ject of approbation. Excesses and even outrages were committed by her cruizers, but they were soon acknowledged and reparation made for them.

About the close of General Washington's administration the scene changed, and France, guided by erroneous counsels, listened to the intemperate dictates of revenge. She perceived, or fancied that she perceived, the poison of British influence diffusing itself over the whole surface of our country.—With this influence she identified a mortal hatred to herself. The example of England, which she had beheld with horror, she now herself imitated, and under the hollow pretext of retaliation, committed an extensive pillage of our vessels. The attitude, which the American nation took on that occasion, was honorable; the sentiments it inspired were worthy of an independent nation.—France had injured us, and resistance became a holy duty. The virtue and spirit of the people dictated resistance, and we did resist. But mark the tone and conduct of that class of people, who now, as they have long been, are strenuously by open or insidious means promoting hostilities with France. Look at the public prints of those days, peruse the speeches of grave Senators and flippant representatives, attend to the language of the Secretary of State intoxicated with power and elevation, listen to the intemperate strains of President Adams himself; and say whether the fervor of the times was not exacerbated and envenomed by the most disgraceful hatred of France, and say whether this hatred did not spring from partiality to England, and antipathy to the system of equal rights, whose security was the object, although unfortunately it was not the result of the French revolution. I would, says Senator Tracy, "arm every man, woman child in America, against every man, woman and child in France."

Pickering, (blush, Americans, for the national degradation) in a state paper, alluding to the French, exclaims, "the tyger crouches before he springs on his prey," and President Adams himself, notwithstanding his incorruptible honesty, condescends to use language in the highest degree unworthy of his exalted station. By these means, the national sentiment was literally converted into a whirl wind, and menaced, in its raging intollerance, to sweep before it every barrier of liberty. Alien and sedition laws were framed, the cockade of terror was mounted, mobs were embodied, a vindictive denunciation pervaded every corner of the country and silenced freedom of speech, and the reign of terror, as it was not more emphatically than truly styled, was in full triumph. British tories and American aristocrats exulted in the conviction that they had gained their darling object. But they were mistaken. It was reserved for the virtue of President Adams, alarmed at the snares laid for it, and probably appalled at the precipice to which he had unwarily drawn the liberties of his country, to re-occupy independent ground, and in the very teeth of his confidential counsellor, to heal the rupture with France. If these facts are not sufficient to prove the existence of the party we have pourtrayed, look at the treatment of this quondam favorite from that memorable era. Hamilton was the first to atttempt to write him down with his colossal pen, since which he has had the full contents of the vial of federal wrath showered down upon him.—A liberal and reciprocal treaty, in all its parts, was formed with France. How was it received in this country? With universal approbation by the republicans; but with distrust and opposition by the party we are pourtraying. Every republican member in the Senate voted for, while a large number of the federal members voted against its ratification, although it was negociated by Messrs. Elsworth, Davie and Murray, three, distinguished federalists.—Can there be a stronger argument, to prove the earnest desire of a portion of the federal party, at all events, to have war with France?

For six years from this era, our affairs with France were undisturbed, and she even admitted us to an enjoyment, almost without restraint, of her colonial trade. This is not specified as a favor done by her to us. One nation ought never to expect a favor from another.—All that we have ever demanded, or expected, has been justice. But France had the wisdom to perceive her true interests, and not to forego them from an idle jealousy or criminal enmity to us.

Did we during this period experience the same liberal treatment from England? On the contrary, it was during this period that above three thousand of our seamen were impressed, that Pearce was murdered at our very doors, and that successive orders of council were issued legalising an iniquitous spoliation and seizure of our goods and vessels. It was thus that that injury followed close upon injury, until our merchants, those meek and patient souls, even they called upon the government in the most clamorous strains for its energetic interposition. At their call it did interpose and sent a special mission to London. Still, however, our wrongs remains unredressed, our rights, our interests, and our character continued to bleed at every port.

It was now that France, unjustly and weakly, we admit, resolved to treat us in the same way we had been so long treated by England; and forthwith launched those decrees against our trade which still endure as a monument of her folly, inflicting still greater injury upon herself than upon either us or her enemy.

These new occurrences ought to have established a new era in national sentiment. We should, as one man, have resolved to resist both English orders and French decrees. We should have silenced the apologists of either. We should have rejected with disdain the plea of retaliation, as totally inapplicable to us, however applicable to each other. We should have rallied round our government as our only shield against danger, and, imitating the virtues of our forefathers, have resolved to endure every privation of interest eventually to secure our rights and maintain our honor untarnished.—Was this *universally* done by us? No; and herein is found another illustration, vivid as a sun-beam. The republicans supported their government in its impartial measures, although those measures are now generally allowed to have operated even more injuriously on France than England, and were more sensibly felt by the republican than the federal sections of the union. But did the party, we are delineating, act with the same patriotism? No.—They began with traducing the motives, and ended with opposing, even by physical force, the measures adopted; they took part with, and even played into the hands of the common enemy.

Mr. Madison was called to the Presidency, and one of his first acts was the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine on the part of the British government. This agreement fully restored our amity with England, and threatened our peace with France. The party, we are pourtraying, as might be expected, extolled it and the new President to the skies. The republicans were equally warm in the expression of their approbation, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every reasonable man, their stern justice and total exemption from the French influence ascribed to them. And, notwithstanding the disavowal of the British government, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was made. It has proved to the satisfaction of every man, whose esteem is desirable, that our government, and the great body of those on whom they must rely for support, are devoted to the true interests of the nation, and see those interests neither through the jaundiced medium of French or British attachments.

On taking this review, we are no longer surprised at the change which has recently taken place in public opinion. The delusion, which had before extensively prevailed, is dissipated. The honest portion of the federal party, superior in numbers and talents to the residue, have wakened as from a dream, and appear determined to shake off their connection with their unworthy associates.

They have justly become alarmed for their reputation. They have realised their total degradation and ruin, if they continue to unite their destinies with them. Having suffered themselves to pause, to reflect, and to judge for themselves, their native American feelings have revived, and they have patriotically resolved to support their government so long as its measures are just and honorable. We rejoice to behold this temper, and we trust it will endure, that foreign nations may learn that whatever is respectable among us will be embarked as in a common cause against their injustice.

As to the republicans of the United States, they are the last to wish a war with England, so long as it is not forced upon us by her wrongs. What can *they* gain by such a war? Not the government; for they possess it already.—Not the increased prosperity of the country, in which, being at least three-fourths of the whole nation, they are most deeply interested; for they know that war, however it may terminate, is always injurious. Not an accession of liberty; they are satisfied with that they possess. Not a subversion of the constitution; they would defend it with their blood. No. By war they know they have nothing to gain. Their power, the popularity of their government, its revenue, their liberties, all make the preservation of peace to them an inestimable object. Nothing can induce them to jeopardize it but the good of their country; and when that shall imperiously require it, is there an American base enough to say, that it ought not to be hazarded?

A London editor apprehends that there will not be a single British regiment on the continent of Europe except at Gibraltar, by Christmas next.

From the New York Public Advertiser.

TO JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States.

ESTEEMED AND RESPECTED SIR,

Your Republican fellow citizens of the City and County of New-York, at a general meeting, directed us to address you, to express the high confidence which they repose in your talents and integrity, and their full determination to support the rights and government of our country.

Your election, Sir, to the chief magistracy of the union, was an event which afforded us the greatest satisfaction.—Your ancient & uninterrupted friendship with Mr. Jefferson, the experience which you have obtained in a long course of public life, together with the integrity, ability and usefulness with which you have filled many of the most important stations in society, are valuable pledges to your country of the patriotism, discernment and firmness, with which the government will be administered.

We rejoice the more in your well merited elevation, because in manifesting the attachment of the people to republican principles, and to those practical rules of election which are so essential to the preservation of order, we have acquired an additional valuable proof of the practicability of the representative system.

The dispensations of Divine Providence, and the voice of your country, have chosen you to preside in a most interesting situation of affairs. To your wisdom, and to that of Congress, we cheerfully submit the nature and character of the measures to be adopted.—Conscious that these only properly belong to the regularly constituted authorities, we are happy to add, that, in the present instance, the dictates of duty are united with the voice of affection.

We cannot but entertain a proper sense of the aggravated and long continued injuries which our country has sustained from the principal belligerent nations of Europe. Attached to peace, while peace can be maintained with honor; but still more ardently devoted to the essential rights of the United States; while we should deplore the necessity of resorting to more vigorous measures, we should become consoled by the reflection that patriotism and justice produced them.

In stating the full confidence which our Republican fellow citizens repose in you, and in the majority of our national representatives. We are also happy to express a full determination to support the freedom and interests of our country and the measures of its government, in war and in peace, with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

That your administration may be pleasing and satisfactory to yourself as well as prosperous to the American people, and that your name may descend to posterity united with those of Washington and Jefferson, are among the first and most fervent of our wishes.

We are Sir,
With affection and esteem,
Your republican fellow citizens
ABM BLOODGOOD, Chairman.
JUDAH HAMMOND, Secretary.

MONTPELLIER, Sept. 24, 1809.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 16th ult. covering an address by the General Republican Committee of New York, having been duly received, I now inclose an answer, with a tender to you of my respects and good wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

Abraham Bloodgood, Chairman.
Judah Hammond, Secretary.
General Republican Committee of New York.

To the General Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York.

I have received, fellow citizens, your address bearing date the 15th instant, with a due sense of the kind sentiments it expresses, and of the favorable light in which it views my advancement to the Executive Trust, and the several considerations which led to it.

In proportion as the present situation of our Country is interesting, it is consoling to find the conviction becoming universal; that the difficulties rendering it so, have resulted from the accumulated wrongs committed by the principal belligerent nations, in spite of the justice and forbearance of the United States, which ought to have averted them, and that the only remedy is to be found in a firm and patriotic support of the measures devised and pursued by the Constituted Authorities.

The pledge and example of this duty, presented in your address, is entitled to the highest praise. Devoutly praying that a sympathy and emulation every where, may, under the divine blessing, have the happy effect of preserving to our country the advantages of peace, without relinquishing its rights or its honor, I tender to you and to those whose sentiments you have conveyed, my cordial respects, and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

September 24, 1809.

[*Address to Thomas Jefferson from the same Committee in our next.*]

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—On the night of Thursday se'night four prisoners escaped from the county of Antrim goal, Carrickfergus, in a manner not inferior to the great Baron TRENCK.

With the assistance of a gimblet and penknife they cut the wood case of the door over the iron bolt; by this means they got into the passage; they had yet four doors to open before they could get into the yard; two of them they opened in the manner above stated; but the third, four inches thick, and studded with iron, was so effectually secured, that it resisted every effort. They had now recourse to a most singular method. By some means or other they lighted a fire by which they heated pieces of an iron hoop and the bar of a grate, and by this method actually burned the door in two pieces, as completely as if cut by a saw. Having now got into the yard they carried out their two wooden bedsteads, & placed them one on the other against the wall of the yard, which is near forty feet high; they then fastened the blankets of their beds together by whip cord, to an end of the blanket they fastened an old iron grating, which they found in the yard, and threw the blanket and grating over the wall, keeping hold of the other end, and by that means gained the top of the wall, and got clear off.—LON. PAP.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hallowell to his friend in Portland, dated Oct. 5, 1809.

"There is a body of between 5 and 600 men in Indian guise, called squatters, embodied in a piece of wood within a few miles of Augusta bridge, who are determined to rescue the 8 murderers confined in Augusta jail, or perish in the attempt. The night before last they advanced so near as to seize upon our guard of 4 men, set there to give the alarm on their approach; two of them escaped unhurt, one was badly wounded and the other after being driven before them to the woods, losing his hat and having part of his clothes torn off was sent back to Augusta with this message, "that the eight prisoners must be liberated within three hours or the town would be set on fire." I heard him deliver it to the Brigadier General, J. Chandler; the prisoner was Major Weeks, a man of high standing and respectability in this place. The alarm was immediately given by the ringing of bells—the Hollowell Artillery Company to which I belong was immediately called out, and our field pieces being charged with canister shot, I sincerely believe alone prevented their approach. They had notice of approach by hearing our bell ring, and thought best to keep back. The Major General has called out about 300 militia, who with our company which is divided, are posted round the prison walls night and day. I am almost sick, having been marched to Augusta ever other night since last Friday, and must there stand without the prison walls all night in open air, rain or shine, after working in my shop all the day preceding. I know not where this will end."

MATTER,

Gold beaters afford us the means of demonstrating the minute divisibility of matter: they can spread a grain of gold into a leaf containing fifty square inches, which leaf may be readily divided into 500,000 parts, each visible to the naked eye. The natural divisions of matter are, however, far more surprisingly minute; there are more animals in the melt of a single codfish than men of the whole earth—It is said that a single grain of sand is larger than four millions of these animals; yet each of them possesses a heart, stomach, bowels, muscles, nerves, veins, glands, tendons, &c. It has been calculated that a particle of the blood of one of these animalculæ, is as much smaller than a globe one tenth of an inch in diameter, as that globe is smaller than the whole earth.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman travelling in the New England states, to his friend in this city, dated the 7th of this month, at Boston.

"Erskine's affair" as it is called, has effected a wonderful change in the minds of the people to the eastward. A great many of them confessed to me, that they are now convinced they have been greatly deceived by the misrepresentations of col. Pickering and his friends, who always had positively asserted, that it was the fault of our administration that Great Britain did not come into an adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

"I find the embargo was extremely unpopular in this quarter, as it occasioned great loss to the owners of ships, and put a stop to the vent for timber, which is a trade that almost every body is more or less interested in, and the depreciation of their paper money, in consequence of the stagnation of trade threatened to bring ruin to the door of every man in New England. They admit, however, generally, that had the measure been perseved in, that it would have completely answered the object, by forcing Great Britain to respect our neutral rights. They cannot bear to be joked with on the subject of yielding to Canning's demand, to give up our right to commerce during war—they spurn at the idea, and declare that they will arm and force commerce wherever it will be admitted; and most of them think the terms of Mr. Erskine's engagement with our government far short of what we have a right to, and which they expected would be conceded by Great Britain by treaty.

"In short, from what I see of the temper of those New Englanders, I am persuaded that their deception with regard to our affairs with Great Britain has been most gross, and if government do not do something very soon, their disaffection will become extreme. They now see that they have been duped, and there is nothing that men bear so badly as that conviction."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

The republicans of Lancaster county (Penn.) have succeeded in the election of *one* (out of six) representative to the Assembly—their Sheriff, two out of three of the auditors, and their directors of the poor. Whole number of votes about 5000. General Federal majority, except in the cases above mentioned, 60 votes.

The ambassador from the Spanish Junta is said to have left this city for Washington, yesterday. The hand of England was certainly in his appointment. It is rumored that he will be treated as a *gentleman*, but not as an *envoy*.

The increasing difficulties attending the American trade will *compel* us to look to ourselves for a supply of our own wants from the ample resources a benificent Providence has placed in our own country.

It is an unquestionable fact that the United States have *over-traded*, and, that too large a portion of our citizens have directed their attention and capital to *foreign* commerce.

Peace, in Europe, will have even a more fatal effect on the *trading* interest of the United States, than the present war against neutral commerce. With a general pacification must cease the *carrying* trade, which has been a source of *great profit* and *infinite trouble* to us.

Rights are 'regulated' by orders in council, and arbitrary decrees——The trade which was lawful *yesterday* is illicit *to-day*.

At one moment we expect a rupture with England, and the next have '*squadly*' news from France. In the mighty contentions of these great belligerents, the dignity of the only neutral nation of the civilized world is insulted—its rights trampled upon—its citizens maltreated, and its independence violated.

Hence that general stagnation of business of which all persons complain.—When, by manufacturing our own goods we shall cause the capital *of the country* to circulate *through the country*, the case will be different. Until then, unless some event more fortuitous than any we have reason to expect, should occur in Europe, the present state of incertitude and embarrassment must continue.

The *friendship* of the belligerents is as a rope of sand. We have no *friends* in Europe. I wish they may so manage their affairs as to prevent us from being the *enemy* of any part of it.

Either of the two great contending nations seem willing to be at *peace* with US, if we declare *war* against her rival. This would be *purchashing* the *friendship* of the *one* at a very dear rate—and, perhaps, do us greater injury than the *hostility* of *both*.

The times are indeed evil—and the administration imperiously demands the support of every good citizen, that we may be kept from a participation in the bloody scenes of the old world. By patient forbearance and dignified moderation, we so far steered as good a course as was possible—the same system of sound policy *may* preserve us in future and similar difficulties.

The administration and its friends are desirous of peace with England as well as France. The 'British party in America,' strong and powerful as I am compelled to acknowledge it is, bend every effort to drive us into a war with the *latter* because the *former* desires it——The good sense of the people at large has thus far kept them from seizing the reins of government—let all reflecting men continue united against them, and the ultimate design of his 'most gracious majesty' will still be averted. When they abuse the government—let us support it——What *tories* hate—must be good for *republicans*.

It is estimated that the British agency has expended in the State of Maryland alone, within fifteen months, upwards of 118,000 dollars—the main object in view to prevent the election of general Samuel Smith to the Senate of the United States; and what has been the effect? *Utter disappointment*; disappointment so extreme, that the British prints, which have been hitherto making a deceptive shew of eulogy and affectation of confidence in *Mr. Madison*, are now as ludicrously abusive of him, as they were of his predecessor.

(*Aurora.*)