

From these statements, as respects these gentlemen, it is not possible to know what is or what is not federalism, or republicanism. We all understand the meaning of Patriotism, and to that character every one may aspire by discharging his duty according to his understanding.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

When in the golden days of Washington, the debts incurred by the war for our independence were funded—when means were provided as a sure foundation for paying them—the principal reliance of himself and his upright associates in the government, was placed on the revenues arising from the duties and taxes, laid on goods imported from foreign countries; and these, with the duties on vessels, called tonnage duties, were appropriated and pledged to all the public creditors, at home and abroad, to insure the payment of their respective dues. But this plighting of the public faith obviously implied an obligation to preserve these essential sources of revenue. The faith of the United States was as really pledged to cherish and protect commerce and navigation, from which the pledged revenue was to arise, as when arisen and collected, to apply the same in the honest discharge of the public debts.

If a private citizen, by his diligence and industry, and the prudent management of his affairs, acquires property, he will at the same time obtain a fund of credit, on which he may borrow money, or contract debts, corresponding with his usual course of business. But after thus establishing his credit, if he continues to borrow, and to contract debts; and then abandoning his good habits, becomes negligent and careless in business, runs into wasteful schemes of expence, and thus renders himself unable to satisfy his creditors—his reputation is destroyed; and his new character is that of a spendthrift, a prodigal, a cheat—Governments are capable of misconduct equally reproachable.

Without any regard to the rights and interests of the very numerous classes of citizens engaged in commerce and navigation, and in various extensive employments therewith directly connected—without any respect for agriculture, of which (seven years before, when it suited his purpose to flatter and soothe the people) Mr. Jefferson said "commerce was the handmaid"—he recommended his embargo; pretending that it was designed to keep in safety those essential resources—our vessels, our seamen and merchandize—while its ultimate tendency, and to a pernicious degree its positive effect, were, as every man of common sense and information well knows, the destruction of our vessels, the loss of our seamen, and the ruin of our merchants. The law imposing this deceitful measure, was unlimited in its duration; and unquestionably intended by its author to be commensurate with the war between France and Great Britain; and if so continued, the revenues arising from commerce failing, the interest as well as the principal of the public debt would necessarily have remained unpaid. That this evil was prevented, and the embargo shortened in its duration, was owing, not to Mr. Jefferson's regard to the interests and safety, on which the revenues from commerce and navigation stood pledged for the payment of that debt; but to the decided opposition of the northern and eastern states to that pernicious act.

The other acts of non-intercourse and non-impetration which followed the embargo, had the same pernicious tendency, and essentially diminished the public revenue; so as to render the borrowing of some millions of dollars indispensable, in the two first years of Mr. Madison's presidency, to keep in motion the wheels of government.

In all the oppressive ruinous measures, prior to his own presidency, we have had certain assurance of Mr. Madison's cordial co-operation.—And we know that the same system has since been pursued by him, on all at length the public revenues have become altogether inadequate to the numerous demands upon them. Under this pressure, to save the government from bankruptcy, the enormous loans, and issues of paper money, are proposed; without a provision of any funds to secure the payment of principal or interest. At the same time, Mr. Madison, in an angry message, recommended two measures calculated to destroy the remnant of trade and commercial revenue which his non-impetration act and war had left. These were, a prohibition of any trade by special licenses, and of all exports in foreign bottoms. These measures, adopted in the House of Representatives, were indeed arrested in the Senate. However, as was above suggested, the revenues expected from the little commerce which remains, will be inconsiderable, and wholly unequal to the public calls for money. Rulers who can thus spurn with the funds, for the preservation and just application of which, to discharge the public debts, the faith of the United States stood pledged, have forfeited all title to confidence and credit. The same unhallowed views, the same passions which have hurried them on thus far, will, if they can be gratified, urge them along in the same fatal course, until the United States will be plunged into a depth of debt from which they will never rise.

Notwithstanding the ostentatious display of economical arrangements, and of reductions of the public debt—eductions effected by the funds provided by his predecessors, and which from the increase of our population and commerce, had been profitably advancing—yet the third year only of Mr. Jefferson's first presidency had elapsed, when an additional two and a half per cent. was made on the duties on a great mass of imported goods. This additional duty has produced about a million of dollars yearly; and under the name of "The Mediterranean Fund," was pledged to be applied solely to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States, against the Barbary Powers. And the like legislative pledge was given, that the said additional duty should cease and be discontinued at the expiration of three months after the ratification by the President of the United States of a treaty of peace with the regency of Tripoli—with which we were then at war. Such a treaty was so ratified in April 1806; yet the additional duty did not cease; on the contrary, it has been continued year by year, to this

day; and appears to have been applied to the ordinary purposes of the government. I am aware that it is in the discretion of Congress to add to the duties and taxes laid for the support of the National Government, in all its branches of expence; but I have noticed this Mediterranean Fund to show the artifice and plausible pretences under which the Jeffersonian-Madisonian administration can make promises—and with what facility they can be disregarded.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 19, 1815.

We are thoroughly convinced the force about the Russian mediation will turn out to be nothing more than a deep manœuvre, to get Mr. Barlow's successor safe to France. The British Admiral has granted a flag for a vessel to convey a minister to Russia. Let it be looked to. The minister once landed on the continent, may, to keep up appearances, tarry awhile at St. Petersburg; but time will prove his destination to be the City of Paris. Why has nothing been said in the government paper about general Crawford's appointment to succeed Barlow? Why has a profound silence been observed in the same quarter of the place and period of his embarkation? By civilized nations a flag of truce has ever been held sacred, and is never violated unless abused. A vessel of England which came into the harbor of Annapolis, under the sanction of such a flag, has been seized and her officers taken into custody. Suppose the vessel permitted to sail at the request of Mr. Daschkoff should be overhauled by the blockading squadron, and there should be found on board, in disguise, an ambassador to France, sent out to complete the unfinished arrangements of Barlow, may not Mr. Madison be reminded of his laying violent hands on Mr. Moore, the late consul and present agent of prisoners, and the officers of the cartel of exchange at Annapolis—Mr. Madison will be handsomely fixed if his whole scheme is blown, and his Minister is made prisoner. But it is at length said to be ascertained, that of all men in the world, the General Secretary of the Treasury, is to sail in the flag of truce for Russia, to settle our disputes with England. Albert Gallatin at St. Petersburg will be Bonaparte's minister, and the last man in the country that would have been sent upon the proposed errand, unless deception and fraud are at the bottom of the scheme. The General, if he goes, will superintend the affairs of France at Alexander's court, and John Quincy Adams could have done the business just as well as any other person, if anything but what is fair and above board, is intended. We are, however, glad to get so bad a man out of the country upon any terms; for it is difficult to say, which of the three Jefferson, the General, or Madison, is the worst. We hope a good use may be made of the time to be gained by this mission, and the country may be put in a state of defence.—Federal Republican

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

Drawn by J. Muller, Du Parc, Author of the British Mercury, in the year 1804.

What rank will history assign to this character, among the cotemporaries, whose names have borne the greatest lustre? It may be made a question, if Washington, as a General and Statesman, equalled in genius Prince Eugene, Frederick or Clitham, but how is it possible with propriety to compare men, who were placed in situations no wise analogous.

Were we allowed to venture an opinion on this subject, we would observe, that if Washington was inferior to some other illustrious men in extent and boldness of mind, he surpassed them by the union of qualities and talents the most rarely found together, and by a character almost faultless.

Constitution, soul, and intellect, were in him in perfect harmony, and perfectly adapted to his public career. It might be said, that Providence had him created for the part he has sustained, for the people he governed, and for the circumstances in which his country stood. At Athens, his lot would have been that of Alcibiades or Phocion; in a Republic well constituted and long established, his services would not have been called forth; in a corrupt Republic, he would have chosen a private station as the post of honor.

In his military and political life, wisdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to possess that admirable moral temperance which marked all the actions of Washington. His courage and his talents for war would have been insufficient, and perhaps hurtful, without the patience, coolness and equality of spirits, which he displayed in bad as well as good fortune.

At the head of the Republic, he preserved the same uprightness and the same spirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the ascendancy of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His speeches, letters, actions, were always marked with the same reason, and that strong good sense which is the highest gift of nature to a public man, and his highest merit; that good sense, which alone resists the agitations of the soul, and corrects the wanderings of the understanding.

The habitual moderation of Washington, his firmness, which was ever calm and well timed, his prudence, which neither difficulty nor passion, neither hope nor fear could shake; his superiority to all artifice and intrigue, and his artless politeness, dictated by a just estimation of times, men, and things, have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity usually bestowed on high offices by the force of custom and of ages; and he preserved it as if he had ruled America for a century; his administration was better supported by respect and confidence, than by laws and arms.

He has not been charged with a vice or weakness. No one has raised a doubt of his integrity or his disinterestedness. Free from ambition, he never would have sought superior rank, or have been ambitious to make a figure: he was led to them by his services, the general esteem he attracted, and by circumstances. In him superiority

was pardoned; the jealousy of his equals cancelled before the admirable simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct. In short, neither a vain love of glory, nor the desire of distinction, nor any personal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotism, which was the principal of all his thoughts and the spring of all his actions.

If the title, so much abused, of a great man, ought to be reserved for one whose successes never injured justice or honor, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to Washington?

General Washington has carried with him to the tomb the general esteem of Europe. His conduct has compelled even his enemies to respect him. The national gratitude of America has honored his memory by public testimonials of grief, and by solemnizing the funeral of her illustrious Chief in the most distinguished manner.

Washington has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory, tranquility and happiness. He died on fields cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends; and the veneration of America accompanied him to the grave.

Domestic.

NEW YORK, March 27.

We have this moment learnt on the authority of a letter from Ogdensburg, from the Post Master there, that the British have taken possession a second time of Ogdensburg, and have issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction of 30 miles of country adjoining that place, and ordering all citizens within those limits to govern themselves accordingly. The Post office formerly kept at Ogdensburg is removed to Cooperstown.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

The President of the U. S. has required of the executive of this state to furnish five hundred drafted militia as part of this state's quota of the 100,000 which he is authorized by act of congress to require the states to furnish; they are to be marched to Annapolis and remain there to guard that city. In compliance with the requisition, the executive has ordered the number required to be drafted proportionably from the militia of Annapolis, Montgomery, and Harford counties.

From the Connecticut Mirror

[The following article has been sent to us for publication. If it were not accompanied with a certificate from two very respectable gentlemen in the eastern part of the state, which state—that they knew the writer to be a man of veracity, and that the extract is a true copy of the original, we should have hesitated about giving it to our readers: for we could not have believed, that a war of four months only, could have reduced our officers to such a state of savage barbarism, as is here depicted. We think it not becoming in our countrymen, hereafter, to rail at Scalping.]

Extract of a letter, dated Plattsburg, Oct. 25, 1812.

"Since I have been in this place, I have witnessed such a scene as my pen is unable to describe; it was the execution of a soldier, who was shot for deserting, with an intention of joining the enemy. On the morning of the day of his execution, the army was paraded in a hollow square on the grand parade, the criminal in the centre, with four men bearing his coffin; after marching to the side of the lake, where his grave had been previously dug, the coffin was set down on the ground, and the criminal blindfolded, ankleed by the side of it; a guard consisting of 12 men, were posted about ten feet distant from him, and at the top of the drum six of them fired; one shot struck his head, the other five passed through his breast—the other six then advanced and discharged their guns at his head, the muzzles of which were not more than eighteen inches from it; his entrails were then taken out and burnt—his mingled corpse was conveyed to an old shop, where it was stripped of every vestige of clothing and laid on a bench, where it lay four days before it was allowed to be buried."

CHARLESTON, April 1.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT !!!

At about 11 o'clock this morning, the Revenue Cutter *Gratin*, Captain SILLMAN, which arrived yesterday afternoon from a cruise, was unfortunately blown up!!! The confusion and bustle naturally incident to the occasion, preclude the possibility of ascertaining either cause, or effect with sufficient precision to give them to the public. All we can venture to say, is, that the fire was communicated to the powder room; or, to some barrels of powder in the cabin (for on this head, reports differ) where the men were cleaning arms, and filling cartridges; that the whole stern and quarter-deck were blown off, and a number of lives lost!

We are this moment informed on the authority of Captain SILLMAN, that there are three missing, and five wounded. Of the correctness of this account, however, we are not certain. Should it be near the truth, the accident is less fatal, than we were led to apprehend, when we commenced this narrative.

From the Philad. Freeman's Journal.

From BELLEVILLE—An inhabitant of Lewiston, who left that place on Friday last, confirms the account of the *Painters* and *Belvidera* having weighed anchor on Wednesday last, and proceeded to sea. A tender, however, remained in the bay, and had discharged two rockets, one of which alighted in the creek, beyond Lewiston, the other in the rear of Capt. J. B. Davis's house. The force at present at Lewiston is very considerable, and deemed perfectly adequate to its defence.

The enemy was seen off the Cape on Friday, having a reinforcement of one 74 and two frigates.

The army under the command of General Taylor, on Wednesday last was inspected and received into the service of the United States, for six months; to commence, as we understand, on the 4th of the last month.—*Norfolk Ledger*.

The privateer brig *Revenge*, Capt. Langdon, of this port, was taken on Monday, off Ocracoke, by three British frigates.—*Ibid*.

Stateigh:

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

A view of the whole ground.—On the 30th of the present month an occasion will occur, which must naturally be highly interesting to the people of North Carolina. As a member of the confederation of eighteen powers, she has become her privilege, through the medium of the elective franchise, to express a collective opinion on the general policy which in future is to be pursued on behalf of the union. The election which is approaching is more than usually interesting, because it involves a decision of questions more interesting than any coming before the people, since the declaration of independence. Now then there is not a man who, even if he were ten times could toll him into indifference, who were, he was entrusting his birth right and his fate into other hands—surely not one who would found who will not in these days of just wars, there be amongst us any who would sell their privileges for a mess of pottage; but them as will an idle tale; or barter them for passions of moment, and revenge inveterately kept awake?

This is not a moment in which to flatter the prejudices of the violent. It behoves every one, to speak plainly and truly. However many mortify the pride of some to find they have been deluded, and the consequence of others, who will perceive themselves to have been instead of the friends of great men, only the humble instruments to further their personal designs, yet hypocrisy must be laid bare to the bone, and lurking snipers glancing at the view which all men ought now to take we shall in no wise believe that what may be said will be heard with meekness or interpreted with candor. But this we trust that whatever violence and obstinacy men at this time maintain their opinions, the aspect of their commands them to listen and oblige them to consider.

It was our intention when we sat down, to look back public recollection to the promises and professions of the men who came into power with Mr. Jefferson, and who had succeeded in making the principles of that portion of the community then termed federalists, odious and hateful in the eyes of many of their fellow citizens. The popular cry then was that the federalists sold their country to Great Britain; and that John Adams and General Hamilton wished to establish a monarchy on the ruins of this republic. Adams was to create himself king and his son to reign in the light of heir apparent. Who who was so great a favorite with the prevailing party as John Adams? and his son occupies one of its most honorable stations with in the gift of government. In addition to all this of selling the country and establishing a hereditary form of government, who a clamor and din were raised about sedition laws, about stamp tax and standing armies, and bans and naviges; how was the public stung about rotation in office, and pure political sympathy, and pure and good will towards all men? Wars were declared as the greatest national curses. Standing armies were proclaimed to be at all times the enemies of civil liberty. Navies were the appendages of tyranny and the millstones about the necks of nations, which were to sink them in an unfathomable sea of swelling debt. We were warned that the liberty of the press was assailed; that the privilege of speech was to be trampled under foot. The concerns of the country were said to be going to ruin; the treasury was robbed and federalists had burnt it down; their dilapidations might be concealed. What violence, economy and reform, reduction of armies and diminution of public debt were talked of; and all the sores of abuse exhausted in applying epithets to the characters of men whose honest fair earning of well spent years, and the honorable acquirement of revolutionary services, would have irrigated might secure them from the perniferous breath of calumny. But at length has arrived that period, when all these professions, this zeal for reform and this solicitude for liberty, can be tested by the tangible and visible fruits afforded of their sincerity. The test of long expectancies of office can now be explained by the practical commentary of twelve years of experience. The tree that was planted, has brought forth fruit in its season; and by that fruit it is to be judged.

Fellow citizens we mean not to enter into any speculations with you respecting your credit. There is no need to ask how could you be so deceived? why did you permit yourselves to be thus hoodwinked? what fatality could have ruled you to confide in the faith of such hollow professions: backed only by slander and falsehood? All know the pains, the exertions used to mislead you, and the wonder is rather that so many remained firm than that a majority were beguiled. He, however, who is twice deceived, blames himself to blame. Who would a second time trust the serpent which had once reared his kindness with the sting and poison? The men who have before, for it deserves no better name, betrayed you, again ask of you your confidence and your vote? Is it possible you can hasten their fier having surveyed the account of their former stewardship, in which you must have found these your servants, negligent of your interests, but studious of their own, in which you have seen them often incapable, sometimes unprincipally and frequently despotic and at all times incompetent and unwise?

We shall produce to you, readers, some proofs which may stagger you not a little. These will not be hazarded on light conjecture, vague promise nor groundless suspicions. They will be bottomed on facts which should be familiar to every one, and shall be supported by statements drawn from the most authentic sources.

It was to have been presumed that they who had undeniably acquired power, by exerting against their opponents, in the minds of the