FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

## JEFFERSON,
## *THE SAVIOUR OF AMERICA:*
AND
## THE TORY FACTION,
THE CURSE OF OUR COUNTRY!

With peculiar pleasure does every free, candid, and enlightened American, perceive that the policy of president JEFFERSON has saved the United States from the horrors and calamities of war. His measure of the EMBARGO has had the effect intended. *It has obliged the British government to recede from the unjust ground it had taken*; and to repeal its orders against American commerce. Had it not been for the rebellious ravings of an insurgent faction, the British would have given up the point twelve months ago. This contemptible faction had imposed upon the English ministry a belief, that they possessed sufficient power to oblige the American government to give up the ground it had taken, and to submit to them. They now see the fallacy of this belief, and the weakness and impotency of the faction to whom they have listened. The tories of the present day, like their prototypes of 1775, have opposed every proceeding of the American government, and extolled every measure taken by the British against us. They have encouraged them to hold out to the very last moment, in their piratical plunder and destruction of American commerce. But they now see that their representations are equally as false as those of the tories of the revolution; and that they are every way as insignificant. They are convinced that the tory faction is now, as at that day, a "*very contemptible minority indeed.*" They have learnt, that the tories have a *second* time deceived them, and it is not probable that they will ever trust them again. Those traitors have instructed Mr. Rose, (while servilely bending to kiss his hand) to tell his majesty that if he would but hold out in forcing his orders against this country, they would *compel the American government to pay tribute to him*, and to take off the embargo, that the property of America might fall into the power of his fleets and navies!—To effect this object, and to *betray the property of our merchants into the hands of Britain*, they have called town meetings to petition Mr. JEFFERSON to take off the embargo, *before the British orders were repealed.* They have excited sailors to march in a menacing & rebellious manner to the governor's house—they have said, that "*no man will consider the embargo binding*"—they have advocated the non-observance of the laws, and extolled as "*patriots*" those who violated them. They have even gone so far as to threaten, that unless the government took off the embargo, declared war against France and *submitted to* BRITISH TRIBUTE *and* TAXATION, they would *dissolve the union*, and give the northern section to Britain. They would have kept their promise, had not their *contemptible weakness* prevented them.—Their *will* was equal to their threats, but their *power* was insufficient. There never was so rebellious a set of men in any country, as the tory faction in America. Daniel Shays would blush at a comparison.—They have opposed every thing advantageous to America, and advocated every imposition of the English. They have endeavoured to betray the property of our merchants to the cruisers of Britain, and have been the means of keeping on the embargo for the last twelve months.

Because Mr. Jefferson refused to pay TRIBUTE to Britain, they have threatened an *insurrection*, and a state of *anarchy*, which nothing but their *miserable weakness* prevented them from executing. Because we would not submit to be *re colonized*, THEY have talked of *recolonizing* by *separating the states.*—Because the British have not had the hardihood to advocate the *right of search*, and *impressment of American seamen*, so ardently as they have wished, the faction have done it for them. In fact, the impositions and outrages of Britain have been advocated more warmly by the American tories, than by the English themselves. It was exactly so during the revolutionary contest. The tories were the most malignant enemies that America had to contend with:—they were ten times as inveterate as the British.

The WHIGS of America, with the immortal author of the *declaration of independence* at their head, have a *second* time triumphed over the tories and refugees. They have preserved inviolate the glorious independence which they acquired, and have again convinced Britain of the weakness of her sycophants in this country.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S EMBARGO has had its effect. It has saved the country, notwithstanding the tory opposition to it. It has preserved America from the rapacious grasp of her *foreign foes*, and defeated the machinations of *internal traitors.* It has obliged the British government to recede from the high ground it had taken, and to accept of the just and equitable offers of America:—And, to borrow the language of president Jefferson, "it has consulted the interests of our merchants, however against their inclinations."

Thrice has the all powerful arm of Jefferson beat down the foes and traitors of America, and preserved to his country the blessings of peace. When the English faction bribed the intendant at New Orleans, to excite a difficulty with the U. States, that they might have a pretext for declaring war against France, they were not aware of the foresight of Jefferson; who palsied the projects of those warhawks. When the traitor BURR, aided by the same faction, strove to destroy our government, and to engulph us in the horrors ever attendant on civil commotions, the powerful arm of Jefferson arrested and overthrew his traitorous machinations: And, when this same body of insurgents, taking a mean & despicable advantage of the exigencies of the times, again strove to bring on a war with France, and to force our government to pay TRIBUTE to Britain, his inflexible firmness once more defeated their traitorous attempts.

The tory faction, with their influence have lost their *character.* They have proved themselves to be *the curse of America.* By their treasonable conduct they have kept on the embargo for twelve months past. And they would forever have kept it on, had Britain been able to hold out. This she could not do; the horrors of *starvation* were too distressing.

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## MR. ADAMS' CORRESPONDENCE
CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

*To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.*

SIRS,

When I had received the authentic act of the sovereign authority of France, a copy of which is inserted in my last letter to you, communicated by their Secretary of State, through their Secretary of Legation and Charge des Affaires and our Minister at the Hague, fully complying with all my requisitions, upon mature deliberation I determined to nominate a Minister to France. Some of the communications from France had been accompanied with intimations concerning the characters proper to be employed, which I thought exceptionable, and that they might be made a pretext for again rejecting a minister.—I considered moreover that France was an undulating ocean in a violent storm; party had exterminated party, and constitution had succeeded constitution, as billow rolls and roars, froths and foams after billow in the Gulph Stream. I knew, that in the nature of things, and executive authority in five persons could not last long in France or any where else:—and we were already informed that the Directory was divided into parties, three against two, and that the majority in the Legislative Assembly adhered to the two, and the minority to the three.—A revolution then was to be expected, and the new government might not feel themselves bound by the assurances given by their predecessors. To avoid the possibility of these inconveniencies I provided as cautiously, and effectually against them as I could, in my messages to the Senate, which never has been published. If this message had been made public, with its contents, the public dispatch from France, I have confidence enough in the candour of the nation, to believe that it would have obviated many a silly and many a malicious criticism. It was in these words.

*Gentlemen of the Senate.*

I transmit to you a document which seems to be intended to be a compliance with a condition mentioned at the conclusion of my message to Congress, of the 21st of June last.—Always disposed and ready to embrace every plausible appearance of probability of preserving or restoring tranquility, I nominate William Vans Murray, our Minister resident at the Hague, to be Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the French Republic. If the Senate shall advise and consent to his appointment, effectual care shall be taken in his instructions that he shall not go to France without direct and unequivocal assurances from the French government, signified by their minister of foreign relations, that he shall be received in character: shall enjoy the privileges attached to his character by the law of nations; and that a minister of equal rank, title and powers shall be appointed to treat with him, to discuss and conclude all controversies between the two republics, by a new treaty.

JOHN ADAMS.

*February* 18, 1799.

In this manner effectual provision was made against any and every possible insidious use, of the insinuations concerning characters proper to be employed, and who would be likely to succeed.—In this manner also, provision was made against the possible, and indeed highly probable, and fully expected revolution in the French government. Mr. Murray was not to advance a step towards Paris, until after he should have received from the French government, whatever it might be, a repetition of assurances, officially communicated, that he in person should be received.

When this message was received in Senate, it was postponed, as the greatest part of executive business usually was, for consideration. A great clamor was raised among the members of the House of Representatives, and out of doors, and an abundance of squibs, scoffs and sarcasms in what were then called the federal newspapers, particularly Cobbett's Porcupine, and John Ward Fenno's United States Gazette.—And by whom were these written? As I was informed, by Macdonald, the Scottish British commissioner for adjusting the claims of British creditors, and by William Smith, the British agent for claimants before that Board of Commissioners, of whom Macdonald was one.—There were other writers besides these—but I will not condescend to name any others at present. It was given out that John Ward Fenno, was the writer of the most important of them, and he was represented as a masterly writer, possessed of a most eloquent pen. *But the pen was not his.*

This was not all. Something much more serious to me soon took place. A committee of the Senate called upon me whether appointed on record, or whether by private concert, I know not. I was distressed, because I thought the proceedings unconstitutional. However I was determined that not one disrespectful word should escape me concerning the Senate or any member of it, and to that resolution I carefully adhered; & in relating the conference with those honorable gentlemen, which shall appear in my next letter, the same decorum shall be observed.

JOHN ADAMS.

*Quincey, April* 22, 1809.

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FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

## *APPROPRIATE REFLECTIONS.*

It is mortifying to observe how far the British faction in America have been able to deceive the citizens in the northern states, with respect to the conduct of the federal administration. The most fallacious statements have been given by Pickering, and other leaders of this faction, of the inefficacy of the measures adopted by government:—while at the same time, every base charge has been brought against the President, as being partial to France. The great object contemplated by the Junto, has been, to depreciate the United States in the view of Britain; to encourage the ministry to pursue their commercial impositions; to excite a hostile disposition between the respective states; and, in fact to oblige the constituted authorities to bow with the most servile humility to the terms offered them by England. To these purposes, all their writings, resolves, votes, and legislative proceedings, have been directed.

The debates in the British parliament are more honorary to the American character than those had in the Legislature of Massachusetts. While the most incident 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 British parliament. Lord Holland spoke more in the character of an American, than any federal member in our Senate; and Mr. Whitbread plead more in behalf of our commercial rights than any member on the Boston seat. While the most scurilous remarks are made by certain overheated partizans, to defame the President of the United States, and to weaken the energies of the government, the British parliament furnishes men of that liberality and candor, as must confound these vulgar declaimers, if they are capable of any moral or political reflection. While our government is represented as acting the most insidious and base part: while our retaliatory measures are ridiculed and weakened by a factious opposition, the debates of the British parliament exhibit the most honorary expressions of our wisdom and impartiality; and deplore in strains the most dolorous, the dreadful consequences that must ensue if we should adhere to a rigorous enforcement of them. Mr. Whitbread declares 'that America has used her strength for the purpose of encreasing 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 America.' The correspondence between Mr. Madison and Mr. Pinkney is spoken of in the highest terms of respect, by Mr. Whitbread. He declares 'that the government of America considered the orders of England very different from what was represented by the ministry.' It appears that the ministerial party in England took the same means to reconcile the British nation, as the faction 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 refrain from every opposition. The faction represented our retaliatory measures as more injurious to ourselves, than to Britain, while Mr. Whitbread declared from authentic documents, that the exports and 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 thirty two 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 considerable degree. He declares 'that the complaints of America have been aggravated by an insult the most audacious, injudicious and 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 revoke their Orders.' He says. 'the government of the U. S. trusted to the good faith of England, and 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 America, Britain put herself in the wrong by rejecting it. Surely, says he, the American States have great reason to complain of our conduct.

This is the language in the British parliament; read it, fellow citizens, and compare it with the poor, miserable, sycophantic report of C. Gore—now, Governor elect of Massachusetts—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?

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## BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

The following is the treatment received by our fellow citizens, when they have the misfortune to be kidnapped by our *best friends!* This outrage is not the act of an ignorant subaltern, but is committed under the eye of every captain and admiral in the fleet. We have for some time past, under the impression that a remedy was near at hand, avoided publishing the many instances of the kind that fell beneath our notice—but now, when the aggressor is compelled to *beg, lest she starve*, it is necessary to shew the hostility which prevails among her officers, and in which they are still encouraged; so that we may be enabled to form some idea of the probable conduct of the British government when she succeeds in filling her warehouses and dockyards, with our cotton and naval stores, and satisfies the cravings of her famishing people, with the surplus of our farms. *Aurora.*

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*Bennington, Vermont, May* 1.

GREENE COUNTY, ss.

ISAAC OAKLEY—Being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was born and brought up in the county of West Chester, in the state of New York; that he commenced a sea-faring life at the age of twenty three years, and sailed from the city of New York on board of the Indostan, Lewis master, an American ship, bound to Port au Prince, in the West Indies. That he continued to pursue the occupation of a sailor on board of American vessels until the spring of 1804.—On the 17th day of April, he was on board of the Henrietta Charlotte, bound from New York to Hamburgh, Ripley, master; and from on board said last mentioned ship, he was impressed, and forcibly dragged on board of a British ship, called the Prince of Wales, a ninety gun ship—That while on board of the British ship, he was severally treated, and was twice severely flogged, for not agreeing to sign the enlistment roll of said ship—That he was continued on board of the last mentioned ship for about two years and an half, when he improved an opportunity which offered of making his escape, by swimming a shore—but was the same day re-taken and conducted by a guard on board the said ship, when a court martial was formed for his trial; a trial took place, on which this deponent urged that he was an *American citizen*, but to no effect; he was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes, fifty lashes along side ten ships of the fleet, which sentence was carried into execution, *on Christmas day*, in the year 1807, in the following manner:—He was placed in a boat, both arms and legs pinioned, and fixed in one position, and was rowed from one vessel to another, receiving at each fifty lashes, after which he was taken to the hospital, where he continued for 10 weeks, 4 of which time, he continued in one position lying with his face downwards, that after his recovery, he was conducted on board of the same ship, where he continued about six months; when another opportunity presented to make his escape, which he successfully improved, and fortunately reached the port of New-York, in the ship Hiram, from Liverpool, Jones commander, on the 25th of December last past:—And that he is now with a brother of his, in the village of Catskill. And this deponent further saith, that after he was dragged on board of the said British ship, the protection which he had, and had shewn, was forcibly taken from him, and torn up before his face, they swearing at the same time the damn'd Yankees were all transports; that Irishmen would become Yankees in three weeks, and that they would serve our colors the same as they had the protection of this deponent. And this deponent further says, that he has a mother living, three brothers and and three sisters, all residing in this state.

ISAAC OAKLEY.

Sworn before me,

JOHN BLANCHARD, Justice of peace.

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BOSTON PATRIOT.—This paper, lately established at the "head quarters of sound principles" has become a battering ram to the walls of Essex Juntoism. Its conductor, Mr. EVERETT, supported the administration of Mr. John Adams. Being acquainted with the personal enmity of Timothy Pickering, Alexander Hamilton and compeers, towards him—having seen a copy of the pamphlet, an almost still born child of Hamilton—he exposed them in the Boston Gazette by several essays with the signature of JUNIUS AMERICANUS. Hence the Gazette for several years was termed John Adams's paper. Since Mr. Jefferson came into office, Mr. E. has stood aloof from the contentions of politics till some time in the beginning of 1807. A pamphlet having made its appearance, supposed to have been written by judge LOWELL, in justification of the principles assumed by the British—the impressment of seamen; their system of universal blockade; the outrage on the Chesapeake, &c. an "essay on the rights and duties of nation" flowed from the pen of Mr. EVERETT which was deservedly celebrated, as well for its style as the truths it contained. Several numbers of the "Volunteer" followed in the Chronicle, and were copied into most of the Republican papers. He has since calculated on taking the management of a paper, for which his versatile talents, his successful elucidation of the truth, and the biting satire of his story are so happily calculated. The BOSTON PATRIOT is the offspring of his fancy. Mr. John Adams has become a correspondent. Probably many truths will be brought to view which will be hard of digestion. Mr. Adams has begun with the opposition of the leading federal characters to the treaty of peace with France in 1800," an event which (he says) has given this country eight years of its most splendid prosperity.

*N. Hampshire Patriot.*

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FROM THE HUDSON BEE,

*(Printed in Columbia County, N. York.)*

## THE ELECTION

Has terminated in favor of federalism in this county, as usual. The majority is raising 700. Last year it was short of 400. The increase of votes is easily accounted for, by more than that number of freeholders made by the federalists during the election. The inspectors decided that the possession of a deed of land for ten minutes entitled the holder to vote both for senate and assembly, and the federalists made every male creeping thing of their party of lawful age one of their "temporary freeholders or gentry," as col. R. would call them. We have enquired in vain for the name of a single federalist in the city of Hudson over 21, who has not been made a voter—and equally in vain have we enquired for republicans who have been. The question has been agitated by the republicans, the determination of the federalists known to them, and their example rejected. Without absolutely condemning or approving the legality of the practice, it is sufficient to mention that the republicans will not adopt it, and prefer losing their elections.

They do not see the propriety of fellows not worth a shilling a dozen, swearing themselves freeholders because Elisha Williams has lent them a deed for a few hours. They have not brought to the poll a fellow too poor to be taxed and under warning to leave the town and bid the inspectors tender him the oath, and told him to take it. They suppose the meaning of the law to be that a man shall OWN or be WORTH a freehold of an hundred pounds, instead of merely POSSESSING a conveyance of it while the ink is drying; and they have not made people swear to the letter of the law, contrary to its most obvious spirit and intention. But enough of this. The federal party have played the last stake in a desperate game, and have lost. The embargo, with which our streets have echoed and re-echoed for twelve months past, has failed to elevate them to office. They may now sit down as quietly as they can, under a republican administration, and wait in vain for a course of events unprecedented in the history of any country to assist them in their struggles to regain their ill-used and justly and for ever forfeited power.

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## POEMS.

WILL be published with all possible dispatch, POEMS, on sundry occasions, by *Erasmus Perriwinkle*, Esquire. Subscribers names received at this Office.

"Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash;
"Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needful cash;
"Some rhyme to court the country clash;
"And raise a din;
"For me, an aim I never fash;
"I rhyme for fun."

March 14, 1809 tf