



"Cure the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
"Unwary'd by party rage, to live like Brothers."

POLITICAL.

From the Weekly Register.

REASONS AGAINST THE WAR.

"Because it has rent asunder, perhaps forever, nations of the same language, laws and religion; nations connected by the strong bonds of affinity and cognation; of interest; and who instead of struggling for the overthrow of each other, should be connected in a holy league to defend law, liberty and religion against the most unprincipled and dangerous tyrant who was ever permitted to scourge the earth."

If the war indeed is to make us a separate people and we hope and believe that it will—if it is to "REND ASUNDER FOREVER" the many guilts which have fastened us to the Harpy of the earth and sea, who fills remotest nations with her filth and destroys all that she touches, giving substance to fable—we say in sincerity of our hearts, so mote it be! for then shall commence a golden age, and United America regard, as she ought, every people as "enemies in war, in peace friends"; present privations being repaid a thousand fold by the benefits that will follow our deliverance from foreign predilections; originating in prejudice and sustained by traffic, to the continual excitement of party broils, the consequent demoralization of the citizen and disgrace of national character. That we do not so regard Great Britain, is seen in the article before us copied from the leading faction print in the United States; that eulogizes (as do many others) the enemy of our country; that palliates his enormities, though of a character that would have disgraced the barbarous ages; and extols him as the "bulwark" of all that is noble, magnanimous or humane; that has no sense of national glory; no sympathy but for those who have "called into civilized war the tomahawk and scalping knife;" that makes a subject of laughter of women violated and children murdered, and in the conflagration and plunder of defenceless towns and villages, sees nothing to condemn! We hope and trust in God that this war is destined to make the "rent" the writer fears; and we think that it will, though peace (earnestly desired) should be proclaimed to-morrow.

We have seen the enemy in his true colors, and the horrible impression his conduct has made, will never be effaced; but more than this, the the arrogant pretensions that preceded the war, gave birth to an interest which the war will outlast into manhood. This interest is in our manufacturing factories; it is they that shall finish the independence of the United States. The capital immediately appertaining to that interest amounts to some hundreds of millions of dollars, and it geometrically increases. Pennsylvania and New York have more than four millions of sheep,* many of which are of the most valuable breeds. The hills of Ohio are covering with them, and in all of the states an extraordinary attention is paid to multiplying the stock of this most profitable animal. There are large flocks of pure Merinoes, and probably millions of mixed blood. The value of the sheep in the United States may be safely estimated at between sixty and eighty millions of dollars. As to the manufacturing establishments, we have nothing whereby to form an opinion of their value; but the capital embarked in things of the kind, great and small, is immense.—As for instance, Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, manufactures goods to the value of more than a million per. annum and it is calculated that the accumulated capital of that town is not less than \$700,000 a year, from the various fabrications. There is one concern in a neighboring state, that disburses at the rate of seventy five thousand dollars a year in weekly wages, though the works are little more than half finished. In Baltimore will be sold the present year, goods to the

value of \$500,000, chiefly made in the neighborhood; and more extensive works than those in operation are erecting, the greater part of which will commence manufacturing before the next spring; & thus it is in very many other places—for you can seldom open a newspaper without seeing some new establishment announced, or new article of domestic workmanship offered for sale. All these are the growth or progress of five or six years; in the early part of which our enterprising citizens suffered exceedingly for the want of workmen, as well as to make the machinery as to manage it. That difficulty exists no longer. All these strike powerfully at those goods we were accustomed to receive from England—the effect will be felt abroad; and at home will COMMAND a disservice of the "STRONG BONDS" that have united us to foreigners, and made it extremely difficult to ascertain the real difference between an American and an Englishman, in policy and conduct. May Heaven hasten the time!—we want no "BOND" with any nation—we desire "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all; entangling alliance with none," for "it is as easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle," as for a republic and a monarchy to have a "COMMUNITY OF INTEREST."

Our "LANGUAGE" is, unfortunately the same.—Happy would it be for America if this were not so, that we might know and always mark the hostile foreigner. But as it is, we find England and Englishmen, like the "frags" that infested Egypt, (let loose upon us, perhaps for our sins) even in our "kneading thoughts"—insinuated into the deepest recesses of domestic life, by many mediums—polluting all things with anti American ideas, and exciting the "very stones to rise in mutiny" against the genius of our government and the law of the land.

In many respects our "LAWS" have a close resemblance, or, indeed are the same as those of England. But in many essential qualities—qualities that designate the freeman from the slave,—they differ. We shall mention only one case, for on that depends a multitude of others, naturally presenting themselves. In the United States, it is the right of the citizen to change his rulers—in England it is high treason to imagine a change!

We now come to the hobby that profligate politicians have ridden to death, so far as wicked men can destroy the ordinances of GOD.—we mean our "RELIGION," the cant of all ages.—Cromwell, Bonaparte and the Guelfs. It is true we have the major part of the sects that prevail in Great Britain, (as well as in other countries) but this is all. We have no church establishment—no ecclesiastical courts—no tithes—no priests who travel about and exact a tenth of the whole produce of the farmer, of grain, grass, fruit, garden stuffs, cattle, poultry or pigs, whether the farmer be of his church or not. No—we have nothing like this! We have no state religion; and, therefore, few knives at the altar or hypocrites in our churches, speaking comparatively. But, by this unity in "religion," perhaps is meant the Protestant religion, in general embracing all the sects.—What has Britain done for the Protestant cause? Why, she has persecuted a large majority of her own protestant subjects, dissenting from the dogmas of her national church, with inquisitorial cruelty, & yet persecutes them—and she makes war as cheerfully against Protestants as Catholics. Her present allies are understood to be Sweden, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sicily and Russia.—The two first are Protestants—the four next Roman Catholic, and the last of the Greek church. She has also been allied with Turkey, and the cross and the crescent were united in a "HOLY LEAGUE" to put down the irreligion of France! She is at war with the United States, Denmark, Saxony, Bavaria, Westpha-

lia, France, and Naples—the four first chiefly Protestant and the two last Catholic. But enough of this—the Spirit of Avarice with a lust for domination, is the god of the British government; at whose altar they immolate millions of human beings without remorse, not caring of what sect or persuasion they are. This is literally proved, as to many cases, by the revenues they derive from the temples of juggernaut, for permission to sacrifice men to the idol*.

There cannot be a "COMMUNITY OF INTEREST," naturally or morally, between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, for there is nothing in the one like the other, in its constitution or objects; and as to trade, her interest is to obtain a monopoly of the commerce of the world; ours, that it should be free. Every thing on which her power depends is hostile to us, and there is a "community of interest" in nothing.

But we should be connected with England "IN A HOLY LEAGUE TO DEFEND LAW, LIBERTY AND RELIGION!" Gracious Providence! of what manner of stuff are we made! A "holy league" and with England, the common robber, the man-stealer, the scalper of women and children and prisoners, the incendiary and the ravisher. A "holy league" and with England, the enemy of our fathers, and our present unprincipled foe. A "holy league" and with England, the cause of every war that has afflicted the civilized world for fifty years past the common pest of society & plague of the earth. A "holy league" and with England, the cold-calculating assassin of thirty millions of people in India, the ferocious murderer in Ireland, the minister of famine and pestilence in America.* A "holy league" and with England, the most profligate and corrupt government in the universe, administered by the most finished villains in the world, who make a boast of bribery, laugh at fraud, and cherish all sorts of wickedness. A "holy league" and with England, a government so polluted, so engrened with every abomination, that it must perish of its own actions, sooner or later. A "holy league" and with England, to "DEFEND THE LAW" as laid down in the orders in council—"LIBERTY," as enjoyed under impression, and "RELIGION." What religion? Christian Jew or Turk?—of the English church, the Scottish church, the various Dissenters, the Catholic the Greek church, Mahometan or Pagan? for England as willingly "defends," or fights against, one of these as the other. NO—"a world of ourselves" we will have, no "league" with any nation, much less with one red to her arm-pits in the blood of innocence; and we say "let him be accused of all the people" that proposes, much more that attempts to effect a "connection" with either of the governments of Europe, farther than the relations of amity and commerce require.

* The following is from a Boston paper being part of an essay designed to prove the justice of Gov. Strong's asseveration, that "England is the bulwark of the religion we profess."

"It must however, be acknowledged, that England is not very particular about her alliances in this matter. While she is at war with Saxony, Denmark, Bavaria, &c. &c. she is allied to Spain, Portugal, Russia, &c. so that France may be considered nearly as favorable to the Protestants as the English, while it must be lamented that the nations appear at present to be leaving religion out of their calculations; such has been the progress of Deism and Atheism. Still all this does not alter what England has been; she has been for ages the Bulwark of the Protestant religion; for no nation ever entered more lively into the Protestant interest than she did." [True that she might make bishops for herself, and have a state church of her own.]

* 11,500 men, perished on board the Jersey prison ship, lying near New York, during the war, by famine and pestilence. Nearly the same infernal cruelty is now practised upon such Americans as are unfortunate enough fall into their hands.

CASTOR OIL.

J. GALES has just received a fresh Parcel of Castor Oil, which may be had by the Bottle, or smaller quantity.

Oct. 5.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Paris, September 1.

The military events which follow each other with such rapidity not allowing a detailed relation, we are authorized, whilst expecting them, to publish the following letter, addressed by his excellency the duke of Bassano, minister for foreign affairs, to his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire.

"Monseigneur—I had the honor to write to your excellency yesterday, the 25th, and announce to your serene highness, that the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden, under the eyes of their sovereigns, and that they had been repulsed at all points. You will easily comprehend that the emperor is occupied in such a manner, that it is impossible, at this moment to give a detailed account of all the events which have taken place. Hostilities commenced on the 17th. His majesty entered Bohemia on the 19th, occupying the principal debouches at Ramburg and Gable, and having marched his troops within twelve leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia, beating the Russian and Prussian armies of generals Sacken, Langerton, York and Blucher and forcing the fine positions of the Bober. Whilst the enemy still believed his majesty in the depths of Silesia, he left a powerful army there, under the orders of the Duke of Tarente, made his guard march ten leagues a day, and arrived at Dresden for some days threatened by an imminent attack. His Majesty entered the town at nine in the morning, and immediately made his dispositions. At three in the afternoon, the Russian, Prussian, & Austrian army commanded by generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Schwartzenberg deployed 15,000 men marching against the town. All the attacks were repulsed by the Old and Young Guards alone who covered themselves with glory. The enemy left four thousand killed at the foot of our redoubts. We have taken 2,000 men, a flag and several pieces of cannon. This morning at four o'clock the Emperor was on the ground; the rain fell in torrents—Marshals the Duke of Raguse and Bellune passed the bridge with their corps. At eight o'clock our attack commenced by a brisk cannonade. The enemy's extreme left was commanded by the Austrian Generals Ignance, Guley and Kienau and separated from the remainder of the army by the valley of Plauen. The emperor ordered it to be attacked by marshal the duke of Bellune, and by general Latour Mauberg's cavalry under the orders of the king of Naples. We reckon among the trophies of this day 15,000 men, among whom are field Marshal lieutenant Metako, two generals of brigade, many superior officers, 20 pieces of cannon and 10 flags.—During this time general Vandamme, who had debouched by Koirgna, seized upon the heights of Pirna marched on both sides the Peterswalde road and rendered himself master of the debouches from Bohemia, beating 15,000 men who presented themselves before him, and made a good number of prisoners. At this moment all the roads of Peterswalde and Freyberg are intersected; the Russians and Prussians came by the road of Peterswalde and the Austrians by that of Freyberg. If the enemy's army, which is numerous, as it is composed of the Russian and Prussian corps, and of all the Austrian army, determine to retreat, it will necessarily suffer considerable losses; if it remains, there will be very destructive events to follow. Since the affairs at Ulm, the French army never experienced worse weather and more abundant rain. The emperor has been exposed to it all day. He is this moment entering. The numerous columns of prisoners, pieces of cannon; and flags which

have been taken are traversing the town the inhabitants evince the most lively joy at the sight of those trophies. The duke of Reggio, was to be on the 23d or 24th at Berlin. The duke of Tarente drove the remains of the army of Silesia upon Breslau. It is not a bulletin which I address to your serene highness; but thought it my duty to give you this important intelligence, his majesty not having time to write, he is very well. One circumstance will excite universal indignation: the ex-general Moreau is with the enemy's army, in the suite of the emperor of Russia, as a privy counsellor. He has there thrown off the mask which for some years has not concealed him from intelligent persons. I cannot yet, Monseigneur, send your serene highness the documents relative to the Austrian declaration of war. In the midst of those events which succeed each other, I have not found a moment to place them before the emperor. I am, with great respect, Monseigneur, your serene highness's very humble and very obedient servant.

"The Duke of BASSANO.
"Dresden Aug. 27, six p. m.
"Our losses are inconsiderable; the affairs of yesterday and to day have cost us no person of rank."

FRENCH REPORT.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen, has received the following intelligence from the army dated September 2:

On the 21st of August the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden, with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense material and full hope, not only of drawing us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine.—In five days, it has seen its hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded have fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, as many sick in consequence of fatigue and the want of provisions, (it having been five or six days without bread) have weakened it nearly 80,000 men.—It does not amount to 100,000 men under arms; it has lost more than 100 pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1600 ammunition & artillery waggons, which were blown up, or fell into our power; more than 3000 baggage waggons were also taken, 40 colors or standards. Among the prisoners, there are 4000 Russians. The arms of the French army, and the courage of the infantry fixed every one's attention. The first cannon fired from the batteries of the imperial guards on the 27th, mortally wounded gen Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service!

PARTICULARS.

Of the great battle of Dresden.

Paris, September 6.
Her Majesty, the Empress Queen and Regent, has received the following news from the army, to the 28th of August.
On the 26th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the emperor entered Dresden.—The grand Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by their sovereigns, was before it; it crowned the tops of all the hills which surrounded Dresden, at the distance of a short league on the left bank. Marshal Saint Cyr, with the 14th corps and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharp shooters the palanka, which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but, as an experienced eye, this calm was the harbinger of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At 4 o'clock, afternoon at a signal of 3 guns six enemy columns, each one preceded by 50 pieces of cannon, were formed, and a few moments afterwards descended into the plain; they directed their march towards the redoubts.

* Pennsylvania 1,489,948—New York, 1,238,600, more than three years ago.