such havoc on our commerce, that our treasury was compelled to pay 75,550 dollars, merely for the support of our distressed seamen taken prisoners in that country. What then must have been the loss of ships and merchandize! What think ye was the expence of those taken in England? Not a single cent. To increase the outrage, the law has not been published. Yes, vessels have been seized by an unconstitutional law, never published. Blush Algiers, blush ye Neroes of the world. Ye are outrivalled in the science of despotism. This is the government prating about impartiality and equal justice to all nations; this is the government which embargoes the produce of your farms, and the hopes of your families; this is the government which makes laws to punish honest deeds, performed long before the law existed; this is the government which cuts off all intercourse with the only nation, which protects your property and your lives; this is the government which harmonizes with——" devils!!!"

"If we come down to the *state governmtnt, we find the same intolerant, treacherous and tyrannical temper.*"

"What have the general government done more than could be reasonably expected? From what burden have they relieved you? What branch of commerce have they protected? What husbandman or artisan owes them any thanks? What virtue have they cherished? What comfort have they increased? What religion have they promoted? None, none, none. This very year they refused to incorporate a Baptist Society, as though they were outlaws, and not to be protected by government. Thus we harmonize with spiritual Babylon, not only in her falsehood and fraud, her oppression and barbarity, and slavery; but in her irreligion and infidelity.—The same moral putrefaction covers the land with the damps of death."

"*Resistance is our only security!*—The only power in Europe, which has uniformly resisted, is the only one, which has not materially suffered. If we make a common cause with "the hateful birds, beasts and devils," their cup of judgments will be poured out for us.—We must, endure the same oppression, the same misery, the same ruin."

It is due candor to apprize our readers that the conduct of this intemperate zealot does not meet the approbation of all the federal party. The following notice of it is from the Virginia Patriot.

"A sermon was preached at Byfield, Massachusetts, on a public occasion which has been printed, and which we have noticed in a paper of that state, and which has occasioned some controversy. We regret seeing such a production ranged on the side of federalism. It manifests too much of a religious and political bigot; rage without force, and zeal without discretion: and it is as free from christian candor and meekness as if the preacher had never seen a bible. As a clergyman said on another occasion; it is fighting the battles of Heaven with artillery drawn from Hell. We would advise the Rev. Doct. Parish to confine his labors to geographical compilations and pour out hereafter only *religious* damnation on his parishoners at home who may be fond of it. We regret saying so much against a federal clergyman, but the production is really outrageous."

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.

The *Political Journal* of Hamburgh, contains the following article upon the mercantile politics of England; it discloses some very curious facts:—

In order to be able to form a correct opinion of the rigorous measures that have been adopted respecting English goods and their total extirpation from the continent of Europe, some idea must be conceived of the mercantile politics of the English. The means should be known which they employ to extinguish national industry every where, in order to substitute their manufactures for those of the country.—It is with this view that we recommend to the attention of the public a very interesting work, which will be published at the commencement of this year, & of which the following are extracts:—

The author, in speaking of the hatred of the English against all foreign industry, expressed himself thus:—

The patriotism of the English, and their interested and calculating spirit, watches in every country their establishments of manufacture which might be formed there. If it some time happens, that in despite of all obstacles, an undertaking of this nature succeeds, instantly the merchants of London, Birmingham and Manchester, combine and concert the means of frustrating the project. The necessary funds for securing this object are always ready, and there are no scruples whatsoever about the means employed, so they prove successful; whether they are bribery, murder or fire. The town of Chemnitz, in Saxony, affords a recent proof of these practices. The spinning manufactures of that town are well known; they cost immense sums, & gave bread to a number of worthy and industrious people; but the demon of English commerce, that enemy of all national industry, soon found means to paralize the activity of the Saxon manufacture, and to destroy it entire. The London merchants sent at different times to the fair at Leipsic, cotton manufactures, which were sold at a loss of fifty per cent.—They even inundated those places where the Saxon manufactures were to be found, and by selling at a very low price, the latter in a short time had no sale. The Saxon manufacturer, not being rich enough to bear up against such machinations, was under the necessity of discharging his workmen, and of giving to the English manufactures the facility of spreading themselves wider than ever over the country. In consequence of this, the English merchants were not only indemnified for the sacrifices they made, but they were considerable gainers by the transaction.

The same thing occurred in Spain, at the end of the last century. A grandee of that country, celebrated for his noble and truly patriotic sentiments, collected a great number of good workmen from Holland and other places, to improve the Spanish manufactures; but an Englishman of distinguished rank, who professed a sincere friendship for the Spanish nobleman, secretly thwarted all his plans, and succeeded at last by this vile practice, which the English denominate *refined politics*, not only to cause the failure of the plan, but to injure the nobleman in the opinion of his sovereign, who deprived him of all his official situations. This nobleman was the Duke of Riperda.

About the same time, a very distinguished manufacturer was at the head of the manufacture of cloths at Gaudalaxara. All imaginable means were employed to corrupt him—he was offered 700 doubloons for his voyage to England, and was promised all manner of assistance and facililities for establishing himself there; but, not choosing to yield to these applications, this honest man was at last assassinated in the streets of Gaudalaxara.

A very skilful cloth dresser in this same manufactory, who was not proof against seduction, disappeared with the sum which had been paid to him.

A silk manufactory at Seville, fell also into decline by means of English gold scattered among the workmen. The manufactory being at last sold, the workmen were sent out of the country, and the instruments and machinery thrown into the river, in order that no traces of them might remain.

After these examples, there cannot remain a doubt that the destruction by fire of the fine tin manufactory at Ronda, must be attributed to the same causes.

But while the English make these desperate attacks on the progress of the industry of other nations, in the same proportion do they labor with care to promote their own manufactures. To deprive other nations of all means of rivalship, they are not permitted to export from their isle manufacturing processes, or any other instrument of manufacture; the seduction of workmen and hiring them for another country are still more severely prohibited. In the former case, the penalty inflicted is a fine of from 500*l.* to 1000*l.*; and in the latter, imprisionment or exile.

At the same time other laws, not less severe, prohibit the importation of goods of foreign fabrics. We shall cite a few of them.

An act of parliament of 1784, pronounces the confiscation of every ship and cargo which shall be found at the distance of four leagues from the coast, on board which shall be found liquors or brandy, in barrels, of a capacity under 60 gallons, or 244 pints, with the exception of ships of 100 tons burden on board which prohibited goods only shall be seized.

By another act of 1786, all masters of vessels destined for British ports must be provided with three copies of their ships's papers, to be able to give an account of their cargo to more than one custom house officer, should he board them. They must have these papers in readiness at the distance of four leagues from the coast, where the officers have already the right of search. The least false statement which the master may give to the officers is punished, by a fine of 100*l.* Two officers remain on board till the arrival of the ship in the port of its destination; and nothing must be unloaded till all the requisite formalities are gone through.

By a law of 1785, every article of the cargo is liable to confiscation if not mentioned in the bills of lading. Should the master of the vessel be acquainted with the fraud, he is condemned to pay triple the value.

A law of 1765, condemns to a fine of 200*l.* whoever shall dare to conceal good as of a foreign manufacture.

These examples will doubtless be sufficient to demonstrate, that in all times the English have labored to obtain a manopoly of the industry of Europe, and that their mercantile policy is pernicious to the whole world.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

AT this important crisis, when every pettyfogger, newsmonger, and the petty declaimers of the dsy are prating about French influence, orders in council, and Berlin and Milan decrees; when the columns of our newspapers, which ought to be the vehicles of political intelligence, are filled with invectives, libels and defamation, I hope you will not disregard the weak exertion of an honest and industrious mechanic. I have for a long time lived in indigence and obscurity, viewing with impartiality the conduct of both parties in my own county. For I confess my ideas with respect to politics are so contracted, hardly extending beyond the sweep of my vision, I shall not therefore, being utterly inadequate to such a task, enter into that ample field of discussion which occupy the minds and engage the pens of the greatest writers of both parties; I mean the conduct of the two great belligerents of Europe, France & England, in respect to this country. As these are topics too complicated for the pen of a mechanic, and as they are the subjects of all our newspaper politics and the great cause of the party prejudice, dissension and factious violence, which so unfortunately rend our country, I shall leave them to the discussion of abler pens. Conscious, however, of the integrity of my views and the purity of my conduct, I shall express my sentiments with that liberal frankness and honest freedom, which is the great characteristic of a free people. I shall only address myself to those of my own class, and to all poor, but honest farmers, illiterate, but capable of understanding the plain language of unsophisticated truth. As the common politicians of the day in their publications, use all the wily sophistry, indistinct jargon and subtleties of reasoning which they are master of, in order to conceal as much as possible the defects of the cause they advocate, and by this illusive glare of fine words, which if stript of its outward show, would convey no distinct idea, they wish in a manner to confound the common people; I design this piece for the sole benefit of that class of the community to which I belong. I wish as much as possible to impress upon the minds of my fellow citizens the great importance of the ensuing election. By the perseverance, steady council and vigorous execution of proper measures adopted by proper persons especially Dr. John Cropper, the democratic cause, has been much advanced, and will in a few years gain an entire ascendancy in this county. I am but a plain and unlettered man, but my friends and fellow citizens of the inferior class, I will address you in the plain & simple language of truth, & give you the best advice according to my feeble abilities. I shall not address in that "labyrinth of eloquence" in which you were addressed, the other day at Vienna, which was so splendid, that men of understanding were put to the test, in order to understand the abstruse harrangue of this son of Menecrates.*—But to return from my corresponding situation of circumstances, I know and am firmly attached to your interest.—You have four men who have offered you their services as electors of the Senate, they are Messrs. Martin, Patterson, Ennalls and Eccleston. From these four, my friends, you are to choose two men to elect your Senate, the highest branch of your legislative body.—The election of the Senate is by far the most important that ever engaged your attention, the reason why is very obvious—For by their superior wisdom, discretion and virtue, they are expected to restrain the inconsiderate errors, the hasty measures or the ebulition of party spirit which are liable to the lower house or house of representatives. The election takes place next September. It is now high time to consider to whom you are to give your suffrages and to appreciate the merit of your candidates. If I was like the common electioneering partizans of the day I should on this occasion load the two candidates of opposite politics to myself with the most violent invectives and abuse. And on the other hand should bestow the most liberal encomiums and extravagant panegyric on those of my own party, but nothing can be farther from my intention, and nothing I detest more than the blind and infatuated zeal, which I see infect all ranks of people at our county elections.

They suffer themselves to be hurried by the passion of party, they become the tools of factions, the votaries of bigotry and are incapable to discriminate between right and wrong,—Instead of enquiring of the merits, they content themselves with knowing the politics of the man. But my fellow citizens, I hope you will at the ensuing election divest yourselves of all party prejudice, and of every thing that tends to the perversion of your sound reason. Be candid, be cool, be dispassionate; enquire not of the politics, but of the patriotism, and merits of our candidates. You have two candidates of each party, I address myself to federalists as well as democrats. Be not led astray by the ensnaring arts, the soft blandishments and the mean and contemptible obsequeousness which are adopted in order to gain your suffrages. For be assured, my fellow citizens their complaisance and condescension will last no longer than the first Monday in September. There is one practice which I will now remind you of, as pernicious, as it is prevalent, I mean the bartering of your votes, for the momentary gratification of a glass of grog. These reasonings (if they are entitled to that name) are not speculative, but real, I should rejoice if they were only theoretic, but to the disgrace of common sense and those who boast of being a free people, that it is daily reduced to practice. Delegate then those who have patriotism, sound sense and true honesty. Send those who you think are attached to the interest of their country. And will be most devoted to the true interest and welfare of their constituents. Treat with contempt, any who should have the assurance to solicit your vote, it is a gross insult to your understanding. It is the only privilege of the kind you are entrusted with, and the least violation of it is an infringement on your civil liberties. It is always a sure symptom of corruption and venality in the people, when they become unattentive to their elections and dispose of their votes with the most careless indifference. Likewise let not your understanding be bewildered by the great vaunting of services, the pompous verbosity and patriotic bombast which you always invariably see displayed in the greatest prefusion in their electioneering harangues. I hope you will not, fellow citizens, let any reasonable circumstance detain you at home on September next, when an election of so much importance demand your most serious attention. Come I beseech you to the hustings with that honest joy and patriotic enthusiasm (arising from the conciousness of doing well,) the characteristic of a free and enlightened people. On that day be not influenced by the numerous mercenary demagogues, who resort in such crowd to the polls, for they are the hirelings of corruption & the base misleaders of their fellow citizens. Expecting that the papers will in a short time be crouded with addresses to you on the same occasion, I was determined to communicate what little I intended to say in an early period, lest in so great a crowd mine would pass unheeded, as coming from a man of a low station in life, who being plain and unlettered, and not blest with the advantage of a classical education can vie with them only in the *justness of his* sentiments, but in point of elegance of style or accuracy of composition he is so far inferior.

MECHANIC.

Dorchester county, June 14, 1811.

* Menecrates was an orator co-temporary with Pericles, and was celebrated for that tinsel of language which he always affected in his public harrangues, and in the language of Cicero—He amused, rather than inflamed the Athenians.

FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

Capt Harlow, in the Calpe arrived at Boston on 8th inst. from Brest as a cartel, with distressed American seamen, &c. He informs that the United States frigate John Adams arrived at L'Orient on the 15th April; That M. L'Escalier, Bonaparte's Consul-General, had taken his passage in the Rose-in-Bloom, for New-York: That many American citizens continued detained in France destitute of the necessaries of life. And that although the French papers pretended to deny the fact, the French continued to take and condemn American property.

By the above arrival Paris Moniteurs are received to April 15th. Several columns of one of them are occupied by an official report in favor of some experiments which had been made on the extraction of sugar from red beets.

Petersburg, (Rus.) March 6.

Sales of confiscated merchandize will take place on the 18th, 20th, 25th and 27th of this month.

The marriages in the Russian empire in one year, according to an official statement, just published, were 810,095; births 1,301,303; deaths 849,046.

Pernemunde, March 27.

The merchandize which had been found on board vessels sequestered here was this day burnt. The Prussian authorities were present at the spectacle. It was estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

Mr. Bohlendroff will set off to-morrow for other parts of Pomerania where similar burnings will take place.

Vienna, March 30.

The police continues to punish severely butchers, bakers, and tavern keepers, for enhancing their prices.—Several have been imprisoned in houses of correction.

The brig Osmyn sailed from the port of New York on Saturday week for Bourdeaux.——General TURREAU, late minister plenipetentiary from the court of Franc, went passenger.

POPULATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES IN 1810.

Virginia,		965,079
New York,		959.220
Pennsylvania,		810,163
Massachusetts, (pr.)	472,040	700,745
Maine,	228,705	
North Carolina,		563.526
South Carolina,		414,935
Kentucky,		406.511
Maryland,		380,546
Connecticut,		261,942
Tennessee West,	160,360	261,727
East,	101,367	
Georgia,		252,433
New Jersey,		245,562
Ohio,		230,760
Vermont,		217,913
New Hampshire,		214,414
Rhode Island,		76,931
Delaware,		72,674
TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS,		
Orleans,		76,556
Mississippi,		40.352
Indiana,		24,520
Columbia,		24,023
Louisiana,		20,845
Illinois,		12,282
Michigan,		4,762
		7,238,421

The following view of our ability in manufactures is very comfortable.

The Secretary of the Treasury states, that we manufacture, yearly, goods, worth,	$ 121,000,000
He gives a further list of manufactures, not valued by him, but safely estimated at	30,000,000
We have imported from G. Britain on a medium of 3 years.	51,600,000
Total of consumption, and exportation, including some things not manufactured	202,000,000
Of the above 51,000,000 dollars about two thirds were re-shipt to foreign countries	34,000,000
Part were unmanufactured goods computed at	1,000,000
The progress of manufactures has enabled us to make a part of the whole equal to	3,000,000
A part of the goods we imported were luxuries in the whole, or in part, that is in their superfine quality, which we do not want, such as laces, silks, dry goods, &c. &c.	2,000,000
	40,000,000
Balance being value of useful goods	11,000,000
	$ 51,000,000

From this estimate it appears that we do not *need* more than the value of $11,000,000 of British manufactures; and we as already make $150,000,000, in our various manufactures, there can be no doubt that we can make eleven millions more, which requires only 7 or 8 per centum of addition to this branch of our national industry. Economy and the stock on hand, will help us much for a year to come. But there can be no doubt, that as our foreign sales of raw materials are prevented or deteriorated and trade prevented we "must" and shall "*manufacture.*" *Dem. Press.*

BRITISH NEWGATE CALENDAR.

By the public Journals in London it appears that in the space of 50 years, viz. 1749—1800, in London and Middlesex only, no less than 1724 persons have suffered death from the hands of the executioner, for the offences detailed below—a list at which humanity must shudder with horror.

Murder	131
Shooting at persons	5
Rape	4
Unnatural crime	1
Burglary and house-breaking	332
High-way robbery	420
Shop-lifting, &c.	479
Horse-stealing	39
Stealing in dwelling houses	5
Stealing letters	9
Defrauding creditors	3
Robbery on the Thames	8
Piracy	10
Forgery	134
Coining	57
Personating to obtain prize money	11
Rioting	26
Returning from transportation	40
[Man-stealing	000]
Total	1724

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