Gazette, does not seem to have been deserved by his conduct on the occasion in question. It was certainly proper in him, conducting as he does, a public journal, to notice the proceedings in honor of the governor. If the thing needed vindication, an excuse could be found in the universal custom in similar cases. But the publication, in the light we view it, was perfectly proper in itself. It was given as a piece of public information; and, in printing it, the Editor need not necessarily be supposed as either approving or disapproving of the recited act of other individuals.

These introductory remarks have been thought not improper; although our paper will be always cheerfully kept open for the discussion of any practice which may be thought to have an anti-federal or anti-republican tendency.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors,
The "Wilmington Gazette" of the 15th inst. which a friend handed me, contains an account of the public entry of his excellency Governor Smith into the town of Wilmington. The ed-

itor of that gazette has, I have frequently observed, a peculiar talent in selecting and arranging circumstances, and presenting them to the public in the most favorable manner; and led me to wish another acquaintance with such literary excellence.

Pardon me, Messrs. Editors, for this short digression from my subject, which relates to the marks of military respect paid to his excellency on his public entry into the town of Wilmington.

The genius of a republican government is aversion to ostentation and parade or to the bestowal of honors, even on citizens distinguished for talents, or for great public services. I never heard of military honors conferred on one of the officers of our anti-aristocratic state of North Carolina before the appearance of the Wilmington Gazette alluded to. This contempt of pomp and pageantry, this discountenance of the "trappings of fictitious fame," is fairly ascribable to the sense of the people, for we have not been wanting in solid usefulness, of high abilities, and in a number of all those qualities which constitute a claim to public honors. We have had such citizens, Messrs. Editors; and that we still have them, the venerable names of JOHNSON and ASH, bear witness.

There was a time when the patriotism of North Carolina was not inferior to that of Greece and Rome;—when the "wealth-blown insects" of the day fluttered unnoticed and unregarded by the public—when a MOORE, an IRDELL, a BRYAN, and a DAVIS, were at once revered for their private virtues, their commanding eloquence and disinterested patriotism. Yet no honors were paid to these illustrious achievers of the revolution of 1776.

There was a time, when the venerable ASH, whose integrity in our public councils is without a stain, and whose private character is available in the estimation of all, was the chief magistrate of our state. Were honors paid to him by the military, on his arrival in Wilmington? Were honors paid him in the district of his nativity? No. Was he then in the name of all that is consistent, all that is just or grateful, independent or respectable, in the ordinary business of life to be interrupted by the public entry of his excellency Governor Smith into Wilmington or into any other town in the State.

GRACCHUS.

The article alluded to in the foregoing communication, is as follows:

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, under a fring from the shipping in the harbor, which had all their colors displayed, his Excellency Governor Smith, attended by his aid, Col. Burgwin, was received at the Ferry Landing, with military honors, by Col. Hill, at the head of the New Hanover troop of Light Horse, and Capt. Callender, commanding the company of the Wilmington Volunteers. On his arrival at his residence in Dock street, to which he was escorted by the military, the companies fired a congratulatory salute.—The Commissioners and Magistrates of the town, accompanied by the United States' Officers then in town, and several very respectable citizens, waited on his Excellency; and, with the attending military companies, partook of a refreshment.

Wilmington Gazette of Jan. 15.

On Monday last, the annual election for City Officers was held. John Marshall, was re-elected Intendant of Police; Wm. Scott, Rich. Smith, Tho's Henderson, Joseph Gales and Thomas Emond, were elected Commissioners of the Middle Ward; Sherwood Haywood, W. H. Haywood and Mark Cook, Commissioners of the Eastern Ward, and William Boylan, William Hill and William Jones, Commissioners of the Western Ward.

Thomas Emond having declined the appointment, John S. Raboteau has been elected in his stead.

A Conference of the Methodist Ministers will be held in this city on the 7th of next month, to which is expected a very numerous company from every part of the country.—Ibid.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the governor to be directors of the bank of Cape Fear, on behalf of the state: Owen Kennedy, Samuel R. Jecelyn, and John Hall.

Mr. Hall was appointed in the room of Robert Cochran, Esq. who in consequence of the office he holds under the United States, was not eligible as director.
Mr. Hogg having sometime since signified his intention of resigning his office, Mr. R. Brantley has been appointed as cashier in his stead.—Wilmington Gazette.

We learn that the last despatches from Claiborne state, that Fulwar Skipwith, styling himself Governor of Florida, had avowed a determination to resist the interposition of the United States. With a view to resist governor Claiborne he had ordered gen. Thomas, who with a body of five hundred men was marching to attack Mobile, to return immediately. Skipwith, with the remainder of his regular forces, had thrown himself into the fort of Baton Rouge, having declared his determination and that of his partisans to stand at his colors before they would submit to the authority of the United States. Those partisans of Skipwith, who adhere to him in this mad project, are principally fugitives from military and civil duty in different parts of the U. S. who have taken refuge in this territory as a sanctuary to shield them from the penalties of law, and of course are unwilling to run the risk of again encountering them.

Notwithstanding this disposition of the Claiborne state, we are happy to confirm to our readers the assurances we gave them a few days ago that all the real yeomanry, the Spanish population, and honest and respectable part of the American