

I persuade myself that it will be found to be the surest possible means of forever cementing and preserving the union, and cherishing Republicanism in its pure constitutional state. Is there a leading politician now in the U. S. who would not find pleasure in having it in his power to say, "I have served three years in the regular military (or militia) service where I have acquired a knowledge of discipline and tactics, and where I have found that strict obedience is as necessary to make an army useful and respectable as food is to preserve life?" I doubt whether there is a member in any branch of our government, who would not, at a period like the present, rejoice at being able to say this.

The people of the United States must be encouraged with inactive powers, before they can acquire actual useful military knowledge, without being in actual military service.

A physician cannot be considered as qualified to supply and afford the declining health of an individual, until he has devoted several years to the study, and a year or more to the practice of the profession. Can it then be expected that a portion of the people can be qualified to discharge the duties of a profession equally difficult to comprehend, and upon which not only our lives and the lives of our women and babes, but our liberties and every thing dear to us depend, merely because we possess courage and have the empty name of militia? or because we have read a treatise on military tactics and have exhibited ourselves on the theatre of a muster field for a dozen days in the year? or have even turned out, figuratively in the Gazette as brave troops, and then return home without seeing an enemy? (I blush to say it) having coolly witnessed the long struggle and ultimate defeat of their companions, and in defiance of every order and every exhortation desert their posts and return to their homes? (Which has been and such will be the conduct of men who have not learnt the necessity of Obedience.)

Let our force, be called Regular or Militia, or by whatever name the National Legislature chooses; every individual composing it must leave at home all of what are considered to be the choicest fruits of republicanism. But the temporary restraints which are indispensable in the field will not only give permanency to our political blessings of independence, but will give us a new relish for the enjoyment of these blessings.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,  
Your obt. servant,  
J. AND P. GAINS.

From the Georgetown Federal Republican

### MAIL ROBBERIES.

From conversation, as well as our correspondents, we discover that a very warm and just indignation prevails on account of the breach of the post-office law and every tie of honor and morality, committed by order of government in seizing, ransacking and breaking open the mail letters. The law is so explicit and intelligible, that it will not be pretended its penalties of fine, whipping and imprisonment at hard labor have not been incurred, unless, certainly, it should be insisted, in this republican land, as in days of yore it was in England by the slavish pariahs of undue prerogative, that the Executive possesses a dispensing power. It is to be hoped that we are not yet prepared for the introduction of such a sweeping innovation, nor is it to be credited that the American character is so far brutalized, as not to be aghast at such a wanton and ungentleman-like violation of every thing like confidence and propriety. Nothing is clearer, than that the conduct of government has been not only without law, but against law, and as such is liable to every public and private method of restraining or punishing injuries applicable to similar occurrences unconnected with government. As to the painful palliation resorted to by the Intelligence to excuse it, by alleging that it was the consequence of an arrangement between the Executive and a British agent, it renders the attempt at defence more despicable. For if our government had no right to violate the sanctity of the seals of our citizens, they could gain no sanction to the practice from a miserable foreigner, whom they tolerate for his humility, and whose condescension has not been of force sufficient to save him from the degradation of an arrest and the seizure of his papers. It must be confessed, that there is some novelty, as well as boldness, in the attempt to derive from British agents, in time of war, the right of violating with impunity the laws of the land and the privileges of the people, within the limits of this country. Shame on such wretched shuffling!

The reader must know, that the criminal courts of the several states have jurisdiction over the offences involved in this violation of the mail, and there is a grand jury now engaged in the examination of it. Perhaps it will be taken up by more than one, as the offences have been committed within more than one jurisdiction. The facts coming within their cognizance are innumerable and many of them of the deepest dye. For not only have the letters transmitted for the post been broken open and detained, but those received from it; notwithstanding the Intelligence, or fully enough, endeavours to make the impression, that it was only in the former case the crime was committed. And even in that case it is sufficiently aggravated; for the public had been acquainted by formal advertisements, that letters would be received as usual. This operated, and must have been intended as a trap to draw out the privacy of business, of family concerns, and the whole range of opinion and speculation. Had notice been given, as is usual and proper, that none but open letters would be admitted those who had sent sealed ones would have been in fault, but even then the minions of Mr. Madison had no right to violate them, any more than they can the dead letters of the post-office till advertised as such for several months. Immense sums in bills of exchange contained in these letters were, by throwing them into the hands of the executioners employed in the scandalous job, subjected to a precarious fate attending their passage through such hands.

In aggravated cases of insult and injury attending this proceeding, we shall select one as the case of a nature of the first connections

in the state of Maryland and Virginia, a man who, though he never has been in public life, would never if he coveted it, degrade himself to the employment of arts which have placed in the hands of those who have insulted him—a man who has a deeper stake in the safety and liberties of the country than Mr. James Madison—a man to support whom would be to offer a reproach to virtue itself. This gentleman, hearing that his letter had been broken open, applied for it through a friend to Mr. Monroe, and received it torn, dirtied, scribbled on, broken open and from the jacket being worn out at the sides and corners, there is little doubt that it had been carried about some time in the pocket and made a mockery of by the vulgar and profligate companions of men base enough to break open seals, an act of turpitude resembling, on surpassing, the picking of locks. If Messrs. Giles and Madison will deny the truth of this, and the grand jury, which has it before them, do not make a presentment, upon their oath, we will present it by the most undoubted and respectable testimony.

Before we pass from this subject for the time, we must refer again to the assertion made in the Intelligence of the 2d April that they were "in possession of a treasonable correspondence between British agents in this country and others with people in Great Britain, and with British commanders in America." If this were true, why have they not yet arrested the persons implicated? Why instead of it, do they proclaim the discovery, that the criminals, if any, such there had been, might securely effect their flight. This, it must be confessed, is a deception and falsehood too gross for the credulous, unless we could suspect admission of unbounded moderation and clemency towards the agents and friends of the British. We insist upon it, that after so unmanfully laying a trap for correspondence and afterwards breaking open many thousand seals, with the criminal code staring them in the face, they have found nothing they could make the law to animadvert upon, or they would have set it in operation before now—may they have not found any thing to give them an electioneering lift of even as little importance as the bascule plot of Henry.

From the same.

When General Washington held the reins of government, his delicacy to the public and his own lame outweighed justice to his family connections. It was a sufficient objection against the re-confirmation of any individual to office that he was his relative. The late and modest merit of Judge Washington was no exception to this scrupulousness. Of doubtful talents and established eminence at the bar of Richmond, his illustrious uncle rejected the unsolicited importunity of his friends to appoint him to the office of district attorney, then vacant, and usually avoided by men of equal rank in their profession, on account of the unpopularity of its duties, which then embraced prosecutions under the system of internal taxation. How different are the feeling and practice of the man, who fills this station once occupied by Washington. Mr. Richard Curtis a near relation of his wife, was a member of the House of representatives from Massachusetts, who by voting through thick and through thin for the war and its precursors, concomitants, and consequences, was justly dismissed from the confidence of his constituents. But behold this discarded man is taken up by his brother in law, and in despite of his total destitution of knowledge in military matters, and want of tolerable qualifications as a man of talents or capacity, which is well known from the figure of rather no figure at all Mr. Curtis cut in Congress, is appointed Superintendent General of Military Supplies, with a salary of 3000 dollars per annum. This is said to be the sixth relative of that branch of the family who have been provided for in a similar manner. Though we know of several others not overburdened with fitness for office, we can no more vouch for the enumeration being correct than we can foresee how many more princes or princesses of the blood remain to be provided for, or how soon their turn will come. Much is it to be deplored that the good people of this nation are to be ground out of their money in these hard times to pamper the relatives of this distinguished race, who unfortunately for themselves as well as the people, cannot render services equivalent to their respective establishments upon the *livre rouge*. But yet we say the people must pay, and possibly their loyalty to the reigning house will admit of their doing it with as good a grace as that with which John Bull is compelled to nourish the seedlings of his royal masters. It is true Johnny pays it down upon a specific grant expressing the nature and necessity of his munificence, which serves forever as a balm to his pride, and a title to gratitude, but when any of our royal brothers or cousins require relief of pensions, if a suitable office is not open for their reception, it is prepared by law, not for them but for the public good, and no sooner is it ready than pop they jump into it as snugly as if it had in fact been made for them and not for any thing else.

From the Salem Gazette.

### THE DEMOCRATS HATE A NAVY.

Every citizen who recollects the history of our nation since the establishment of a Navy, knows that the Democratic party undeviatingly opposed and even ridiculed it. All our frigates were built by the Federalists, and are now commanded by officers appointed by the Federalists. Are any so credulous as to believe the ruling party are sincere in their pretended patronage of this establishment? Read the following extract, written and drafted by Mr. Madison:

"VIRGINIA. In the House of Delegates, Friday January 10, 1800. Extract from Instructions from the General Assembly of Virginia, to Stephen Thomson Mason and Wilson Cary Nicholas, Senators from the State of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States."

"With respect to the Navy, it may be proper to remind you that whatever may be the proposed object of its establishment, or whatever be the temporary advantages resulting therefrom, it is demonstrated by the experience of nations who have advanced far into naval policy, that such prospect is ultimately delusive, and that a navy has

in practice, been known more as an instrument of power, a source of expense, and an occasion of collisions and wars with other nations, than as an instrument of defence, of economy, or of protection to commerce. Nor is there any nation, in the judgment of the General Assembly, to whose circumstances this remark is more applicable than to the United States."

As this is the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the Virginians, with all the solemnity of a legislative act, you may depend that commerce will be suffered to take care of itself, if we ever have any.

From the Newburyport Herald.

### THE DEMOCRATS HATE A NAVY.

In his speech at the opening of the session, in 1795, Washington entered fully and strongly into the consideration and recommendation of a Navy. "To an active external commerce," says he, "the protection of a naval force is indispensable." "To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult and aggression." "These considerations invite the United States to look to the means and to set about the gradual creation of a Navy—Will it not then be advisable to begin without delay to provide and lay up the materials for the building and equipping ships of war; and proceed in the work by degrees, as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present." Such was the wisdom and foresight of Washington. But what the Gallatin, Gilbes and Varnums.

The frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation had already been begun, and further appropriations were necessary for their completion. But upon the resolution "that the sum of \$1,000,000 be appropriated on account of the military and naval establishments for the year 1797," Mr. Gallatin moved to strike out the word naval! alledging that it might become a serious question whether they should appropriate any more money to that object or not! Giles, in support of the motion, said, that "for his part he was against the building the frigates at all, and always had been. He believed candor would not permit the business to be called by a milder term than folly, and the further they proceeded in the project the worse it would be!" Varnum, ever faithful to his southern guides, preferred them to this instance to Washington, and his northern colleagues, and supported the same motion.

Subsequently, in the same session, a motion was made (contrary to Washington's advice to organize the navy) "that all such parts of the act, entitled 'an act to provide a naval armament,' as relate to the appointing and commissioning of the officers and manning the ships, be repealed &c." Here also we find Mr. Varnum's name in favor of the motion!

Still later in the session, when Mr. Smith, of S. C. moved "the sum of 172,000 dollars for finishing the frigates United States, Constitution," Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment, viz. that be for the word "frigates," to add "the Hulls of"—this motion was lost by the casting vote of the chairman, the house being in committee of the whole, and the yeas and nays were not recorded. Afterwards this same motion of Mr. Gallatin was renewed by General Dearborn, another Virginian satellite, and we find Mr. Varnum in favor of it; thus pertinaciously opposing and treating with contempt the Navy and Washington's opinions, and wishes on this subject.

### Foreign.

[Translated from the Baltimore Federal Gazette.]

PARIS, February 13.

His serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire [Cambaceres] this day took his seat as president of the senate, and directed one of the secretaries to read the following concordat, which was signed at Fontainebleau, the 25th Jan. between his majesty the emperor and king and his holiness Pius VII.

### CONCORDAT.

His majesty the emperor and king and his holiness desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which have arisen in several affairs of the church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the basis of a definite arrangement.

Article 1. His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner and in the same form as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, or charge d'affaires of power, near the Holy Father, and the ambassadors, ministers or charge d'affaires of the Pope with foreign powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by other members of the Corps Diplomatique.

3. The dominions which were possessed by the Holy Father, and which have not been alienated, shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agent or charge d'affaires. Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a compensation of two millions of francs revenue.

4. Within six months following the usual notification of the nomination by the Emperor of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire and of the Kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall ordain them, agreeably to the *Coarctatio* and in virtue of the present *edict*—previous information of which shall be given by the Metropolitan Archbishop. If, at the expiration of 6 months, the Pope shall not have granted the ordination of the Bishop named, the senior Bishop of the province shall proceed to the ordination, in the usual manner, in order that a vacancy shall never exceed one year.

5. The Pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six *suburbicaires* bishoprics are re established: they shall be nominated by the Pope.—Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold. On the death of the bishops of d'Anagnin and Rieth, their diocesses shall be united to the six bishoprics, agreeably to an agree-

ment between his majesty and the Holy Father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman states, absent from their diocesses from circumstances, the Holy Father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on bishops *in vacante*. He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time, for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in France and the Genoese countries, as also for bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The Propaganda, the Penitencerie, and the Archives shall be established in the place where the Holy Father shall sojourn.

10. His majesty grants a free pardon to all the cardinals, bishops, priests, *laics*, who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the foregoing disposition in consequence of the existing state of the Church; and in the confidence which his majesty inspires him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of religion in the times in which we live.

NAPOLEON,

PIUS VII.

Fontainebleau, Jan. 23, 1813.

LONDON, March 1.

Letters from Lord Cathcart are to Jan. 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the North of Bromberg, and Tichel to Dirschel and to the gates of Dantzic.

The Russian military Journal says, Jan. 3. Admiral Tchitchagoff entered Innersburg the vanguard entered Gronbinnen; and Gen. Wozensaw entered Nemersdorf. Gen. Tscholitz entered Stalupen, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

8. Gen. Schepliff beat the enemy at Lubau, who then retired towards Konigsburg, losing three pieces of artillery, many officers and 300 soldiers. The Emperor and Kutusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

9. Announces the driving of the enemy from Konigsburg. The French lost 8 or 9000, 50 cannon, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers prisoners were liberated. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued.

The Emperor's H. Q. were at Meretsch, Macdonald commanded a Konigsburg. His own corps is reduced to 2500, and he has about 4500 others, who are pursued.

14. The Russians took Elbing, Marienberg and Marienwerder. Plaw pursues the enemy towards Dantzic. Gen. Schepliff passed the Nogat and follows the enemy.

12. Elbing was taken. The French left at Marienberg in the hospital 40 officers and 726 soldiers.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernischoff had passed the Nastula and pursued the French towards Newburg.

It is said the French attempted to seize the King of Prussia, but he escaped to Silesia. The H. Q. are at Blysch.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for rising in all Germany.

Kutusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Plaw and Wigenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

Marshall Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte.

It was reported that Murat had been found in Vienna, and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swartzenberg. That Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan. 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

### SPAIN.

We have received Cadiz papers to the 11th of March. They are filled principally with some very interesting proceedings of the Cortes, upon a subject of the first importance, and which produced important changes in the government.

On the 8th of March, the Regency laid before the Cortes a remonstrance from the clergy of Cadiz, in which they alleged, that from motives of conscience they desired to be excused from complying with that part of the law, which required them to read in their respective churches, to their congregations, the law for abolishing the inquisition.

The Cortes considered this act of the clergy as an open resistance of the law of the land, and in which they had been countenanced by the regency, in the acceptance of their remonstrance, and in permitting them to officiate in their churches without reading the law. An animated discussion took place, which terminated in a decree removing the regency, and they were accordingly removed, a new regency created, and the law was the next day read in all the churches by their respective pastors. The Cardinal of Bourbon is at the head of the present regency.

Of military operations, or other articles of news the papers are uncommonly barren; it appears from several articles that extraordinary preparations were making for a vigorous campaign; the vanguard of Lord Wellington's army was already in motion; great bustle was making in Madrid, by which it appeared that the French were preparing to leave that city, and retreating towards Toledo, to join the army commanded by Soult; that general was preparing to depart for France, leaving the command to General Gazan.

### TICKETS.

In the Baltimore Hospital Lottery, now drawing, may be had at the Minerva Office. Present price, \$11.

His best prize \$30,000. Letters, post paid, and enclosing the cash, will be attended to. April 32.