

Lucien offering him the use of his house and beds, as long as he continued in that part of the kingdom; the offer, however was not accepted; and instead of going to the place originally intended for his reception, he went as privately as possible to Winson's, King's Arms Tavern. Lucien studiously avoids all pomp and ostentation. His eldest son, a fine youth of 11 years of age, was on Tuesday taken through the dock yard, accompanied by capt. Warren who brought them to England.

BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES.—It is at last agreed by the Administration papers, that these decrees are not revoked, the President's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. We are told by the same papers that the delay on the part of the French government to revoke those decrees, may have been produced from the want of information as to the conduct of this government. Let us admit this fact, and then we ask who can have the assurance to brave common sense, and say, that the Duke of Cadore's letter of the 5th of August, contained a revocation of those decrees? If the decrees were revoked by that letter, then there was nothing more necessary to be done. Their revocation was never contemplated, but as perspective, by the French government, depending on certain acts to be performed by this and the British government.—Those decrees are laws of the French empire, and until repealed will remain such. The legislature of every nation, however composed, makes and repeals all laws, and the American democrats, were the first to assert, that the promise contained in a diplomatic correspondence, and that promise made with conditions and reservations, did actually repeal known laws of the land. In France the decrees were not understood to be revoked, as all the letters from that country, and the conduct of its officers prove. Mr. Russel our *Chargé des Affaires*, with more severity and justice, censures the officer of the customs at Bordeaux, whereas this man (as he calls him) was only executing the known laws of his country. The fault did not rest with this officer, but with his masters. Mr. Russel's correspondence is such as does him credit, but we should have liked it more, if he had said more to the master, and less of the man. We have good reason to assert, that our government has later intelligence from France, and which is still more unfavorable to a just termination of our differences with that nation. It will be observed that Mr. Russel's letter to the Duke de Cadore is dated the 10th of December; the seizure of the vessels which produced this letter, remained under sequestration until the last of December, and vessels continued to be daily brought in, under the Milan and Berlin decrees. We shall close this article by inserting the speculations of the *National Intelligencer*, which if taken for an indication of national spirit and independence, certainly do credit to the Editor, and furnish a happy presage of the glorious resistance which we are prepared to make against French aggression. *Ledger.*

A message from the President of the United States will be found under the Congressional head of Wednesday, from which we learn that the United States frigate Essex arrived in France on the 4th of December, but from the want of a bill of health did not land her dispatches, &c. until the 9th.

We learn, from the same source, that two American vessels, the Orleans Packet and the Friendship were seized at Bordeaux, one the 6th and the other before the 14th December.

Now, although at first sight it would appear that the seizure of those vessels was proof of a determination to revive or prolong the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—yet, are we confident that these cases were comprehended under those decrees? The Orleans Packet had attempted to enter the Mediterranean; but after being some time at Gibraltar, had changed her destination for Bordeaux.—When she arrived there she was seized, more than probably under the suspicion or certainty of having received on board British goods, the importation of which into France is penal. The schooner Friendship, it appears, was loaded with colonial produce, the importation of which is partially interdicted.—These seizures then may have been made under the Berlin and Milan decrees. If made under the Berlin and Milan decrees, it may have been supposed, considering the length of time intervening between the 1st of August and the 6th of December, and no intelligence having arrived of the revival of the non-intercourse against Great-Britain by the United States, or of the repeal of their orders in council by Great-Britain; it may have been supposed we say, that the government of the United States did not think proper to avail itself of the promise held forth by the Duc-de Cadore in his letter of the 9th Aug. Whatever may be the fact, it appears at least that these seizures

had not received the sanction of the Emperor, were not final, and must, under the circumstances, until confirmed, be considered as the "violent proceedings" of an individual.

At the time of the seizure of the first vessel the Essex had not arrived; at the time of the seizure of the second, the news of her arrival had not reached Paris.

Determined to fulfil our own engagements with good faith, we are to consider others possessed of the same disposition until we have proof to the contrary. Is this proof to be found in two isolated cases of seizure, both of which may have arisen from causes wholly unconnected with the Berlin and Milan decrees? We cannot so readily suspect any government of the duplicity of luring our vessels into her ports with a design as systematic as that of the huntsman when he spreads his snare to snare the prey. No; we will not without further proof suppose that the French Emperor designs to violate or evade his solemn engagements to the United States.

We cannot but expect that the first easterly wind will waft us the intelligence, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were formally annulled on the receipt of the President's proclamation of the 1st November. If, contrary to all rational calculation, it shall not be the case, it will then rest with Congress to repeal the law under which the proclamation of the President was issued or take such other steps as the public interest shall appear to them to require.

National Intelligencer.

Miscellany.

For the Carolina Federal Republican.

THE TRIFLER.

No. IX.—February, 1811.

Yes, yes, my friend, disguise it as you will, To right or wrong 'tis FASHION guides us still; A few perhaps rise singularly good, Defy and stem the fool-erwhelming flood; The rest to wander from their brethren fear, As social herrings in large shoals appear.

3 Dudley's Col. 258.

MR. TRIFLER.

Men of reflection have long wished for the establishment of a paper, like yours which opened a way to the world for their sentiments and opinions, respecting the foibles of the times. For many of them have become too glaring, not to be noticed, and too reprehensible not to deserve the severest censure. I, and I am not alone, in this respect who have an opportunity of discovering some, which perhaps escape your notice, that ought to be exposed, in order to be amended; and have only been prevented from doing so, by the want of a proper vehicle.

Knowing, complaints are always heard, with some degree of partiality, I have waited till you got the good opinion of your readers, to send you a Communication, lest unseasonable complaining might bias the publick, and the good you intended be thrown away.

As I am a married man, if I should know more of what is going on in the female world, than you, who I suppose to be single, it is only because I have a greater opportunity of finding things out in the married state. There are few secrets, which a man does not get from his wife. The other day I accidentally picked up in the yard, a wooden tooth-brush, as I thought, and upon examination, found the soft end very much tinged with something like tobacco or brown paint. Not knowing what to make of it, I carried it in to my wife, and asked her what it was;—with much indifference, she told me it was a Lady's tooth-brush. What lady I asked, could have a mouth that would die any thing this colour? holding the soft end to her; upon which she said, it was nothing in the mouth, it was what they cleaned their teeth with, that coloured it so. I then asked what preparation could die in this manner, and was told it was *Snuff*. I exclaimed, and do the LADIES use Snuff to clean their teeth with? Yes, she replied, there is scarcely a lady young or old, in all the town, that does not use it, every day of her life, and some more than a dozen times! At first I thought it very strange and I confess very improbable, that the ladies should habituate themselves, to what appeared to me, little less than *CHewing TOBACCO*. But when I was informed, of the whole process of cleaning the teeth with snuff—the object of their walks, into the garden, after dinner, or breakfast, and the secreting themselves, in a room after tea, all of which I had noticed, but could not divine the cause, I was convinced, that the use of snuff was very common among the ladies, both married and unmarried, young and old. I was informed, that if I would take the trouble, to go about among the stores, and look for little square bottles, labeled with the picture of a man, with a pipe in his mouth, standing

by a hog's head, I could no longer doubt the fact, for that these were snuff bottles for the ladies. To satisfy myself, as to the extension of the practice, I did go about, and to my great astonishment, found them, in almost every store, and where I saw none I inquired if they had any, and was always answered, "the last bottle sir was sold yesterday." I asked them, if they were much in demand and was told they were. I returned home, and told my wife, that I was now convinced of what I had never suspected.—at this moment our oldest daughter, about fourteen came home and running to her Mamma, shewed her a snuff-box which had been presented her at School. I looked thunderstruck, which my wife observing took an opportunity to remark, that Maria, (for such was our daughter's name) would soon be a woman, and ought to begin to learn to do, as other girls do of her age. Easily discerning the scope of her remark, I thought this a favorable moment to express my disgust at the practice altogether, and therefore told Maria, I hoped she would never be guilty of such a vulgar practice, and that if I ever knew of her using snuff, I should be very much offended with her. My wife who had the management of the children, thought this an invasion of her prerogative and would have insisted upon her using it, but was prevented by my assuming absolute authority.

Here, I thought was an end of the matter, but my wife being somewhat nettled, at what she thought was taking away some of her privileges, contrived to stir it again, when we retired to bed. As we were alone, I looked upon it as a good time to convince her, of the folly of such a practice, and to shew her, how disgusting it was in young ladies particularly, as then I should have no more applications of this kind to rebuff. I advanced the most forcible arguments which I had against it, and endeavoured, to bring them home to her by illustration; whilst she listened with silent attention. And I did as I supposed convince her, that there was no substantial difference between cleaning the teeth with snuff, and *Chewing Tobacco*,—fashion had made one something more genteel than the other, but that was all. When I had concluded, I was surprised to find, that her silence and seeming conviction arose from a sense of duty to yield; when I could not be brought over to her opinion, and not from any change or alteration which I had made in her sentiments. For she said that though I could out argue her, yet I could not convince her, while the current of fashion was so strongly in her favour. Every thing that was fashionable she thought must be proper or people would not follow it: and as in the present instance, where every body almost was in the fashion, there could be no blame attached to the practice. But having formed a high opinion of you, she was willing to leave it to you, to determine who was in the right; to this I agreed and promised to write to you the next week. I had no sooner made this promise than her accustomed good humour returned—she turned to me her face, took me in her arms, and gave me an embrace, that convinced me, of her willingness to lay down the cudgels, and to be guided by your opinion.

Now Sir, if you respect the harmony, that ought to subsist between a man and his wife, you will take this subject under consideration, and give us your thoughts upon it. I am particularly desirous that you should do so, because I am unwilling that a difference of opinion should exist, betwixt me and my wife, when there is so easy a way of settling it:—and because I have always endeavoured to convince her when there was a difference, since being convinced, she always thought it best to act accordingly and that there was no harm in doing what is right.

Your humble servant,

ALEX. TRIANGLE.

It is not in my power, and I sincerely regret it, to give the opinion requested by Mr. Triangle and his very amiable lady, this week, as I am too unwell to make those deep researches which the difficulty of the case requires. Besides I am fearful, that while I appeased domestic feuds I might give rise by a precipitate judgment, to public commotion—it is a subject in which so many are interested. If I am better however, I or some of my friendly assistants will devote an essay to it the next week.

If "LYSANDER" would wish his piece to be inserted, he must send it to us a second time, for the attempt to disguise his hand, has put it out of my power to read it, except the three first sentences;—I like his motto and subject.

FOR SALE

A young, healthy and likely Negro Man, who is an excellent Caulker, and would be useful in a Ship yard. For terms apply at this Office.

Feb. 25.

Congress.

Extract of Letters to the Editor of the Virginia Patriot.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9th.

I have nothing to communicate worth the postage of a letter. Yesterday was spent in private business. A claim of Gen. St. Clair underwent some considerable debate. On the last day of the last session the justice of a claim was allowed and a bill passed to pay it, the general to give a receipt in full. This was done, but the interest was not mentioned. If the claim was just, and that is not doubted, he certainly was entitled to interest, which amounted to more than the principal. Root and some others contended that he had given a receipt in full, and therefore ought not to be paid: such and so mean and so unjust are some men; however there was a large majority in favor of the claim for interest.

In a more contemptible and disagreeable situation never could a government be than ours is now. That the Berlin and Milan decrees are not revoked is now acknowledged by the democrats; and some of them confess that the law of May last ought to be repealed. I have little doubt but that it will be so before the session closes.

The Senate take up the subject of the Bank Charter on Monday. I am still confident that it will be renewed, tho' many of its friends greatly doubt. My reasons for confidence in renewal are, this unequivocal strong and urgent recommendation of Gallatin, backed by the President; the diminution of constitutional scruples; the loss of popularity which must attend many members should they vote against renewal; the public loss of no inconsiderable sums already due; the perplexity and uncertainty, as well as probable loss that must arise from collecting through the medium of state banks; the inconvenience to members themselves, and the immediate distress that almost every member's constituents will feel the bonus, and power of borrowing; and there are in fact but very few who have sincerely any constitutional doubts. Enmity to federalism is the ground work of opposition to renewal, but as the dissolution will injure as much, and probably more eventually their own party, they must be induced or further consideration to vote for renewal.

The House are now discussing the amendments of the Senate to the bill admitting New-Orleans Territory into the union. The ayes and noes are now taking on the question of agreeing to the amendment of the Senate in inserting "white" before "free male inhabitants," so as to deprive Creoles and Mulattoes of votes, whom we hardly wish to see elected to this House or the Senate. I believe tho' that the constitution keeps them out.

MONDAY, February 11.

Eppes on Saturday called up his bill supplementary to the non-intercourse law, for the relief of our merchants whose vessels are daily arriving from British ports. He spoke at some length in reply to Mr. E-mott's speech of Wednesday. Mr. Sturgis was in favor of striking out, for the purpose of inserting a repeal of the law of May last. Mr. Sturgis made use of an argument which I at first tho't a mere quibble and quite unworthy of him, but I have since been informed that some of the soundest lawyers & I am confident of the validity of the objection. It is this.

The law of May last revives certain sections of the non-intercourse of March 1809; one of those sections says, [I have not the exact words,] that this act shall be in force from and after the 30th of May next; now then, if, according to the President's proclamation, the French decrees are revoked, and the English orders in council are not, and the law of March 1809, is revived on the 2d of February, that section is revived which says it shall go into operation from and after the 30th of May next, i. e. 1811. Some of the first legal characters here, Martin, Key, Harper, Vandyke, &c. have decided this objection valid; and I was told just now that one of the judges of the Supreme Court has countenanced the same opinion, but this is mere report. One of the first lawyers of the representation of your state, thinks otherwise. For my own part I had supposed that where the meaning and intention were indisputable, the intention should be received, tho' the words might convey a different meaning; but in all strict letters of the law, and the defendant has a right to avail himself of and defect in the wording of the law.

However, as Mr. Sturgis said, the non-intercourse is not in force, nor can nor will any judge pronounce it so. The President's proclamation amounts to nothing. The decrees were not revoked in the middle of December. This prevents the revival of the non-intercourse till the middle of March; but, if the French decrees are at this moment revoked, the British may