

Edwards

tered by Britain as a cause  
ne whole federal pack barke  
d against this act, and became  
vociferous in denouncing the gov-  
for passing it, as they did against  
in embargo.

President Madison has been calumniated  
pursuing a worse policy than Jefferson.  
very epithet of degradation has been used  
to depreciate his character. But this  
faction are now denounced even by his Brit-  
tanic majesty. They have deceived the  
ministry of England, much in the same  
manner as they have deceived the people of  
the United States. The faction told the  
ministry that we should finally be obliged  
to give up all our claims if they held out.  
There is no doubt that Rose's mission was  
predicated on this information. It was this  
misstatement that made Rose insist on such  
unreasonable terms with the President. But  
on his return to England, they found the  
faction in Boston and elsewhere had deceived  
them, and that it was necessary to take  
other ground if they expected to reconcile  
the United States. They therefore were  
obliged to renew a negotiation upon terms  
in every respect different from what the  
junta had advised on a former occasion.  
Just so have the faction imposed on the A-  
merican citizens. They have declared that  
the British would not withdraw their Or-  
ders while we continued the Non-Inter-  
course. They have endeavored all in their  
power to raise a spirit of jealousy between  
the respective States. They have, on all  
occasions, by their resolves and other pro-  
ceedings, represented the people as opposed  
to the administration, thereby thwarting  
every vigorous measure pursued by the go-  
vernment. But the good sense of the citi-  
zens in the northern States begins to dis-  
cover their artifice and fraud; and we trust  
in God, will on the ensuing election for Re-  
presentatives send such men as will check  
any further rebellious proceedings in the leg-  
islature of Massachusetts. As we are in a  
way to get our troubles removed, let us be  
careful not to introduce into the next Gen-  
eral Court, a majority of Representatives who  
whole aim will be to confound the Presi-  
dent in his negotiations. As this faction  
have hitherto been wrong in all they have  
done, and every event has been contrary to  
their predictions, it is for our safety to put  
it out of their power to do us any more  
mischief by their rebellious cabals in the  
Legislature. The Republicans are earnestly  
called upon to do their duty in this par-  
ticular.

While therefore we are pleased with  
some appearances of returning harmony be-  
tween the belligerent powers and this coun-  
try, we trust the President will not be too  
hasty in his decisions. The long contem-  
plated subject of our COMMERCIAL RIGHT  
—the honor of our NATIONAL FLAG—the  
safety of the AMERICAN SEAMEN—the RIGHT  
OF SEARCH, are all familiar to the mind of  
President Madison, and we confidently re-  
ly that he will maintain these principles as  
pure in his present elevated situation, as  
when Secretary of State. The Russian  
treaty with Britain is the most substantial  
document we can advert to in our present  
negotiation.—Fair promises are easily ob-  
tained from England at this crisis, (where  
there is scarcely an acre of ground in any  
part of Europe on which they can place their  
feet) but actions corresponding with  
words, under a sufficient guarantee we hop-  
will be the result of this negotiation. We  
trust in the firmness, wisdom, and integri-  
ty of our constituted authorities, in this im-  
portant transaction.

It is sufficiently derogatory to admit as  
preliminary, the removal of a British officer  
who has murdered our noble-hearted sail-  
ors, is a full atonement for the crime.—Gri-  
cious Heaven! is not the life of an Ameri-  
can citizen to be estimated at a higher rate  
than the station of an English captain.—  
As the United States are now brought  
(at the close of the European controversy)  
to establish an honorable national charac-  
ter, we urge on President Madison, as some  
atonement for the murder of our sailors on  
board the Chesapeake, the obtaining of a  
full and unequivocal declaration of the com-  
mercial rights of the United States. To  
conclude, we are free to declare, that we  
place our confidence in the President, who  
has been abused in the most gross manner,  
by the faction who now affront him with  
their eulogies. Madison is too far pledged  
to be misled by the Essex Junta.—They  
coax to ensnare, and sacrifice those whom  
they do ensnare. (Boston Chron.)

From the Boston Chronicle.

It is mortifying to observe how far the Brit-  
ish faction in America have been able to de-  
ceive the citizens in the northern States, with  
respect to the conduct of the federal adminis-  
tration. The most fallacious statements have  
been given by Pickering, and other leaders of  
this faction, of the inefficacy of the measures ad-  
opted by the government; while at the same  
time, every base calumny has been brought  
against the president, as being partial to France.  
The great object contemplated by the Junta,  
has been to depreciate the United States, in  
the view of Britain; to encourage the ministry  
to pursue their commercial impositions; to ex-  
cite a hostile disposition between the respec-  
tive states; and in fact, to oblige the consti-  
tuted authorities to bow with the most servile

humility to the terms offered them by Eng-  
land. To these purposes, all their writings,  
resolves, votes & legislative proceedings have  
been directed.

The debates in the British parliament are  
more honorable to the American character than  
those had in the legislature of Massachusetts.  
While the most indecent reflections are cast  
upon the administration by individuals among  
ourselves, a candid and fair discussion on the  
merits of the question, is pursued in the Brit-  
ish parliament. Lord Holland spoke more in  
the character of an American, than any federal  
member in our Senate; and Mr. Whitbread  
pleaded more in behalf of our commercial rights,  
than any member on the Boston seat. While  
the most scurrilous remarks are made by cer-  
tain overheated partisans, to defame the Presi-  
dent of the United States, and to weaken the  
energies of the government, the British par-  
liament furnishes men of that liberality & can-  
dor, as must confound these vulgar declaim-  
ers, if they are capable of any moral or politi-  
cal reflection. While our government is rep-  
resented as acting the most insidious and base  
part; while our retaliatory measures are vil-  
lified and weakened by a faction opposite to  
the debates of the British parliament exhibit  
the most honorable expressions of our wisdom  
and impartiality, & deplore in strains the most  
dolorous, the dreadful consequences that must  
ensue if we should adhere to a rigorous en-  
forcement of them. Mr. Whitbread declares  
"that America has used her strength for the  
purpose of increasing that of Great-Britain—  
that we have co-operated with them in the  
great struggle with France, by the support  
which their commerce had derived from A-  
merica." The correspondence between Mr.  
Madison and Mr. Pinckney is spoken of in the  
highest terms of respect by Mr. Whitbread.  
He declares "that the government of Ameri-  
ca considered the orders of England very dif-  
ferent from what was represented by the min-  
istry." It appears that the ministerial party in  
England took the same means to reconcile the  
British nation to their measures, as the fac-  
tion did in America. They told the people of  
England that no irritation would arise among  
us on executing their orders; at the same time  
their hirelings were telling our citizens to re-  
frain from every opposition. The faction re-  
presented our retaliatory measures as more  
injurious to ourselves than to Britain, while  
Mr. Whitbread declares from authentic docu-  
ments, that the exports & imports have, from  
the Orders, diminished eleven millions of  
pounds sterling! He calls upon the ministry  
to deny it, if his statement is not true. As to  
cotton, he proved a deficiency of supply of  
more than 32 millions of pounds. He says,  
"that when the Berlin decree was alone in  
operation, the British imports and exports  
were greater than in any preceding years; but  
as soon as the Orders in Council were issued,  
the British commerce was destroyed in a very  
considerable degree." He declares, "the  
complaints of America have been aggravated  
by an insult the most audacious, injudicious &  
violent, by the attack on the Chesapeake; and  
that the proclamation of the President, was  
merely an act of self defence, which it was  
impossible for him to revoke, unless they re-  
voked their Orders." He says "the govern-  
ment of the U. States trusted to the good faith  
of England, & requested Mr. Rose to disclose  
the terms on which reparation was to be made,  
and that the revocation should proceed the  
same day."

Instead however of making a reparation  
when such an opportunity was offered by A-  
merica, Britain put herself in the wrong by re-  
jecting it. Surely, says he, the American  
States have great reason to complain of our  
conduct.

This is the language in the British parlia-  
ment; read it, fellow-citizens, and compare it  
with the poor, miserable, sycophantic report  
of C. Gore—now, Governor elect of Massa-  
chusetts.—Do you not feel mortified at your  
conduct, that this man should preside over  
Massachusetts? What must be the reflections  
of Lord Holland, and Mr. Whitbread.—Will  
they not pity our depravity? Will they not  
feel indignant at our humility?  
But, fellow-citizens, we have yet one effectual  
measure left to adopt—put your represen-  
tatives in an attitude to retrieve our character,  
the ensuing year. This branch of the govern-  
ment, we trust in God will prove the palli-  
um of Massachusetts, and blast the wicked de-  
vices of the Essex faction.

Marietta, May 1.

The eastern mail, which arrived on Wed-  
nesday, brought the pleasing intelligence of  
the happy adjustment of our controversies  
with Great-Britain.

On this important and joyful occasion,  
the citizens of the town of Marietta assem-  
bled in the evening on the common near  
the market-house, elevated the cannon on a  
commanding eminence, and broke the sil-  
ence of night with her seventeen thunders,  
accompanied with the ringing of the bell,  
and shouts of the citizens. Men of both  
political parties were present. The distinc-  
tion of Republican and Federalist was  
unknown—there was no sentiment but patri-  
otism; no feeling but American! This  
universal reciprocity of opinion speaks in  
language too unequivocal to be misunder-  
stood by our enemies, that on local ques-  
tions we may be divided; but that on great  
national points and concerns, we are but  
one. Let the nation that dares violate our  
rights, remember the battle of Lexington;  
let them touch our soil, and we will show  
them the triumph of York-town. After the  
cannon was discharged, the company gave  
6 cheers, retired and partook of the exhilara-

ting bounties of our own soil. A great num-  
ber of volunteer toasts were drunk on the  
occasion, amongst which were the follow-  
ing:

*America, Commerce and Freedom*—once  
more an union of parties by an union of  
interest.

*The ocean*—May foreign powers ever  
find that a strict adherence to the law of na-  
tions, conduces as much to their interest as  
to their honor.

*The Western Wilderness*—Its fertile bo-  
som the future nurse of nations.

*Agriculture*—Weep not, damsel, thy sis-  
ter commerce is delivered out of all her  
troubles.

Pittsfield, April 22.

On Wednesday the friends of Peace,  
Commerce and Independence, in this town  
and Lanesborough, noticed the news of the  
renewal of intercourse, by the discharge of  
cannon, ringing of bells, and other demon-  
strations of joy.

From the National Intelligencer.

General Mason was pleased at observing  
in your paper of the 3d inst. under the Louis-  
ville head, that "Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson,  
with a hardy band of warriors, hunters and  
trappers, all well armed and equipped for a  
three years expedition, left that place for St.  
Louis, there to join the St. Louis Missouri  
Company, who intend to push their trade to  
the river Columbia, and probably in a few  
years, by that route to the East-Indies." This  
enterprising young man I have the pleasure  
of an acquaintance with. He is the son of Gen-  
eral Joseph Wilkinson of Maryland, and re-  
ceived his commercial knowledge principal-  
ly from Gen. John Mason of Georgetown,  
with whom he lived five or six years. When  
he left Gen. Mason, (which he did about the  
age of twenty-one years) he received the ap-  
pointments of Lieutenant and Pay-Master in  
the western army. The inactivity of the army  
at that time, however, held out poor prospects  
of advancement in his profession, to an enter-  
prising young man. He therefore resigned  
those commissions & obtained from govern-  
ment a permit to trade with the several Indian  
tribes; with whom, in connection with an-  
other young gentleman from Maryland, he has  
been carrying on a lucrative and useful traf-  
fic, which it is understood, has abundantly re-  
warded him for his perils & exertions. From  
a perfect knowledge of this young man, I  
think I can undertake to say that no one is bet-  
ter calculated for an expedition of the kind  
contemplated than he is. Possessing a great  
degree of vigor of mind and body, with un-  
daunted bravery, I have no doubt, without  
some unfortunate occurrence, that his serv-  
ices will be great to his country and himself.  
AMICUS.

Washington City, May 6, 1809.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, March 21.—Accounts have been  
received to the 7th of March from the  
coast of Spain, near Vigo, Pontevedra, and  
Villa Garcia. That part of the country is  
in open and determined insurrection against  
the French. There have already been sev-  
eral skirmishes, and the peasants, we are  
happy to hear, have been often successful.  
There are about 800 French in Corunna,  
1,500 in St. Jago, 300 in Padrin, 4000 in  
Pontevedra, and their main body, consist-  
ing of about 10,000, was between Tav and  
Orence. Romana's army was beyond  
Mortinez, on the borders of Portugal.

But against these favorable symptoms  
must be set an event more disastrous to  
Spain than the loss of a battle or a province.  
He who was an army in himself, whose  
name was a tower of strength—Palafox is  
said to have departed this life a few days  
after the surrender of Saragossa.—He died  
too soon for his country's happiness, tho'  
not too soon for his own glory.—The me-  
lancholy intelligence is announced in the  
Paris papers, and the mind immediately  
suspects, that he who did not shrink from  
shedding the blood of a prince of the House  
of Conde, of a British officer his prisoner,  
of a general whose fame he envied, has not  
hesitated to blacken his soul with another  
murder, and to add another victim to the  
list of all those who are now pleading  
against him at the bar of Heaven.

Sweden.—We communicated yesterday  
the intelligence of an insurrection in Swe-  
den. It is said that several thousand peas-  
ants have risen in the province of Werm-  
land, and were proceeding from Carlstadt  
to the capital. We have heard that a gen-  
eral officer put himself at the head of a  
body of military, and taken possession of  
Stockholm, whence the king had retired  
under the protection of about three thousand  
troops, who have remained faithful to his  
person. A declaration has been published  
by the insurgents, containing a statement of  
their grievances, arraigning the war as the  
cause of them, and insisting upon the re-  
establishment of peace, as the only means  
by which they can obtain either alleviation  
or redress.

There is no doubt of hostilities having  
commenced upon the continent, and this  
information we communicated last night in  
part of our impression. The Dutch papers  
to the 18th, which arrived last night, tho'  
they make no mention of this event, are  
full of the movements of troops, confess-  
ing that the last hopes of peace have vanished,

and state that the Minister has left Vienna.  
The account of the commencement of hos-  
tilities is contained in private letters. The  
first blow was in a quarter where we did not  
expect it. General Marmont, the comman-  
der in chief of the French army in Dalma-  
tia, resolved to make an attempt to sur-  
prise Trieste, a most important point. He  
advanced in a heavy storm of snow with  
about 20,000 men. But this movement  
was suspected by the Austrians, who had  
time to make the necessary precautions, &  
advanced from Trieste to meet the enemy.  
They came up with them at no great dis-  
tance from the town, and an obstinate en-  
gagement took place, in which the French  
were defeated with considerable loss, and  
were pursued by the Austrians some miles.  
The capture of Trieste would have been of  
immense importance to the French.

Being decisively of opinion, that France  
ought never to possess again a foot of land  
in the West Indies, we trust that ministers  
will take the earliest opportunity, after the  
capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, to  
declare that she shall not; and to make  
known their determination never to give  
back those islands.

London, March 23.

The resignation of the Duke of York  
was notified to the House of Commons last  
night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
who submitted it to Mr. Bathurst, whether  
he would think it necessary, after such an  
event, to proceed with his motion. Mr.  
Bathurst, however, did deem it necessary,  
and he moved a resolution, stating in sub-  
stance,

"That while the house acknowledges  
the beneficial effects resulting from the ser-  
vices of his royal highness the Duke of  
York during the time of his being comman-  
der in chief, they had observed with the  
deepest regret that in consequence of a  
connection most infamous and unbecoming,  
a pernicious and corrupt influence had been  
used in respect to military promotions, and  
such as gave color to the various reports  
respecting the knowledge of the comman-  
der in chief of these transactions."

Mr. Bathurst's resolution was negatived  
without a division.

The Duke of York has taken a very pro-  
per and judicious step in resigning; and we  
think there is no intention of reinstating him  
in his situation. This we think his maj-  
esty's ministers should state distinctly to the  
house—they should accompany the notifi-  
cation that he has resigned with a declara-  
tion that there is no intention of restoring  
him.  
Courier.

Paris, March 12.

We are assured that his Imperial Maj-  
esty has bestowed the government general of  
the department of Tuscany on her imperial  
highness princess Eliza, sister of the em-  
peror, and princess of Lucca and Piombino,  
with the title of grand duchess. Her hus-  
band, prince Felix, of Lucca and Piombino,  
is general of division, and commands the  
troops in Tuscany.

By a decree of the 3d inst. the emperor  
has also created the eldest son of the king  
of Holland, Napoleon Louis, grand duke of  
Berg and Cleves.

The French ambassador in Constantino-  
ple, as well as all the ambassadors of the  
powers allied with France, are said to have  
presented to the Divan very strong remon-  
strances against the peace concluded with  
England, and positively declared, that un-  
less the Porte immediately relinquished his  
connection with England, they would all  
leave Constantinople.

Augsburg, March 1.—The two first divi-  
sions of the French corps, commanded by  
general Oudinot, have already proceeded on  
their march to their ulterior destination.  
They are probably destined to take post on  
the Inn.

Lower Elbe, March 6.—According to  
intelligence from Sweden, the king has for-  
bidden the introduction of English news-  
papers into his dominions, not on account  
of any hostile disposition towards England,  
but because some of the English newspapers  
express themselves in a style concerning  
Swedish affairs, which the king fears may  
produce unpleasant effects upon the minds  
of his subjects.

Constantinople, Jan. 23.—The English  
envoy, Mr. Adair, has been prevented by  
contrary winds, from making his formal en-  
try into the capital.

Nothing is yet known of the negotiation  
with Russia.

The French charge d'affaires sends fre-  
quent couriers to his court.

Between the Austrian interwings and  
the French, Dutch and Saxon ambassadors,  
very serious disputes have arisen; so that  
the envoys of these four powers have broken  
off all intercourse with the interwings.

LATEST.

NEW-YORK, MAY 7.

By the ship Arm, the editors of the New-  
York Gazette have received London papers  
to the 25 March.—The following articles  
are the only ones of moment.

London, March 23.

Letters dated the 21st instant, have been  
received from Holland. They do not cor-  
roborate the previous accounts, received this  
same channel, of hostilities having ac-