FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

ON THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Supreme Magistrate of the American nation has laid before Congress a copy of a Proclamation of the British Governor of the Island of Bermuda, the present head quarters of the naval force of the enemy. This proclamation is grounded on a *British Order in Council* in October last, providing for the *supply* of the British West Indies, and their other colonial possessions, under special licences from the English government. This proclamation is accompanied by a circular letter of *instructions* to all the British Governors, and we may add, British partizans, informing them that the *special licences* are to be confined *exclusively to their friends and favorites dwelling in ports of the EASTERN STATES.* This mark of the special favor of an enemy sent on our coast to seize, sink, burn, and destroy whatever American property comes within their reach, must press hard and heavy on the heart of every honorable New England man; for it holds him up to the world, not only as a sordid villain, but a traitor to his nation, and a rebel to his government. It supposes him a wretch, ready, like Arnold, to sell his country for British gold; and goes far to confirm the belief of the success of *Henry's* mission.

The Supreme Executive, proceeding, says, that the government of G. Britain had already introduced into her commerce, during the war, a system, which at once violated the rights of other nations: and resting on a mass of *forgery* and *perjury* unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in underminting those principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness.

This paragraph calls to recollection an host of facts dishonorable to a nation from which we were compelled to separate by reason of her injustice and oppression; a nation that has ever repined at our success, and shudders at the idea of our encreasing power. If we look back on the history of the administration of England, we shall find it blackened by deeds of this sort. Their popular monarch, Charless II. while England was at war with France, was a secret pensioner of Louis XIV. After the English government, and its pensioned orators and writers had been proclaiming for half a century the horrors of popery, and the dangerous situation of the protestant religion, and the high importance of supporting those pious protestants, the Dutch, against France and Spain; no sooner did they perceive that they were about rivalling them in trade and in naval prowess, than they immediately left them to all the horrors of popery, and joined with the Roman Catholic powers of France and Spain, against their old friends & fellow Protestants, the Dutch, and did every thing in their power to sweep their commerce from the ocean. [illegible] of Dutchmen for half a century, these pious Englishmen manned this very bulwark with Frenchmen and Spaniards to help them destroy their protestant brethren, because they rivalled them in commerce!

The English government apply the *ultimum supplicium* of their penal code, *the halter*, to the crime of *forgery*, because that crime destroys the very *keel* upon which their commercial greatness is built, yet England, this England which our political divines tell us contains more religion and morality than all the world beside, directed the perpetration of forgeries of our paper money during the revolutionary war; and more recently of ship's papers, with a view to sap the foundation of our commercial greatness.

The history of those modern Carthaginians is full of deeds of this sort, full of fraud, forgeries, deceit and treachery, especially that portion of it, which comprises the reign of *George the Third*.—While the English merchant has discovered, that "*honesty is the best policy*," the government is beyond dispute, the most corrupt of any upon the earth.—Judging of us by themselves, that their descendants in New England would do any thing for money, under the softer name of *commercial advantages*, they have thought proper to hold out a lure to the avarice of their beloved kins-folks in New England. All their orders in England and all their movements in Canada proceed on the presumption, that the commercial and trading part of the community in the E. states, bound to her by golden ligaments, which we have not strength to break asunder. Knowing that they cannot conquer us by force of arms, they are trying to subdue us by division; and to seduce us by addressing our worst feelings, and most disgraceful of passions, the passion of avarice, the very antipode of patriotism.—The English court have too much reason for believing, that in the estimate of human happiness, we of New England, overrate riches. Alas! my countrymen, an overflowing commerce, excessive opulence, though favourable to all the splendors of art, have ever debilitated the mental energies of a people. No longer look with stupid admiration upon Old England.—The path destined by Providence for *her* to pursue is that of a *circle*. She has already arrived at her meridian; and is now fast declining to the horizon, and will ere long be seen setting in the ocean; waile our track, or line of glory, is that of a *helix*, which enlarges as it progresses. Can a people, to whom Heaven is disclosing such high destinies, be caught with the baited hook, and drawn out of their element by the withered hand of a power sinking fast to decay!

The President of the United States observes, that the policy now proclaimed to the world by the British government, viz. enticing the Eastern States to supply with provisions the ENEMY *in time of war*, introduces into her mode of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character, and he adds, with great justness, that the tendency of these *demoralizing and disorganizing* contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and christian world. Yes! and the *uncivilized* and *pagan* world also.—What would a tribe of plain common sense savages say, if, when at open war with another, that tribe should apply to some of theirs to supply them, assist them and comfort them with provisions? Common sense, savage and civilized, the moral sense, Christian and Pagan, in all countries, and in all ages, rise up and pronounce such conduct, not simply detestable, but *treasonable*; and deserving the punishment of *death*. And the President adds—this insulting attempt on the *honor*, and *patriotism*, and *fidelity* of the people of the EASTERN States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment. It will assuredly excite indignation, and call forth resentment in every man of *honor virtue, patriotism*, and *fidelity*; and will be vindicated, palliated,* or listened to by those only, stand ready to strike the standard of the nation to G. Britain, for a few paltry commercial advantages, that will perish in their using. SALLUST.

* See a palliation and justification in the Centinel, where, with its characteristics impudence, the President is accused of *hypocrisy!*

FROM THE AURORA.

UNNATURAL APPETITES.

Physiologists are divided on the question *of longing*, or that *desire* for particular things—often out of the way things—very ludicrous things—and even sometimes dirty things, which women are said to feel during the period of gestation; some deny its existence, but like the hypochondria in the mind, has been considered as the effect of debility, while others aver that it is a *real preternatural gross appetite*—"who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

But how shall we account for the grossness of that appetite which we see in the eastern states, which *fawns upon the foot that kicks them*—which reviles & excites hatred against their fellow citizens, without whom they would have neither the *means of commerce*—nor *food*—nor *fuel*; were it not for whom, for their southern brethren who, when Boston was shut up by the *Boston port bill*, did not wait to enquire whether the Bostonians were in the right or in the wrong the aggressors or the aggrieved but like brethren and friends boldly stept forward to support them, and maintain their security against external violence.

The *Virginians* and *Carolinians*, *Maryland* and *Pennsylvanians* did not start a shabby sophism, in order to cover *cowardice* or *treachery*, or *perfidy*—*they* were neither cowards nor perfidious traitors, they did not, like Timothy Pickering on the road to Lexington, stop to pray till the action was over & come in with *whole bones* while their fellow citizens were murdered by their *savage oppressors*; the southern men did not insult the Almighty by the blasphemous hypocrisy of a *fast day*, and seek to cover the baseness of their designs under the odious mask of religion.

The southern people organized a public force; where the law was not provident, their generosity made up for its defects; their disinterestedness & public spirit made up what the necessities of war and the deficiencies of social organization had left defective. They did not cavil because there was no law determining their quota—they did not violate their obligations to social order and to natural integrity, even when the social compact had no formal, and only an implied or rational existence—they supplied men and money; and though not themselves attacked, they considered the attack upon Boston, the attempt to coerce Boston—the murder of the citizens of Boston, of Concord, and of Lexington, those they considered as a common cause—a common injury—and they armed to avenge the wrongs and murders of the Boston people; the Virginians considered the wounds given to Mr Otis by British sabres & which abridged his period of life and subjected him to linger out in anguish and sorrow, and grief to his friends; the southern people considered the wrong as done to themselves—and although the *pious people of the East* affect now to entertain great jealousy of the *slave holders of the South*, they found that a *slave holder* made a good general; that a slave holder led the armies of America through the contest with the bulwark of our religion; when they are using the name of that distinguished and eminent slave holder as the *mask* for their treasonable confederacy with Englands they relieve the memory of their tutelary patron, and in thus using his name, cast the deepest reproach upon his memory; by condemning all those whose misfortune it has been to inherit the evil of the slave system fixed upon them by the nefarious & inhuman policy of England.

While these *puritanical saints* of the east are using the name of Washington as their rallying word of treason—they are inflicting a double wound on his fame—by stigmatising slave holders, and by attacking the constitution which they have attributed to his influence, thus belying and rendering odious the very work which they attribute to him.

But when we contrast the conduct of the slave holding states in 1775 and 1776—with the conduct of the eastern states from the period of the embargo to the present day; the picture is calculated to excite shame and abhorrence; if such be the piety of New England, their religion cannot be of God, it must be the religion of the Devil; their trinity must be Lucifer, Moloch and Belial; for it is a religion which exhibits nothing but deformity—ill faith—hypocrisy, treachery and treason; it is a stain upon the name of the religion of Christ, the first precept of which is to *do unto others as you would be done unto*; it is consistent with the demoralizing doctrines of England, which returns evil for good——and returns for benignity and favor, injury and injustice and ingratitude.

But humiliating and degrading is the conduct of the *Washingtonians* (as they contemptibly call themselves) in their subserviency to the oppressor who *kicks* and *cuffs* them is doubly humiliating Their whole idolatry is fixed upon the great *Golden Calf*—this veritable *Bull* which has been the object of all *eastern idolatry*.

In the human heart where there is any *virtue* left—where there is any consciousness of *worth* or *merit*, there is always some sense of pride, some spark of honor which kindles at contumely, and if it cannot chastise will at least spurn the injurer—the very worm will turn upon the foot that casually presses it; it is for the worshippers of the *Bull* and the *Golden Calf* to lick the feet of the idol which bows them to the earth; which not merely bows them down, but treats them in return for their base idolatry with merited contempt and contumely—which for their servility repays them with insult and with shame.

We have the Quebec Mercury of the 9th of Feb. before us, and we copy from it the official report of the late action on the river Raisin from the British Adjutant General's office—prefixed to it we find the following paragraph:

"Of the different kinds of swine taken by Col. Proctor and the Indians, the quadrupeds we look upon is by far the most valuable; and the bipeds as the most unclean. Should the American government be disposed to establish a cartel on a new system, we would willingly give up two bipeds for one quadruped."

This paragraph is no doubt characteristic of the English nation, which treats all mankind as created only for its slaves; Americans cannot expect to escape from their vulgar and brutal insolence, they treat each other with as little ceremony—& those whom they oppress most and injure most, are those they abuse the most; the *Scots*, the *Welsh*, the *Irish*, are in the eyes of a right John Bull, only an inferior order of beings—it is *hungry Sawny*, or *blundering Paddy*, all the world over—how can the *Yankees* who rebelled against their outrages, expect to escape.

But what must they think of the *wretches* who conduct the *Boston newspapers*, those veritable spaniels who be-slabber with idolatry the ruffian that insults them—what must they think of the Boston editors of the wooden headed Centinel, the superficial profligacy of the Gazette, the inveterate dishonesty of the Repertory, the hypocrisy of the Palladium.

What must they think of the indifference to honor, to shame, to truth, to morality, of a man placed in the Chair of the Commonwealth, who can give aid and comfort to the public enemy, and call his conduct *piety*—who can *sink religion* into a condition more contemptible than the rites of paganism, and under the shew of respecting it, exhibit it by the use made of it in a light more hideous than any which infidelity has ever cast over it; what meanness can the English not calculate upon, when they witness such baseness as has been exhibited by Gov. Strong, and Quincy and Otis.

Here Americans are placed upon the same footing in the creation as *swine*, & the *swine* have with those objects of eastern religion a *double value* in comparison with the men who worship them!

If the men whom, like Edmund Burke, they thus confound with the *swinish multitude*, and at an inferior value, were the same men and those only who worship the *Bull*, there would be retributive justice in it; but in this case the wretches who *skulk from the public contest* give the name and the shame to those who meet the brunt of battle and spurn the oppressor.

But it is not in mere momentary spurts of passion the English abuse and despise—they carry it into their meditative exercises, it is a settled passion of their hearts, a matter of *taste* upon which their wits refine—and of which the following are specimens, and the publication of Adjutant General Bayne is the illustration with the works of the Indian chief *Roundhead* and his band of warriors.

From the Quebec Mercury.

IMPROMPTU.

To mend Hull's faults Winchester came,
But proved an erring reasoner;
He counted on a *conqueror's* name,
But Proctor led him, *prisoner*.

ANOTHER.

Columbia, for thy kind supply
Of four legged swine, we thank thee;
But keep far from us, in his sty,
That two leg'd hog, a Yankey.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

"FRIENDS OF PEACE."

As stongly as we are of the belief, that an honorable peace with England is utterly impracticable at this time, we are nevertheless disposed to respect the opinions of those who honestly dissent from this belief. And while we cherish a reverence for that sentiment of universal philanthrophy, which deprecates war, on account of the sore evils which it inflicts upon the human race, we must close our bosoms to the monitions of history and to the lessons of our times, before we can believe that any nation, however unoffending, can expect to be exempted from a participation in these evils. In our own times, we have seen almost every nation of Europe engaged in continual warfare; and England, whose government is often represented to us as a pattern of excellence claiming only her own, & never infringing upon the rights of her neighbors—England has enjoyed but few and short intervals of peace during the last century. She has exterminated millions of unoffending Asiatics, and devastated empires, to gratify her inordinate ambition, and satiate her accursed avarice. She prosecuted a seven years' war against this country, merely to reclaim her undutiful subjects; & the historic page, which has recorded the massacres of Wyoming, Paoli and Groton; the burnings of Esopus, Fairfield and Danbury; the devastations of our frontiers and the horrors of her pestiferous prison ships, will long remind us of the nature of her parental mercies. She made war with France to restore monarchy to the French people, and she subsequently made war with the same nation to subvert their monarchy. She allied herself with the Turks, to check the inroads of French infidelity. She has expended thousands of lives and millions of money, in Spain and Portugal, to preserve to the catholics of those kingdoms, their religion, and that system of government which tolerated and protected the infernal inquisition: while she denrades the catholics of her own kingdom to the condition of helots—prohibits ministers of the gospel from spreading the glad tidings of salvation in her Asiatic dominions, and draws a large revenue from the worship of the pagan deity of Juggernant! She has been alternately the ally and enemy of Germany, of Spain, of Prussia of Russia and of Turkey, under the specious pretence of preserving the balance of power. She has attacked Denmark in the unsuspecting moments of peace, rifled her of her navy, burnt her capital, and murdered her citizens. In fine, there is not a nation in Europe with whom she has not been at war during the last 20 years—not a neutral that traverses the ocean whom she has not plundered—not a clime upon the earth where her arms have not inflicted misery.

Such have been the deeds of the gov. with whom this nation is at war—of the gov. whose magnanimity, humanity and love of justice we hear so often extolled—and into whose hands we are urged to commit the regulation of our commercial concerns, and the personal freedom of our seamen. The repeal of the orders in council, which went to restrict and tax our commerce, take nothing from the force of this remark; for when those orders were in force, they were justified by British advocates in America. Can the admirers of the British government, whose constant employ is and has been war—be "friends of peace" for peace's sake—for the friends of suffering humanity? He who must have a large stock of charity, who can reconcile with honest motives, inconsistencies so flagrant and abominable.

The character of a party, like that of an individual, is not to be judged from a single act, or the transactions of a day.—It is from a long course of conduct, and under adverse circumstances, only, that we can come to a correct conclusion.—Let us, then for a moment, revert to the history of late years, and test, by their past conduct, the professions of men, who have emblazoned in capitals upon their frontlets "FRIENDS OF PEACE!"

In 1791, these same men, who were then in power, declared war against France.——Those who remember the causes of that war, know that in magnitude they are far transcended by those which have occasioned our present contest with England. Then the blessings of peace weighed nothing when put in competition with our national rights, then further attempts to avert war by negotiation, were pronounced dishonorable and degrading; and nothing would suffice to wash out the BLOOD of our enemies. Nay, the spirit of vengeance then so completely absorbed every feeling of humanity that a leading federalist declared on the floor of Congress, that he would wage a war of EXTERMINATION, and that he would arm every man woman and child in America, against every man, woman and child in France. President Adams was however disposed to dissent from his councillors—he made peace, and lost his office and the confidence of his party.

In 1802, these same friends of peace strenuously advocated a war with Spain and for what? Not for the reclamation of American seamen whom Spain had impressed; not for the vindication of the imprescriptible rights of a neutral nation which she had violated; no—Spain had committed neither of these wrongs: her agent had refused us a privilege granted by treaty—a privilege of deposit at New Orleans. It was for this we were urged, by every consideration of honor and of patriotism, to draw the sword; & that too without giving Spain time to disavow the act or to repair the injury. The better policy of the republicans prevailed; and we obtained a valuable territory, by peaceable means, for less than a campaign would have cost us.

These two instances may serve to recall to the readers recollection, the repeated wish manifested by the "friends of peace" to unfurl the republican banners against imperial France; and to convince the public of the hollowness of their pretensions. It is not, until England, who has probably robbed us of $30,000,000, impressed our seamen and violated our flag—it is not until England has heaped up the measures of her wrongs, and rendered hostilities on our part inevitable—that they tune their notes to peace.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

The extract, which we subjoin of Mr. *Calhoun*, on the New Army Bill, conveys some very useful sentiments, in a clear and correct stile The advantage, which the opponents have over the friends of government, by appealing to the weakness and frailty of the people, is sufficiently obvious; and it is the imperious duty of a *reflecting people*, to guard against the sophistries and delusions, which cunning may suggest, and avarice and love of ease may sanction. The path of duty is always arduous and ascending; the path of ease downward and seducing. An economical people will be assailed by cries of boundless expense, from the syren who aim to ensnare them A humane people will be dinned with the piteous moans of pretended philanthropy. A religious people will hear the hypocritical cant of their pretended inveiglers, against so wicked a procedure as war. Yet when reason is left to test the pretences of artifice the disguises of party will be vain and unavailing.—The truest *economy* will be found to be the thorough vindication of national rights by competent means. The most real *humanity* will dictate the struggle, which will cause a rescindment of that cruel system, which entails slavery on a class of our citizens. The most sincere *religion* will be displayed in a vigorous & principled assertion of a righteous cause; and will find in the volume of inspiration, numerous instances, where the Almighty urged to the battle field; and protected with his shield and inspired with his special aid the *Joshuas*, who fought in defence of right by the command of Heaven

Perversions of the best principles are the most common; because the cloak is the most valuable for unworthy motives. Hypocrisy never seeks to hide her real aspect, in any other than a plausible guise. The man who wishes to effect a sinister object, would be a fool as well as knave, if he did not give it the most engaging appearance In any transaction in life, if the real motive be not a good one, the invariable course is to have a plausible pretence. Thus it is that we find attachment to Britain, in the form of fear of France;—a wish to sever the Federal Union, dubbed by the name and title of Federalism;—a disaffection towards the existing government, a pretended idolization of a deceased ruler;—and anxious efforts to disseminate faction and sow division, an avowed love of religion and order The more hideous the reality the more fascinating will be the pretence.

Mr. Calhoun has truly stated the ground on which the Republican cause rests; and the appeal to the people, must terminate in its support, or the republic is already in dotage and in danger A people, worthy to be free, will feel, that an appeal to their just pride and enlightened reason, must receive a proper response; or they themselves are unworthy of the constitution which secures their rights, as the final, sovereign, appellate power. Happily for our country, after all the unexampled arts and industry and boldness, of the favorers of a foreign enemy, the *American people* do not indicate the degeneracy, which would seal their ruin. On the other hand the great body of them look back to the illustrious examples of the hard struggle, but glorious event, which made them a nation; and forward to the trials and the sufcesses, which must prove them a firm and a brave one. They consider that this first war, under the constitution, must test its competency and validity. They are solicitous to prove it amply sufficient for all the requisites of national defence and the maintenance of national rights and honor. Such, at least, do we believe the sentiments and the feelings of a large, a *sufficient* proportion of our population. It was expected, that faction would struggle in times like these, with double violence; and it is so, It was feared that the unprincipled of our own country might plot with the designing agents of our enemy, who are among us; and we have good reason to apprehend, that these fears are realized; and that our land is not free from the stain of treason as was well as *espionage*.——Yet these dangers can be controlled by vigilance—and the enemy vanquished by valer. The great body of the people are sound, and faithful to themselves; and the factious will yet slacken in abortive labor & the treacherous meet the fit and necessary punishment

An obvious improvement of the sensible observations of Mr. Calhoun, is that the friends of government ought to rouse to the importance of their duties, and counteract the necessary disadvantages, under which they are supposed to labor. The "leaders of the party," whose interests are adverse to the public interest, unfortunately have tenfold the industry of the faithful. "The children of darkness are wiser in their generation than the children of light."—Brethren, these things ought not so to be. The government, it is true, is entrusted with the management of public concerns; and the power of calling forth and directing the resources of the country. But a popular government must be inefficient in trying times, unless seconded by the ardent exertions of its friend. You, the people, are at war with G. B. as well as your rulers; and you should recollect, that it would be worse than an Egyptian task, to require them to "make brick without straw;" or vindicate your rights, unless you aid them, heartily, in the struggle. True interest and a fit sense of that national honor, which is national safety; just economy, real religion & humanity all concur to demand from the people of America, united cordial, firm, and persevering efforts, to support their government in its conflict with the proud oppressor, to ensure their own safety, & avenge their slaughtered brethren.

The following are the judicious remarks of Mr. Calhoun, to which we have alluded.

"On the one hand our opponents had manifestly the advantage. The love of present ease and enjoyment, the love of present ease and enjoyment, the love of gain, and party zeal, were on their side. These