

a friend and an ally, we remain not merely indifferent and callous, but that we are taking part against them!—*N. Y. E. Post.*

**Cobbet.**—The administration papers are busy in giving extracts from Cobbet's Register for the singular purpose of promoting their cause. "If these extracts (says the Monitor) do not make converts to the measures of our Administration, I shall be much disappointed." Take then the following:

"The reader will perceive, that the Americans now choose to represent the hostile proclamation, not as an act of retaliation, but as an act of precaution. As if they were afraid, that we should send in our ships to burn their towns! Believe them who will; for my part, the contrary is evident to me; and so it, at first, was to them; for they, in all their newspapers, called it an act of retaliation. See the proclamation itself in page 249 of vol. XII, and say whether it be an act of mere precaution. It was the mildest measure they could adopt, Mr. Madison says; and I say it was the harshest, because they had it not in their power to injure or annoy us in any other way. It was the worst they could do. It was not a blow, for a blow they were unable to deal us; but it was spitting in our faces, at the same time when Mr. Rose arrived in America; and, therefore, to have offered reparation, until it was rescinded, would have been disgraceful to us in the highest degree. It would have been begging pardon with a cane suspended over our shoulder. It would have been going one step further than the late ministers, who entered upon a negotiation touching the right of search, while the Americans had a non-impotential act passed for the avowed purpose of compelling us to give up that right, and kept suspended over our heads ready to be put in execution, in case we refused to accede to the terms proposed."

"America is as much our enemy as she can be. Nothing can possibly make her more so. She would declare war, but she dare not. There is no fear of 'throwing her into the arms of France.' She is there already as much as she can be. Our ships of war keep the two dear friends asunder. What the revolution of Spain may do, by placing the countries, joining the United States, under the immediate controul of France, I know not. If the Americans were not such miserable slaves to their envy and hatred of England, this event would at once, produce an alliance offensive and defensive between us and them; but, I am of opinion, that it will produce no such effect, until severe suffering (which is in store for them) shall have taught them justice and modesty. The Floridas are inhabited by Spaniards; Louisiana by Spaniards and Frenchmen; the key of the Mississippi is in their hands. Without the aid of England, it is impossible for the Southern and Western States of the American union to maintain themselves against France, if attacked by her; and, to avoid being attacked, there is but one way, that is, by doing what Napoleon shall command; in other words, yield to him without resistance—What a fine field would, by this revolution in Spain, be opened for a grand co-operation of England and America, were it not for the rancour of the leaders in the latter country! The way for them to proceed is so plain, that it needs not to be pointed out. How natural, or glorious, would such a co-operation be! But it is not for us to endeavour to hasten it. The first motions towards it must come from the other side; and they will not come till the people, the real people of America, shall rouse themselves, trample under foot the slaves of France, and resolve to act for their own interests. This event can be at no great distance. They know what French armies are. They, personally, hate the French; and when once they have them in their neighbourhood, they will begin seriously to think of their means of defence. Drive them from the continent of North America they must; or they must themselves become the subjects of France. There is no other alternative. They cannot drive them away without the aid of England; and the giving of that aid will naturally and necessarily lead to a connection, which may have a wonderful effect in the world. But, it cannot too often be repeated, that the first movements towards such a connection, must not be made by us."

As our hand is in, we will give one more extract from the same work, for the same purpose; that is, reader, in making converts to the Administration.

"The way that the American states will get out of their embarrassment, with respect to us, will, I should think, be this: Mr. Thomas Jefferson and his party will be ousted, and the new president will disclaim all their hostile acts.—Should this be the case we shall go on harmoniously for the future; and I think, that the Americans (especially if Napoleon succeed in Spain) will not be long before they join us against France.—That this may be the case, I heartily wish; but I am sure it never will be, if we make the first movements towards it."—*Herald.*

**Capt. Haley.**—We are not a little surprised to find the following article in a London paper of the 22nd ult.

There is no truth in the report respecting Mr. Haley, the American messenger, which a certain morning Paper, that generally betrays rather an overweening eagerness to depreciate the American government, thought proper to send into circulation a few days since.—Mr. Haley, the messenger, is a man of in-

telligence and respectability, and quite a different person from him by whom the underwriters at Lloyd's were defrauded some years ago. The fact is, the man who committed that fraud, so far from being employed by the American government, durst not appear in America since the transaction alluded to; because by that transaction he cheated to a much greater extent in America than he did in England, for the greater proportion of the cargo, which through the alleged contrivance of Haley was captured by a French cruiser, belonged to American citizens, and was not insured.

Now be it known that the National Intelligence has been forced to confess that Haley, "the American messenger," is the identical Haley here spoken of as the who defrauded the underwriters at Lloyd's, and cheated the Americans. As to his not daring to appear in America, why not, when Mr. Jefferson openly protects him, may honors him with a public appointment? Shameful, scandalous, infamous as this is, it is nevertheless strictly true.

*From the Norfolk Ledger.*

"At this moment we have before us an official document, which will enable our readers to perceive how much we have given up, which it was in our power to have enjoyed; the decrees of Bonaparte's paper blockades to the contrary notwithstanding. From the official document alluded to, it appears, that we export from the 30th Sept. 1806, to the 30th Sept. 1807, to places where Bonaparte's power does not extend, as follows:

	Domestic.	Foreign.
Sweden,	\$56157	38567
Swedish W. Indies,	416509	911155
Cape of G. Hope,	67241	94316
England,	16823757	1881289
Scotland,	2149941	117261
Ireland,	1631834	28832
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	21780	268
Gibraltar,	119332	131221
British African ports,	3273	1788
do. East Indies,	11665	82701
do. W. Indies,	5322276	630261
Newfoundland, &c.	208611	58881
Brit. Am. colonies,	1129588	163944
Honduras, &c.	146876	537478
Madeira,	528375	69194
Fayal and other Azores,	21957	14976
Cape de Verdes,	15237	44413
Brazil,	4734	144
Malta,		1504
Morocco and Barbary States,	8358	34984
China,	34022	113258
East Indies,	317263	593443
Africa,	36924	1026632
South Seas,	3385	5266
N. W. Coast of America, 10777		92933
Danish (now British) W. Indies,	496010	307366
Dollars,	3046392	6984175
To which add,		
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic,	797017	2566533
Do. in the Mediterranean,	381214	980375
Spanish colonies in America, the Indies and Teneriffe,	2516144	12248818
To Portugal,	829313	153173
Dollars,	31991290	22941873

Thus far Napoleon's power we may defy, except his cruisers, and from those there is little to fear. Will our government keep us blocked up, when we have a market for three-fourths of all our domestic, and \$23,000,000 of foreign produce? What have we to fear from the cruisers of Napoleon!

The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Jefferson in 1807 to Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland. The recollection of it ought to be revived in the minds of the American people at this alarming crisis. Had a federalist even written such a letter to a king of Great Britain or any other king, the Jacobins would have some cause for clamouring about "monarchical tendencies." In what respect the Bonapartes are more deserving of our brotherly affection than other kings, I am unable to perceive. But Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, have doubtless some cause, for their peculiar attachment to this family of upstart emperors and kings.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**GREAT and GOOD FRIEND!**—Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to the throne of Holland, I tender you, in behalf of the U. States, MY congratulations on this event. Connected with your nation by the earliest ties of friendship, and maintaining with her uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfare can be indifferent to US. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure I receive the assurances of your majesty, that you will continue to cherish those ancient relations, and WE shall, on OUR part endeavour to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice, and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

Distant as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with BROTHERLY concern on what affects those nations, and offer constant PRAYERS for their welfare.—With a FRIENDLY solicitude for your majesty's person I PRAY God, that he

may always have you, GREAT and GOOD FRIEND, in his holy keeping.  
Written at the city of Washington, the 28th day of Feb. 1807.

Your good friend  
**THOMAS JEFFERSON.**  
By order of the President,  
**JAMES MADISON, Sec'y of State.**

*From the North American.*

We are authorized to publish the following correspondence, in order to prevent those misconceptions to which such transactions are apt to give rise.

Last evening major Bissell of the army, delivered the following note, as addressed:

No. I.  
General JAMES WILKINSON, the commander in chief of the army.

to  
Captain ROBT. GOODLOE HARPER commanding a company of Volunteer Artillery.

Captain Harper, under the veil of patriotism, having secretly assailed the General's honour, and by wiles and fictions, unprincipled and inhuman, endeavoured to destroy his military fortune and his fame—Gen. W. conceives, that injuries of such uncommon atrocity, without a ray of provocation to extenuate them, gives him an incontestible claim to commensurate reparation—He therefore waves the privileges of rank, and demands from capt. Harper the only admissible atonement.

Major Bissell of the army, will deliver this note, and is authorized to adjust the time, place and manner.  
Baltimore, Wednesday noon, }  
26th October, 1808. }

Mr. Harper answered that from threats which he had understood had been thrown out by gen. Wilkinson, he had for some time expected such a message, and was prepared with an answer, which should be delivered in writing the next morning at any hour when it might suit Major Bissell to call—Major Bissell requesting to know the substance of the answer. Mr. Harper told him it was this—"I do not intend to meet gen. Wilkinson" and added, that the reasons would be stated in writing the next morning, when major Bissell should call. He promised to call at 9 o'clock the next morning in order to receive Mr. Harper's answer in writing.

A little after nine, major Bissell called, and Mr. Harper presented to him the following answer, unsealed, requesting him to read it.

No. II.  
General Wilkinson must excuse me from accepting his invitation. It supposes an equality, which, situated as he is, in the public opinion and in my own, I cannot admit.

Neither can I admit that for advising Mr. Clark to lay before congress the documents in his possession, tending to prove the existence and nature of gen. Wilkinson's connection with the Spanish government, which advice appears from his note of yesterday, to be the offence whereon his challenge is founded, I am personally responsible to him. It was my right and my duty to give that advice. To admit that I am responsible to gen. Wilkinson for having given it, would be to admit a principle leading directly to the suppression of evidence, and the impunity of offences.

(Signed) ROBT. G. HARPER.  
Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1808.  
(Addressed) gen. James Wilkinson,  
Commander in Chief &c.

Major Bissell replied, that he was not authorized to receive any further communication from Mr. Harper, but in consequence of Mr. Harper's verbal answer, to gen. Wilkinson, of the last evening, was instructed to leave with him a note from gen. Wilkinson. This note Mr. Harper declined to receive, unless Major Bissell would first resume his answer to gen. Wilkinson. This major Bissell repeated that he was not authorised to do, but insisted on leaving the note, which he laid on the table and took his leave. After his departure Mr. Harper opened it, and found it to be as follows:

No. III.  
Gen. WILKINSON to Capt. HARPER.

Major Bissell having reported to the general, capt. Harper's determination not to meet him, agreeably to his invitation of yesterday, the general can hold no further communication with the captain, but having descended to the captain's level, he regrets he should be compelled to bear testimony to his cowardice, and put him out of the ranks of honour.

Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1808.  
morning.

The answer of which No. II. is a copy, was then transmitted to gen. Wilkinson.

*From the American.*

To those who know capt. R. G. Harper, it is unnecessary to say that he is a swindler and an alien to honour, but to the whole world it may be necessary to proclaim him for a coward, because he has been a bully; and thus to place him below the consideration of every man who values the character of a gentleman.

JAS. WILKINSON.  
Baltimore Oct. 27 1808.

Being directed by gen Wilkinson to open

all letters which might be left for him, and to return any one from you, which did not import a design to meet him on the ground of his invitation of yesterday, I think proper to return you the inclosed.

And am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
DAN'L BISSELL.

**Capt. R. G. Harper.**  
N. B. I give you my honour gen. Wilkinson has not seen your letter, nor does he understand the contents of it. D. B.

NOTE.—The letter which I alluded to in the above, to capt. Harper, was that which has appeared in the North American, under the designation No. II.

DANIEL BISSELL.

*Our Affairs with England.*—We stated yesterday that there was no hope of the British Ministry revoking their orders so long as Bonaparte refuses to rescind his Decrees, and our government choose to submit tamely to his measures. On this subject the London Morning Chronicle, an opposition paper, has the following article, under date of September 22.

"Mr. Atwater, the gentleman who bro't the last dispatches by the Hope from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence from our government that is at all calculated to delay the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to facilitate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact, serious apprehensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable termination to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said, that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the orders in council, or make any modification in them favourable to America, and the American government therefore express their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their opinion that the embargo will not be removed, or even relaxed, until the orders in council are rescinded; nay more, until the American flag shall be guaranteed from the molestation of our vessels upon any pretence whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to believe it."

Thus, notwithstanding we have been told in the official papers at Washington, that our government had sent propositions to France and to England, offering to raise our embargo on the single condition of the revocation of their respective decrees, yet we hear that the proposition to the British ministry was clogged with the old and often rejected demand that England renounce and relinquish the right of search. Why did the administration renew this demand? Could they suppose, that our embargo would compel Great Britain, in her present situation, to yield a belligerent right in maintaining which, she is supported by the laws of nations and the inviolable usage of the commercial world?—Or did they add that clause, one which they knew could not be accepted, for the purpose of defeating the whole?—Are the leading members of our administration, such bunglers at negotiation; or are they determined at all hazards either to keep their constituents still struggling under an oppressive and useless embargo, or to plunge their country in an unnecessary and ruinous war with England?

As to our Embargo, it has had, as we long since predicted, no kind of effect upon either of the belligerent powers, unless to induce them to execute their decrees with increased vigour.

Let us briefly state the case. France, the first offender, will not accede to the offers of our government. She will revoke her decrees, on no other condition, than that our government interdict all intercourse with England—declare war against England—issue decrees against England which will compass the object and supersede the necessity of his against us. In other words—Bonaparte has pronounced us at war with G. Britain, has resolved that, until our government has discovered and proclaimed the fact, he will be at war with us. Hence he has seized and burnt our vessels on the Ocean—hence he has sequestered and confiscated our property—hence he has arrested and imprisoned our citizens.

On the other hand, England gave us notice that should we submit to the Decrees of Bonaparte, she should find it necessary, in self-defence, to issue retaliating Orders. After waiting eight or ten months, without discerning on our part, any disposition to press the measures of Napoleon, she sends forth her Orders of retaliation. On receiving the proposition of our administration, that the Embargo should be raised, so far as it relates to her, on condition that her Orders be rescinded and her right of search be relinquished—she replies—no—Your Embargo is a municipal regulation which you have a right to adopt and revoke at pleasure. We have no right or inclination to contend, or intermeddle, with your municipal arrangements. Satisfy yourselves on that subject, and you satisfy us. But, as to our Orders, they were drawn forth, not by your Embargo, but by the Decrees of Bonaparte, which were quietly submitted to by you. Procure the revocation of his Decrees, or bring to a close your intercourse and your negotiation with him, and our Orders, so far as they relate to you, shall be rescinded. This, we are informed, and we believe it, is the substance of the answer, given by the British to the American Ministers.