

than that gentleman and his friends possess; but this sentiment is worthy that gentleman and his party. We have discovered his drift; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. He probably finds that the business of election is unprofitable; that he and his party are continually subject to discomfiture and defeat; that there is now no way to put down the present administration but in the way it was put down in France, by foreign force. Domestic force you have tried without success. If this project is original in the gentleman, it is proof of what his patriotism consists; if copied from British newspapers, it is a proof of his fidelity to the British nation. But, sir, I assure that gentleman, that the people of this country will not be intimidated by threats of this kind. Your foreign aid and domestic opposition united, can never destroy the American government.

But we are told, sir, that the manner of carrying on the war is evidence of its injustice. I confess, sir, that this is to me a new and strange proposition. Suppose, sir, that our operations by land had been, as you say, attended with disaster, defeat, and disgrace, is this evidence that the war is unjust? Were our continual successes and defeats during the first years of the revolutionary war, evidence of the injustice of our cause? Sir, it is not true that our operations by land have been so disgraceful as is pretended. There have been instances of skill and valor never surpassed by any troops in any country. I know very well, and I regret it, that our situation is unfavorable to successful military enterprise. The cause is to be found, not in the want of native intelligence and bravery of our citizens, but the lack of experience which thirty years of peace have rendered indispensable.

You had no officers and soldiers, because you had no wars; but we have already nearly surmounted the difficulty, and officers and soldiers will rise up out of the exigencies of the times. But one part of our operations, must, I presume, be just because it is successful. Our naval operations, whether on the ocean, where we received the injury, or on the Lakes for the purpose of reducing the "unoffending" inhabitants of Canada, are all right. Surely, gentlemen would not toast, feast and reward these conquerors of the Lake if they were murderers?

You are remarkably modest, notwithstanding you are wishing, hoping praying and acting for our disasters, yet the moment we have a little success you claim it as your own. The gentleman from Hampshire, Mr. Mills, who drew this answer, tells us that the navy is the offspring of a better policy, and insinuates that it was checked and discouraged in its origin by the Jeffersonian policy. This is not the fact. I have the law before me, and it is signed by John Adams, and was passed by the two houses, each having a majority of the present pretended friends of the navy, by which many of our vessels were ordered to be sold, others to be laid up in ordinary, and six only to be retained in actual service at the peace establishment. The same gentleman tells you that the navy has preserved the drowning honor of the country. No such thing—our honor has never been drowning, though that gentleman and his friends have hung like a millstone about its neck, it is not, and I trust will not be drowned.

And how comes it, sir, that after 12 years of anti-naval anti-commercial policy, we should at the commencement of this war, have a navy better conditioned, officered, & manned, than any navy in the world? The answer states that we have given this war a sanguinary character. Barbarity, sir, is not a trait in the American character. If we have been reduced to the painful necessity of retaliating the cruelties of the British, it has been with much reluctance and regret. But gentlemen have no "bowels of compassion" for an American citizen—they can weep for a Briton, administer comfort, throw open the prison doors, but have no charity to "begin at home." The barbarities at Harrods-Grace, and Hampton and elsewhere, the confagurations, murders, rapes, are looked on in the calm light of mild philosophy. Brigades may burn defenceless villages, murder unresisting citizens, wantonly abuse defenceless females, and defile a church in the name of the bulwark of our religion, and this is all well; but the moment a little retaliation is administered, gentlemen grow wonderfully compassionate, they weep

and in extreme anguish of soul cry out, barbarity. The old story of the cruelty of the Indians is again told. From the frequent expressions of tenderness of his excellency towards those children of the forest, one would suppose that we were connected with them also by ties of blood and habits of friendship. The honorable member from Suffolk (Mr. Thorndike) to prove incontrovertibly, that the United States wished to get away their lands, has told us a story, that while he was at Washington a proposition was made by member to establish a line of military posts; and when it was objected that this would deprive them of their lands, this member said (either in or out of Congress) that this was what he wished. The hon. gentleman did not mention this member's name, so that he is in no danger of contradiction, but the proposition was not adopted. How wonderfully this gentleman has succeeded in his proof! You commiserate these Indians and charge the government with cruelty towards them. Here again is discovered the same indifference towards their measures. The Creeks had progressed in improvement; they had no cause of quarrel with us; they began the contest, and the first act of barbarity is unparalleled. Fort Mims was taken by assault, every man was inhumanly butchered, and to complete the scene of horror, they put the women and children into the houses and set them on fire and perform a war dance round them, while these innocents were expiring in the flames. The gentlemen, however, have no tears to shed for these victims.—They can witness the flames, the blood, the shrieks, and the groans, and hear the savage yell without one thrilling or even tender emotion.—But when these ferocious, blood thirsty wretches are chastised for this atrocity, and do not receive the mercy which they have denied the innocent, and which they refuse to accept, what an infernal affectation of compassion do we witness! Great God! are these men Americans?

The downfall of Bonaparte seems to give the gentlemen great joy and exultation; that Britain should rejoice at the downfall of her enemy, is not unnatural; that her friends in America should join in her joy, it is nothing new. But whether a citizen of the United States, a friend to their prosperity & happiness, should rejoice at these events depends a doubt. That France should remain a principal power was not only for the safety of Europe, but America, it would have contributed much to the safety of the world could France and England have been balanced. But how stands the case now? France is a mere colony of England. The king acknowledges that he owes his crown to G. Britain. The balance of Europe is destroyed; Russia is exhausted; Austria and Prussia are drained; Spain is a desert; Holland a bankrupt; Sweden has enough to do to reduce the frozen regions of Norway to subjection; and Denmark may look for her maritime power in British ports. If commercial men can see much consolation in all this, I am not disposed to disturb their tranquility.

Great Britain has now a large disposable force. Her army and navy must have employ. Her trade is blood, and this "froward people" must be reduced to "unconditional submission." In the present state of Europe, what prevents G. Britain's taking this course? And I am not sure, sir, but many in this country are exulting at the prospect. Men who are enemies of all the revolutions; men who hope for a restoration of the ancient order of things, and who, finding that nothing but force can effect their object; may expect some foreign aid to overturn the government. But this will not do. How does it happen, that this wicked administration still commands the confidence and support of the people?—Whatever may be your opinion of the understanding of the multitude, you will not pretend they are mere oysters and cannot feel. You have not been wanting in exertion to undecieve them. You have all the talents and property and morals and religion on your side, and with these you have compassed sea and land to make proselytes, and yet strange to tell, the administration are growing popular. How is this to be accounted for? Upon your hypothesis, there is but one way, and that is this:—Had as the administration and their friends are, you are so much worse, that the people will adhere to us as the less of two evils. You ought to be the accused in-

stead of the accuser. Your rash, impetuous, headstrong measures, of last winter have awakened the people, and New York has taught you a lesson which you will long remember. In this state of political depravity, you profess to be the disciples of Washington, while you despise his precepts, and reject his counsils.—You are all gone out of his way.—Take not his name into your lips. Should he descend to the U. States, purified (if purification was necessary) in the rich fountains of eternal love, he would weep over the follies and frailties of his children, who have wandered from his precepts. The United States, he would say, was once my paradise, my garden in which grew a flower, and that flower was Freedom. It sprung up by my planting, it grew by my culture.—It flourished, it spread its beauty to the morning sun; and its fragrance was wafted on the breeze; it was hastening to a consummation of its perfection, but the cruel spoiler came; the fiend faction infused into it his poison, it dropt its lovely head, it withered, it died. This spot has no charms for me. Its gates which were union, and its walls which were strength, are broken down. The stream is removed from its place by the falling of the wall, the whistle shakes there its lonely head, the moss whistles in the wind, the fox peeps out of his window, and the rick grass of the wall waves round his head. Such would be the effusion of a heart, overwhelmed with disappointment at a dereliction of patriotism. But, sir, amidst all this decay of republican feeling, and republican virtue in Massachusetts, I think I can discover some glimmering hope, that you will be brought back to revolutionary principles.—Should we obtain peace, your opposition would be hopeless; if not, you would find it necessary to unite against the power of Great Britain.—Sir, we shall not be slaves. The sun of patriotism will rise with healing in his wings and majesty in his beams, dispel the mist which surrounds us, warm and re-animate your country's friends, and scorch and consume the advocates of her foes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT.
By the arrival at Boston of the British cartel sch. Thistle, in 7 days from Halifax, London dates have been received to the 14th of May.

A London paper states that 12,000 Spanish troops are about to embark from Cadiz for Louisiana.

It is said that Admiral Lord Gambier, Dr. Adam and Mr. Hamilton have been appointed by the British Government to meet our commissioners at Gottenburg.

Louis the XVIIIth, left London on the 28th of April embarked at Dover on the 24th, and entered Paris on the 3d of May. He was accompanied by the Dutchess of Angouleme and other Members of the Royal Family; and was received with the highest marks of affection and joy. Lord Wellington arrived at Paris also on the 5th of May.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, were to visit England in the latter part of May. Great preparations were making for their accommodation in London.

All the ports in Norway are blockaded by both the Swedes and the British.

A treaty of alliance for twenty years between England, Austria Russia and Prussia, was signed at Chaumont on the 1st of March—and on the 25th of April, a general convention between all the allied powers, fixing the principles of a general peace, was signed at Paris.

Bonaparte arrived at Frejus on the 27th of April, and on the 28th embarked on board the British frigate Undaunted, for the Island of Elba. He was frequently in great danger and alarm from the enraged populace, as he passed on to the place of embarkation.

The Prince Regent of England has granted the dignities of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland to Field Marshal Arthur the Marquis of Wellington, &c. and his heirs, male, by the title of Marquis Dons and Duke of Wellington.

He has likewise granted the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdoms of G. Britain and Ireland to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hope, by the title of Baron Niddry. To Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham; by the title of Baron Lyndoch. To Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, by the title of Baron Combermere. To Lieut. Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, by the title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkesone. And to Lieut. Gen. Sir William Carr Beresford, by the title of Baron Beresford, of Albuera.

The British Parliament have also voted an estate of half a Million sterling to the Duke of Wellington, and two thousand sterling a year to Baron Lyndoch, Baron Hill, and Baron Beresford.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated July 20, says:—The cartel Thistle has just arrived from Halifax, Shebrings London dates to the 14th ult. A son of Saml Parkers Esq. came passage—he was informed by Commissioner Bayard that the British government had appointed Commissioners to meet ours at Gottenburg, and there was a fair prospect of a speedy peace.

It is said that the powers of the Plenipotentiaries from the United States are sufficiently extensive to justify them in the removal of the seat of negotiation at Gottenburg to the Hague or to London, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin have been urgent with our Ministers, but we believe fruitlessly, to allow such removal.

An expedition is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Mississippi, to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of being employed in the recovery of Louisiana, &c.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty cannot announce to the Fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, seamen and royal marines of his Majesty's ships, the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war. The patience, perseverance and discipline; the skill, courage and devotion, with which the seamen and marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their successes maintained the hope and accelerated the accomplishment. Their Lordships regret that the unjust and unapproved aggression of the American GOVERNMENT, in declaring war upon this Country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the Fleet at once to a Peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights which are the sure foundation of our naval glory, their Lordships look with confidence to that part of the Fleet which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British navy to its present pre-eminence. In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the seamen and marines will find their Lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services. The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off and from them the petty officers and seamen will be successively discharged, according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance, with all those who were in his Majesty's service previous to the 7th of March, 1803, and have since continued in it. When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their Lordships will direct their attention to those who it may be found necessary to keep in commission, and as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those discharged from the ships paid off—so that, in a few months, the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families; and the number which it may be still necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot, in their Lordships opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the Fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen and marines, entitles them to every confidence, and to this full and candid explanation of their Lordships intentions.—Their Lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valor of his Majesty's fleets and armies, will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honorable to the British name, safe for British interest, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world.

By command of their Lordships,
"J. W. CROKER."
London, May 10.

Some accounts from the continent mention that it was intended to incorporate the Grand Duchy of Warsaw with the Russian Empire; to unite the whole of the Venetian province, with Lombardy, to Austria; and to give great part of Saxony to Prussia.

A Dutch mail arrived last night.—The Rotterdam Paper of the 5th, informs us that the Peace is likely to be settled upon a basis which shall give Poland to Russia, great part of Saxony to Prussia—Illyria, Venice, and the Milanese to Austria—Tuscany to its former Grand Duke; and Wartsburg to Eugene Buonaparte—Modena to the

Duke Francis of Este—Piedmont and Savoy to the King of Sardinia. The Dutch paper adds, that the Netherlands are to be divided between France and Holland. This we doubt; at least we are sure that it would be impolitic to give France one mile of territory in Europe beyond what she possessed before the revolution.

It is said that all the Allied Powers have pledged themselves not to interfere in the dispute between this country and America. France is to subscribe to the same pledge.

The mother of Bonaparte is to reside at Rome, on a pension of 20,000 a year. Joseph, Louis, and Jerome to have each the same sum. Bonaparte himself about 80,000 a year in the Isle of Elba. The forts of the Helles, and the fleet were surrendered to the Dutch government on the 6th.

One of the Paris papers quotes an article from a Swedish paper stating, that a Prince (the Crown Prince) had made known to the Allied Sovereigns his intention to announce the succession to the Crown of Sweden in favor of the Son of the late Monarch, Gustavus the IVth.

French Navy.—When the preliminaries of peace between France and the Allied powers are signed, the number of ships of war actually equipped in the six Maritime Districts, is to be reduced as follows:—13 ships of the line, 21 frigates, 27 cutters, 15 brigs, 13 corvettes, 60 transports; but the vessels which are at Flushing, Antwerp and Genoa, to remain equipped till further orders.

We lament to find by the accounts we receive from Paris, that two parties have arisen, each of which endeavors by all public means, to stimulate the public mind against the other. One is for the Senate the other against it, the former for a constitution founded on the basis laid down by the Senate, the latter for leaving the King as absolute as he was before the Revolution. The one views with jealousy the great influence which the Marshals seem to have over the Government; the other desires that the King should throw himself entirely into the arms of the army. Pamphlets of Brochures amounting two or three of which we have received. One of them is called *Le Senat et la Constitution*. It endeavors to render the Senators odious to the people, and to excite an insurrection against them. It depicts them as enriched with the plunder of the church, in their donations and endowments, and charged them with having, by their Decrees and *Senatus Consulta*, occasioned the sacrifice of above two millions of human beings. Another pamphlet takes the part of the Senators, and asks what they have done more objectionable than the Marshals and the Generals? At least, says the author, they had courage to declare Bonaparte to have forfeited the crown, before it was certain that he was without resources to repair his disasters. But what did the Marshals do? They were his most subservient engines to the last, and until they found that nothing more was to be got by heing to his ruined fortunes. A third Brochure proposes to publish a work under the head of Dictionary of the New Nobility, and to enter into a review of the lives of the different Members belonging to it. We have more than once said that nothing but the most entire oblivion of the past could give France a chance of being restored to real tranquility and repose.—that the system of recrimination adopted by the public mind will be kept in a state of ferment and fever, that cannot be productive of disaster, if not of total consequences. It seems strange that amongst the pamphlets we have read or seen reviewed, not one word of healing nature; not one recommendation of forgetfulness and forgiveness. The consequence is, that those who would have been sincere converts from Bonaparte still preserve, in consequence of these attacks upon them, a degree of attachment to him. And the danger is likely to increase. If some measure is not adopted to check this party animosity. In a short time the soldiers who were prisoners in foreign countries will arrive in France, and the army will be disbanded. It cannot be expected that they will at once adopt the habits of civil life, and devote themselves quietly to agriculture, trade and manufactures. They will be restless and impatient at first, and too proud to be worked upon by the persons who strive to keep up this spirit of animosity and these revolutionary recollections.

DECLARATION OF LOUIS XVIIIth
Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents shall concern, greeting.—Recalled by the love of our people to the Throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first object is to invoke that reciprocal confidence which is so essential to our peace, and their happiness and prosperity.

After having solemnly pursued the path of a Constitution proposed by the Senate in the Session of the 6th April last, we are that the basis of it is good; but observing the same time, that a great number of articles, bearing the impression of the passion, testify with which they have been drawn