

Poetry.

A SIMILE.

I gave, 'twas but the other day,
Lydia a ticket for the play—
('Tis love such ticks imparts:)
When holding up the card to me,
She laughing said, "your emblem sec,"
And shew'd the knave of hearts.
Amaz'd, I said, "what means my fair;
'A knave will lie, will steal, will swear,
'Your words I pray define."
She smil'd and said, "nay never start;
'He's sure a knave who steals a heart,
'And you have stolen mine."

From the Freeman's Journal.

LOGOCRACY.

In that witty work, SALMAGUNDI, which certainly contains more amusement than any other book of our country, not even excepting M'Fingal, *Mustapha Rub-a-dub Keli Kahn* denominates our government "a pure unadulterated LOGOCRACY or government of words," and declares that "the country is entirely defended *in et lingua*," that is to say, *by force of tongues.*" We cannot give a better picture of the late and present policy of the administration, than by making two or three short quotations from this work, which will be read with pleasure, even by those who have often read them before.

"In a logocracy thou well knowest there is little or no use for fire arms, or any such destructive weapons. Every offensive or defensive measure is enforced by *wordy battle and paper war*; he who has the longest tongue, or readiest quill, is sure to gain the victory—will carry horror, abuse, and *ink-shed* into the very trenches of the enemy, and without mercy or remorse, put men, women, and children, to the point of the—pen!"

"But in nothing is the verbose nature of this government more evident, than in its grand national divan, or congress, where the laws are framed; this is a blustering windy assembly, where every thing is carried by noise, tumult, and debate; for thou must know, that the members of this assembly do not meet together to find wisdom in the multitude of counsellors, but to wrangle, call each other hard names, and hear themselves talk. When the congress opens, the bashaw first sends them a long message (i. e. a huge mass of words—*vox et preterea nihil*—all meaning nothing; because it only tells them what they perfectly know already. This done, they divide the message into small portions, and deliver them into the hands of little jontos of talkers, called committees: these jontos have each a world of talking about their respective paragraphs, and return the results to the grand divan, which forthwith falls to and re-talks the matter over more earnestly than ever. Now after all it is an even chance, that the subject of this prodigious arguing, quarrelling, and talking, is an affair of no importance, and end entirely in smoke. May it not then be said, the whole nation have been talking to no purpose? The people, in fact, seem to be somewhat conscious of this propensity to talk, by which they are characterized, and have a favorite proverb on the subject, viz. "all talk and no cider;" this is particularly applied when their congress (or assembly of all the sage chatters of the nation) have chattered through a whole session, in a time of great peril and momentous event, and have done nothing but exhibit the length of their tongues and the emptiness of their heads. This has been the case more than once, my friend; and to let thee into a secret, I have been told in confidence, that there have been absolutely several old women smuggled into congress from different parts of the empire; who, having once got on the breeches, as thou mayest well imagine, have taken the lead in debate, and overwhelmed the whole assembly with garrulity; for my part, as times go, I do not see why old women should not be as eligible to public councils, as old men, who possess their dispositions—they certainly are eminently possessed of the qualifications requisite to govern in a logocracy.

"Words are but breath—breath is but air, and air put into motion is nothing but wind.—This vast empire, therefore, may be compared to nothing more nor less than a mighty windmill, and the orators, and the chatters, and the slang-whangers, are the breezes that put it in motion; unluckily, however, they are apt to blow different ways, and their blasts counteracting each other—the mill is perplexed, the wheels stand still; the grist is unground, and the miller and his family starved."

"We post editors are designated by the term slang-whangers. By the figure of the mill, the situation of our country, under the operation of the Embargo, is well described."

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE and LOTS lately occupied by Mr. George Burgwin, on Broad-Street.—For terms, apply to

S. SIMPSON,

March 8, 1809.

Foreign News.

LONDON, December 14.

Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 24th, stating that General Castanos, upon hearing the French were moving a corps upon Sorio, from Burgos, and passing the Ebro, at Logrono, had assembled an army of 40,000 foot, and 4000 horse, and had taken a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borge. This position was unfavourable, as Tudela, the right, and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish right, on the 23d, and defeated two divisions of Valencians and Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss towards Saragossa.

December 15.

We have at length received the French official details of the late action in Spain; they are contained in eight additional bulletins, from the 5th to the 12th inclusive.—They are not so unfavourable to the Spanish cause as we had been led to expect by the previous reports. The *Moniteurs* come down to the 11th inst. but the 12th bulletin is in that of 6th, and the papers of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, do not contain one word of news respecting Spain. We may therefore presume, that the French did not obtain any important advantage after the victory over Gen. Castanos. With respect to that battle, the French by no means claim so complete a victory as we were told they had gained. The bulletins state, that the action took place on the 23d ult. at Tudela. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended in the complete defeat of the Spanish army, of which 3500, including 300 officers, were taken prisoners, and 4000 were left on the field of battle, or driven into the Ebro.—The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarazona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 25th inclusive on which day a division of French cavalry arrived at Roa. The number of prisoners taken in the interval, between that and the 23d, amounted we are told, to 5000, all of the line, with 30 pieces of artillery. No quarter was given to the armed peasants. The French, according to their own account, lost very few men in this affair.

It does not appear, that though defeated the Spaniards were dispersed; on the contrary, the bulletin states, that they had retreated upon Saragossa. Another strong proof, (if any additional proof were wanting) that Castanos's army is not annihilated, is, that the French, notwithstanding their victory, have not ventured to advance very far.—The battle was fought, as we have stated, near Tudela, and the last bulletin is dated the 28th ult. at Aranday de Duero, which is in Old Castile, about 43 miles to the S. E. of Valladolid. The account, therefore of the French having entered Madrid, is unfounded; they have not even reached the frontiers of New-Castile. The bulletin, however, boasts it is only a pleasant walk.—The French Generals particularly engaged in the action, were the Duke of Montebello, (Lannes) and the Duke of Cornigliano, (Moncey). Had the division of the Duke of Elchin, (Gen. Ney) been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 11th, relate chiefly to the operation against Blake's army. The French force that defeated it, consisted chiefly of the divisions of the Duke of Belluno, (Victor) Duke of Dalmatia, (Soult) and the Duke of Dantzick, (LeFebvre.)

Respecting the British troops, these papers furnish but little intelligence. The infantry, they state, is on its retreat to Portugal; as to British cavalry, the French had seen none of them.

A division of the French army had commenced the siege of Rosas, a sea-port in Catalonia.

We are sorry to state that intelligence has been received, of the capture of several English vessels, some of them loaded with provisions, at St. Andero, by the French. The artillery, and the most valuable stores, had been, as we had before stated, removed to St. Vincente, on the first intelligence of the adverse fate of Blake's army. The ships that have fallen into the enemy's hands were as some accounts state, deprived of their crews, to navigate those that came off. Other accounts state, that they entered after the enemy became masters of the place, not knowing what had happened. This is said to have been the case particularly with one of our packets. The mails and despatches fortunately destroyed. The vessel that took over the French and Russian Messengers, brought these accounts; and the crew further report, that they learn at Boulogne, that the defeat of Castanos was not believed to be so decisive as even stated in the Bulletins.

Important and gratifying news.—We are happy to have it in our power to communicate to our readers intelligence from Spain, not only of a less gloomy cast than that which we have recently received, but such as affords us strong ground to hope that Buonaparte's career of success will speedily be checked.

Despatches have been received at the admiralty from admiral Lord Collingwood, which contained accounts of the complete failure of the French upon Rosas. The exertions of the gallant garrison were materially aided by his majesty's ship *Excellent*, which was fortunately enabled to approach near enough to the shore to bring her grape shot to bear upon the enemy with which she did great execution. A party of Marines were also landed, and contributed very essentially to the defence of the place.

The precise loss of the French is not stated, but it must have been very great.

Government have also received despatches from Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird, which were brought by the *Cheerful* cutter, & the intelligence she brings is certainly of a cheerful nature—she left Corunna on the 9th inst. We are happy to find that the reverses which the Spanish armies have sustained, so far from exciting a feeling of despondency have only stimulated that gallant people to greater exertions, and to more determined resistance.

The inhabitants of Madrid were making every possible preparation to defend the capital to the last extremity. This determination on the part of the Spaniards, and the junction of the corps commanded by general Hope to the army of Sir John Moore, which took place on the 1st inst. at Salamanca, had induced the latter to send orders to Sir David Baird to advance. This order, we understand, was received by Sir David on the 7th. We may, therefore, confidently hope that, by this time, a British army of 40,000 men is happily assembled to assist the Spaniards in the defence of every thing that is dear to that gallant and noble minded people.

December 16.

The following bulletin was this morning issued by government:

"A ship of war has arrived with despatches from Corunna, which she left on the 9th inst. Accounts are brought by it that the greatest enthusiasm had burst forth at Madrid, and that the people were determined to make every effort to defend the capitol. General Hope had joined Sir John Moore, at Salamanca, and Sir David Baird was at Villa Franca on 7th, and had suspended his retreat.—Buonaparte was at Aranda de Donora; his advanced corps had made itself master of Soma Sierra, and a French corps had reached Segovia."

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 24th, state, that the Arragonese and Andalusian divisions did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by Gen. Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 men.

Gen. Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Arevola on the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighbourhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

SENATE U. S.—February 21.

The bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, was read a third time.

At about 5 o'clock the final question was taken on the passage of the bill, and carried. Yeas 21—Nays 12.

This bill differs in some important respects from that pending before the House of Representatives, and contains the following important provision:

SEC. 1. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized, in case either France or Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing; and to cause to be issued under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal, against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States.

COPY of a letter from Washington, dated Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, 24th ult. to the Editor of the New-York Gazette.

DEAR SIR—The House has this moment adjourned, after having passed the Bill for partially raising the Embargo, and for the purpose of providing for a Non-Intercourse, to a third reading, on Monday. The majority was very considerable; the

Federalists having voted with Bacon and others of the Republicans.

The Bill now provides,

1. For raising the Embargo on the 15th of March, except as to England and France and their dependencies.

2. The Non-Intercourse to commence its operations on the 20th of May, and limited to the end of the next session of Congress,

3. The Non-Importation Law repealed on the 20th of May next.

4. Vessels of war of the two Belligerents forbid our waters.

5. The Proclamation of the President relating to England, repealed;

6. The President authorised to restore the Commercial Intercourse with that nation which revokes her orders or decrees.

The question now is, whether the Senate will concur in the amendments to their Bill? I believe they ultimately will.

Extract of a letter from Amelia Island, (Georgia) dated the 13th ult.

"We have an arrival here, in 16 days from Tortola, which brings accounts of ten sail of the French line having got out of Rochefort with troops, supposed bound for the West-Indies, which have prevented the expedition sailing from Barbadoes against Martinique."

For the Carolina Federal Republican.

MR. PASTEUR,

The following is the version of a little story told by an old farmer, as happening in the neighborhood when he was a lad—He said the heroic conduct of Tom always brought to his mind the late measures of our administration, and he conceived their situations to be somewhat similar.

Honest Tom and his wife, who the breeches should wear,
Often scuffled and scratched, and sometimes pulled hair,

But he for the most part, when brought to the test
And the battle had ended, came out "second best."
One day as was usual, they'd been thus engaged,
And for some time quite doubtful the battle had raged,
When Tom, as the poker was aimed at his head,
Retreated and took shelter under the bed.
At this time a neighbor knock'd loud at the door
And the wife who in triumph was pacing the floor,
Ask'd Tom to come out, but he (scorning to yield)
Tho' vanquish'd completely and drove from the field—
In "retirement thus dignified" cry'd, do your worst
Of my house I'll be master, and I'll see you damn'd first.

The following curious advertisement is copied from the Boston Palladium:

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN:
February 6, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Gentlemen Ship Owners and others, who are shippers of foreign or domestic merchandise, are hereby requested to consider, that published *RESOLVES*, tending to scare or to flatter subordinate Federal Civil-Officers from their imposed duties, "ought" to be considered as meer "Spawn of Fermentations," of mushroom growth, but arising from the noted beds of empoisoned soils, adopted to Seiges, Blockades, and Embargoes—and which naturally tend all alike to Starvation and Death; whenever they shall have become vitalized by a "God of War," or the first "planters."

And, Mercantile Colonels and Majors, whether "correct" or incorrect, are especially requested to be cautious of nursing such Growing Spawn, lest it should turn into Vipers, and poison their own Sergeants and Corporals. JAMES LOVELL, Naval Officer, by commission, Collector, by disabilities and defect of others.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER.

A Negro fellow by the name of JACK.—He is very black, twenty two years of age, and about five feet ten inches high.—It is supposed, he is lurking about Newbern.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said Negro to me, or for securing him, so that I get him.

ANTHONY HATCH.

Trenton, March 9, 1809.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber,

in June last, a likely Negro fellow, named, ABRAM.—He is about 27 years of age—5 feet 7 inches high—of yellow complexion, formerly the property of the heirs of Charles M'Lin, dec.—It is supposed he is lurking about Mrs. Spaight's plantation on Brice's Creek.

The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said negro to me at Pembroke, or so secure him, that I get him again.

THOMAS P. IVES.

March 2, 1809.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS determined to discontinue the sale of GOODS, except for Cash.

All persons indebted to him on open accounts, are desired to call and settle; and those who are indebted to him by Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, which have been long due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, or circumstances will compel him, however reluctantly, to institute suits without discrimination.
Feb. 2, 1809. S. SIMPSON.