exists, or to such an inconsiderable a-mount, or so involved in other trade connected with it, or so implicated with the honest submission, as altogether to forbid its exemption from the confiscation applied to other trade.

But we pass on to the criticism of the Boston Gazette. It is here that we have not been disappointed by hearing the loud thunder of the opposition, and really Mr. Jefferson is in great danger of being annihilated by the lightening of its vengeance. Compared with it, the tones of the Evening Post are like the noise of the spheres. Long as the article is it will be useful to give it entire, as a portrait, drawn by the life, of the genuine characters of the federalism of the Essex Junto.

"We would always wish to treat with respect the communication of our first magistrate, especially when it is couched in language so mild and soothing, as the letter from Mr. Jefferson to the town of Boston; but most of all ought it to be kept within into a ready credence of his contents. We have had enough of professions, under this administration, and would now wish to realise that our rulers sympathize with the people, in their distress by some more effect to relieve it. Now, we know Mr. Jefferson has not taken one step towards accommodation with England; and if he has done any thing more, than send to the coast of the Continental rans. assurances of obedience, we know no relief is to be expected; for action never proceeds from bigots Napoleon assures Mr. Livingston of his hearty approbation of all Mr. Jefferson has done to please him, he positively declares he shall not release Iaa, and orders all our ships to be condemned, if we trade with England. While suffering very insult from us in non-intercourse and prohibitory laws, and using abusive language from government papers, accompanied with threats of our vengeance, the makes every concession to us, even to a degree satisfactory to the patriotic Pinckney. Yet all is in vain—no adjustment must take place, lest it offend Napoleon, and bring us into a war with France—as if we were not already at war while her cruisers are free, and her courts condemn every American ship brough within her ports.

"Citizens of Boston, be not deceived, the language to which our commerce is exposed, as described by Mr. Jefferson, is of his own making—what keeps us a quarrel with England, is please his French master, who issues his decrees for ship-very purposes, and his British bigots, in language of threatening, (though not and continued by his own cruisers) to annihilate our commerce. This is the ground object in view. Mr. Jefferson is not, and has never been with neither." Yet, we know that he did try every means to work Congress up, in a war with England, but could not succeed; we do know this is now his object. He speaks in his letter to the Committee of preparing for the "last appeal," and we have already some hints from Washington of his intention to plan to involve us in a war, which is to be brought forward in Congress—and which, in time, we shall know the cause. We farther remark, on the attempt of Mr. Jefferson to convince the people that all commerce with each of the belligerents is interdicted by the other, when it is notorious that Great Britain will not interrupt our innocuous trade with her enemies' colonies. But volume of severer reply might be written, of this letter, which is full of cold, hollow-hearted hypocrisy; but our point only here we time to touch upon—this apparent indifference with regard to the fate of Spain—astonishing boldness in the rulers of a free people, after all his professions, to speak of the "centes for the government in Spain," with such indifference. Does he think our feelings are buried with our servile acquiescence in his own arbitrary measures? We may have lost feeling for ourselves, but we do feel for the patriots of Spain.

"Yes the people of Boston, the cradle of American independence, do know and feel that the patriots in Spain are engaged in a contest like ours—for National Independence—though with much stronger grounds for union. There is no subtle question there to be discussed as here about the right of taxation. The aggressive there, is the submission on the dominion of a foreign despot, to the most odious and hateful tyranny, or a successful resistance and re-establishment of their own self government. We also know, there is no division among the people, every soul is animated with the holy fire of patriotism, and resolved to live free or die;—we know that they have been hitherto successful—have possession of nearly all the kingdom, and having also possession of all the colonies ——we know, that with this whole people we might, and ought on every principle to have free trade, and we should have if, if this cold-hearted philosopher was sincerely willing to relieve our distresses. But it is too plain that he does not; he *affects to doubt*, that a *power* is between Spain and her colonies, and G. Britain. Yet he knows that there is the most friendly intercourse, and that with regard to those immense tracts of country, the English colonies are not open to any commerce, and of consequence we might have free and profitable trade, sufficient to take every all our produce; but he dares not offend the tyrant Bonaparte, who calls the Spanish patriots "Rebels"—he too probably does not wish to open any commerce to us aegis—and he therefore pretends, that it is "much easier" as, will authorise him to grant us permission to trade.

"It is most *falsely* said, that Mr. Jefferson has not taken one step towards accommodation with England. We have demonstrated that he has taken seven steps towards that object; view that he has taken every step he could take; for he has not taken one step, he has pointed out by the British government itself; that Mr. Jefferson has done every thing in his power, to satisfy Mr. Canning, who told him, "the orders being already adopted, it would be a sacrifice of dignity and valuable purpose," and intimated that Mr. Erskine would be the organ of communication, and American government might address any thing they had to say; and that, finally, Mr. Canning, in conversation with Mr. Erskine in the strongest terms agains the orders, which remonstrance, abhorrence, Mr. Erskine communicated to him, the bands of Mr. Canning, still remain unsuspended. With this Boston Gazette, in atonement for its monstrous untruth, state these facts. Nos—II Will you do it. Will it add, that a like spirited remonstrance has gone to France that both governments have been equally insulted by them alike. As to these important facts, before which the office of detraction against our government sinks into nothing. It is base and crush its authors in its ruins, the federal prints are silent as the grave.

Further—

"While suffering *every insult* from us, in non-intercourse and prohibitory laws, and the most abusive language from government papers, accompanied with threats of our vengeance, the makes *every concession* to us, even to a degree satisfactory to the patriotic Pinckney.

Gracious Heavens! Where is your modesty, where your falsehood? We suffered with impunity to deceive thousands of honest, credulous souls by saying, "we are to every concession!"—*insult*, which consists in an exact imitation of her policy—*concession*, is a "*degree satisfactory*" to murder! The non-importation law goes not half the length of her regulations and yet she never has pronounced it an act of aggression on her rights. This is the full measure of insult we have suffered her, and, this, although involving no more than an exercise of our undisputed rights, was so outrageous that we were ready when she committed the outrage on the Chesapeake, and when she continued the outrage, the same outrage contained in her orders.

"Is this a concession has she made us? We answer boldly none. She has *given us nothing*; but she has denied us of much, and she has hemmed our vessels from the ocean, she has hermetically sealed our whole trade, and, if we have permission to retain, provided we are base enough to blacken the excutcheon of our fame by submission and tribute.

"To clap the climax of falsehood, we are told, that this concession is satisfactory to the patriotic Pinckney. We deny it. We say, there cannot be a fouler reproach cast on his fair fame, than this accompanied with before Congress, at the last session, Mr. Pinkney, in the most pointed and emphatic manner, declared, that as the spirit which dictated them. We say further, that there is not a minister or agent of the U. S. abroad that does not approve of the Embargo.

Of the farrago that follows we shall only notice one, except that it is every point of the least importance, unanswered.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. CANNING'S SPEECH.

2. The lawless attack on the frigate Chesapeake.

Mr. Canning's observations concerning this outrage justly subject him to the severest animadversion. There is an apparent disposition of the truth in all his remarks relating to it. He admits it to be "a decidedly wrong act," and in his correspondence with Mr. Monroe on the subject, he informed him that *his majesty* disapproved it, and that "he neither does nor has at any time maintained the pretension to a right to search ships of war in the national service of any state for deserters;" and there was a promise that *the may Jesty and official reparation should be afforded to the government of the U. States.* Unfortunately, perhaps for both countries, this promise not only remains unfulfilled to this day, but no offer of reparation has been made.

Mr. Canning declared that in the whole conduct of the British government with respect to the affair of the *Chesapeake* they had endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which they set out, namely, to make ample reparation for that which was a deliberate wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination on no surrender right which the *great majority of the country* has ever considered as *essential to its dearest interests.* He then distinctly stated, that he intended to convey the idea that reparation had not been made because the British government had refused to separate the subject from the impressment of seamen. The publication of his speech admits of no doubt. How far he was justifiable in making the assertion will appear in the sequel.

This aggression marked with such high indignity and insult to a friendly power has received the sanction of the nation. The admiration pervaded the whole country. Those, against whom the British government seemed called loudly for prompt and distinguished reparation, the sufferers taken from the Chesapeake had been ascertained to be American citizens. It was the avowed object of the British claim to impress our seamen that led to the attack made on the Chesapeake. It was a proceeding, in the very practice that produced the particular injury. Therefore, when combined, it has been asserted, it was plain that it was proper when a demand was made for reparation for the particular injury to include in the necessity of a remedy for the whole evil. Under these circumstances the American minister was ordered to leave upon a letter dissavowal of the deed, the restoration of the seamen taken from a ship, which they were taken, and an entire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the United States.

Mr. Canning gave an unqualified refusal to the proposition to treat relative to the entire subject. He contented himself really to discuss the subject of the Chesapeake, by the instructions he gave to Mr. Monroe's instructions to proceed to "agree to a separation of the subjects, that there was an end to the discussion, so far as a respective claim of right and this circumstance produced the special mission of Mr. Rose to the States.

As soon as it was known that the officers of Mr. Rose had been confined to the affair of the Chesapeake, the American government expressed their resentment, and, in a just conclusion by a determination to agree to make it a distinct subject of negotiation, and Mr. Rose was large to accomplish the purposes of his mission. He then demanded another conclusion—that the proceedings of the President should be revoked. In his letter of the 26th of January to the Secretary of State, he stated that he is expressly precluded by his instructions, from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States Chesapeake, so long as the proclamation of the President of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force. He did not consider himself at liberty previously to disclose to the American minister, the matter, but perempturily insisted on a revocation of the proclamation. This was promptly complied with, and on a condition which Mr. Rose could not reasonably suppose would be complied with. "Was ever a more unfounded or a belief that the American government would descend to such a course of conduct as to yield to the unge-of nations similarly circumstanced, and particularly to that of Great Britain in the complaint of the complaining party, as will evidently appear on a perusal of the following observations of the President, which is his reply to Mr. Rose. The President had indulged "the expectation, that his British minister would at once perceive it to be the truest magnanimity, as well as the strictest justice, to offer the proper reparation for the infraction of an acknowledged wrong, which would re-establish and improve both in the U. States and England, the state of things which it had violated.

"This expectation was considered, as too much inconsistent to the sentiments of his majesty, but was supported by known examples, in which his majesty had required and obtained, as a preliminary to any course complaints or demands, the replacement of things, in every practicable circumstance, in their pre existing situation.

"Thus in the year 1764, Barrisdians and other British subjects, who had according to original claims, taken possession of Turk's Island, for the season of making salt, having been forcibly removed with their vessels and effects by a French detachment from the island of St. Domingo, to which Turks island was alleged to be an appurtenance, the British ambassador at Paris, in pursuance of instructions from his government, demanded, as a satisfaction for the violence committed, that the proceedings should be disavowed, the intention of accepting Turk's Island disclaimed, orders given for the immediate abandonment of it on the part of the French; every thing restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the aggression, and reparation made of the damages which any British subjects should be found to have sustained, according to an estimation to be settled between the Governors of St. Domingo and Jamaica. A compliance with the whole of this demand was the result.

"Again: In the year 1769, certain English merchants having carried on a trade at Nootka Sound, on the North West coast of America, it attempted settlement at that place, but British arts who had long claimed that part of the world as their exclusive property, expelled a frigate from Mexico, which cap ured two English vessels engaged in the trade, and broke up the settlement on the coast. The Spanish government was the first to disguise in this case, the British pretensions continued by the British merchants. The British government, however, demanded satisfaction and taken by the Spanish frigate should be restored, and adequate satisfaction *should, therefore to any other discussion.*

"This demand prevailed; the Spanish government, agreeing to a complete restoration of the captured vessels, and mutually the parties interested claim for its assessment, and the British resolved also the buildings and tracts of land, of which the British possession has been dispossessed. The British, however, now gave a proof of the liberality of spirit in the proceeding by a voluntary dereliction under which it has since revoked.

"In case, which will be noted last, happen of a date prior to the case of Nootka Sound, to that of Falkland's Islands. These islands, which are two hundred leagues eastward of the strait of Magellan. The title to them had been established by occupancy, and usage serial of the maritime nations of Europe. From the position of the islands, no other circumstances the presence of spain here an adequate reparation, and the British ambassadors being at the time in possession of another part and protesting against a settlement on the Falkland. The protest being without effect, ships and troops were sent from Buenos Ayres by the governor of Buenos Ayres, which forcibly dispossessed and drove off the British settlers.

"The British government looking entirely to the dispossession by force, demanded as a specific condition of proceeding harmony between the two courts, not only the disavowal of the Spanish proceedings, but that the Spanish ships of that settlement should be immediately restored to the precise situation in which they were previous to the act of dispossession—the Spanish government made some difficulties; it appeared particularly a disinclination on the part of Great Britain, of the conduct of her officer at Falkland's islands, which it was alleged gave occasion for the steps taken by the Spanish governor; and proposing an adjustment by mutual stipulations in the ordinary form.

"The reply was, that the moderation of the British government had been limited his demand to the smallest reparation he would accept for the injury done, nothing was left for discussion but the mode of carrying the disavowal and restitution into execution; *reparation being in value of the essence thereof*, and to be obtained by any stipulation whatever from the party injured.

"The Spanish government yielded. The violent proceedings of its officers were disavowed. The ships of Spain and every thing else were agreed to be immediately restored to the precise situation which had been disturbed; and duplicates of orders issued for the purpose to the Spanish officers were delivered into the hands of one of the British principal Secretaries of State. Here again it is to be observed, that satisfaction having been made for the forcible dispossession, the insistent their immediate restoration of the British government, were in a short time evacuated, and port Egmont remains with your Spanish part of them in the hands of Spain."

The foregoing extract from the letter of the Secretary of State to Mr. Rose cannot but be satisfactory and conclusive with the reader, because it shows the unreasonableness of the demand of the British minister that a revocation of the proclamation should precede a discussion of the subject. Yet the President, *adhering to the moderation by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to remove the true nations from the circumstances under which an abortive issue to Mr. Rose's mission could necessarily place them, sustained the Secretary of State, in the event of his disclosing the terms of reparation which he believed would be satisfactory and on its disfavoring that they were so, to proceed to confer with Mr. Rose a revocation of the proclamation, bearing the same date with the act of refusation to which the United States are entitled.* Mr. Rose thought proper to decline this frank and liberal offer, and thus to close the door to an amicable adjustment. All these facts were known to Mr. Canning, at the time of his Parliamentary harangue, and he had had publicity to declare in the face of the House of Commons, of Europe, and of the world, that reparation had been tendered to America for his outrage, and was not accepted !—He ridiculed the idea of the Boston Gazette as opinion that "the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America, was so offensive, as to all the feelings of nice honor as effective reparation, although not accepted" and then asserted that had every reason to believe that it was conscious of the American government. Can any man in his senses imagine that Mr. Canning himself believed the insinuation? Then he is ignorant of the history of the United States did he learn that the American people have been taught to look and feel for the substance! A moderate knowledge of the character of the American people would have that they would have taught him better. They have been steady and united in their opposition to the outrage. They have at all times been ready to resist oppression, and to assist and maintain their rights at the hazard of every thing dear to freemen.

Almost two twelve months have elapsed, and no reparation has been tendered to the government for this flagrant outrage upon the sovereignty of the United States. Ample time has been afforded, in which if the British government had been sincere in its professions reparation might have been made, *without surrendering every right for which the people of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests.*

TRAIN TRUTH.

(To be Continued.)

New York, Sept. 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec, to his friend in this city, dated the 2d of Sept. 1808.

"On the 1st London was here to the joyful Poly, which was, when the Russian gens have been considerably eaten in consequence of the opposition of the Spanish, and the 4th of the 4th period from Gen. B. Bitin & Russ. having vanished."

The Madrid official Gazette of June 30th states the entrance of the French into Madrid, on the evening of the 24th, and the flight of the Bishop of that place; that on the 26th the French lost 2,000 killed and wounded, the loss of Sierra Morena, forced all their positions and killed 500 of them; and that the Prince of the general Dupont took the city of Lucn.

VIENNA, JUNE 13.

After many negotiations with different powers, our political relations continue to exist on the most perfect neutrality.

Vermont Election.—In Bennington County, the republican ticket has 942, and the federal 683 votes. In Brattleboro, federal 185, republican 11. In Hinsdale, federal 65, republican 11.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.)

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1808.

Will be presented an admired Comedy in 5 Acts,

(NEVER ACTED HERE,)

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

OR

WHICH IS BEST.

Written by MORTON, author of CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE, &c. &c.

Sir Harry Mildew, Mr. Jefferson
Trot, Mr. Beary,
Jem, Mr. J. Harrison,
Glossy senior, Mr. Cross,
Reuben Glossy, Mr. M'K. Bass,
Captain Glossy, Mr. Cross,
Armstrong, Mr. Wilmot,
Rule Britannia, Mr. Seymour,
Ross, Mr. Bilers,
Mathew, Mr. Jarvis,
Evans, Mr. Seymour,
Rosalie, Master Harris,
Mrs. Muck, Mrs. Blissett,
Tho ha. Mrs. Glossy, Mrs. Wilmot,
Rosalie Somers, Mrs. J. H. Cross,
Mrs. Mawworm, Mrs. S. Jarvis,
Mrs. Meverel, Mrs. Fisher,
Lufbroo, (with a song) Miss Hunt.

Between the Play and the Farce

Grand Concerto's Grand

By Mr. J. B. Cross.

To which will be added,

THE ADMIRED MUSICAL INTERLUDE, MADE UP OF

THE REVIEW,

OR

THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.

☞ The great chieft's Performances will be on MONDAY.