AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY Jan. 12, 1814.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
NO. 4, HARRISON-STREET.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisments appear in both.

From the Albany Argus.

Future ages will hardly credit the fact, that in this men were so lost to national feeling and so wedded to the interests of the enemy of their country, as to charge the unprecedented barbarities of that enemy which are without a parallel in the history of modern war, to the imbecelity, ignorance or ambiton of their rulers. Admit the destruction of Newark to be unauthorised by the usages of war—was it accompanied with the pillage and destruction of personal property and the wanton sacrifice of innocent lives? Was it attended with those aggravating circumstances of refined cruelty which characterised at Hampton, Havredegrace, Frenchtown, Sodus and Frederick, and recently at Lewiston, Buffalo, &c.? Are the crimes of the enemy to pass without comment, and one infinitely less trivial of our own alone to be held up to the censure of the American nation? Why then justify his enormities, which have no precedent in our example?

Why are our forces incompetent to defend our whole line of frontier against the incursions of the modern Vandals? Is it not to the strange conduct of the opposition, in striving to excite disunion, to impair the confidence of the nation in its rulers, and in holding out to the enemy the hope that the government will be obliged to submit to *his* terms, that we are chiefly to ascribe this evil? What have they omitted, that could retard the augmentation of our armies, or embarrass the deliberations of the national councils? Had the wishes of some of them prevailed, it is doubtful whether we should have had a regiment on the frontiers—and yet they now charge the government with the very evils they have been conspicuous in producing. Had the unanimity and spirit pervaded the people of the north and east, that has characterised the inhabitants of the west, there is every probability that the enemy would have been driven from our borders ere this, and our frontier inhabitants reposed in indisturbed security.

The following account of the capture of Niagara, &c. which we copy from the Ontario Repository, is said to have been derived from a British deserter.

"Gen. Drummond, with between ten and eleven hundred regular troops, two hundred Canadian militia and 250 Indians, landed soon after midnight at five mile meadow, from seven boats which they had brought with them by sleighs from Burlington Heights.——The regular troops consisted of a part of the 100th regt. part of a regiment of Scotch Royals, and a few of the 49th. After they had landed, orders were given and praparations made for attacking Fort Niagara with the first appearance of day light, and in the mean time, Col. Murray, with 5 or 600 regulars was sent to reconnoitre. Instead of returning with intelligence, as was expected, by day light in the morning Col. Murray sent word to General Drummond that he had taken the fort—that two of the Scotch Royals had surprised our outmost centinel, and compelled him to communicate the countersign with which they had been able to enter the gate of the fort without opposition; that after he had entered the gate he had little difficulty in possessing himself of the place; that not much American blood was spilt—and that the assailants had not a man killed; the Colonel himself was wounded in the right arm. The deserter further says, that a stone house and two others were saved at Lewiston; that the British army have in their possession a considerable number of men women and children, as prisoners, whom they have placed in a building near the Fort, around which they have placed a guard of regular troops. He says that some of our people were murdered by the Indians, but he thinks not near so many as we have supposed. *Ib.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

There are few persons in the U. States who have any correct idea of the progress our country is making towards being a manufacturing nation. On this subject some facts have re-recently come to our knowledge. In Boston, *Glass Ware* is manufactured in such perfection that a pair of decanters manufactured in that place, have sold as high as twenty dollars.—In the same place a manufactory of *Pins* is in successful operation—and one of *Porcelain* will soon be commenced, the best clay for that purpose being at hand. The Cotton manufactured in the New England States will amount, the last year, to little short of 12 millions of pounds, and at least half that quantity, (or 6,000,000 lbs.) in the middle States. This quantity, great as it is, will be increased from one third to one half, the present year. A gentleman recently from Philadelphia informs, that within his knowledge, *nine* extensive cotton factories are just about going into operation in Pennsylvania, in addition to those already in operation.

In Maryland, great progress is making both in woollen and cotton. Very considerable quantities of broadcloths and cassimeres, of American macufacture, are advertised for sale in BALTIMORE—and the cotton goods manufactured by the "*Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland*," particularly shirting, are inferior to nothing of the kind imported.

Stocking weaving is carried on to a very considerable extent in Pennsylvania, and is progressing in Maryland. Many articles of jewelry and plated ware are manufactured in great perfection in New York; and paper-making, printing, engraving and book-binding, are brought to a degree of perfection in that city and Philadelphia, which could not have been anticipated by the most sanguine a few years back; all those branchss having arrived to nearly as great a perfection in those cities as in any part of Europe.

In Virginia an extensive cotton factory has recently commenced its operations at Richmond. In Kentucky, large quantities of bagging for cotton, together with sail-cloth and cordage, are manufactured. Shot, of the best quality, and in immense quantities, are made in several of the Middle and Western States; while in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, home-spun has become a complete substitute for negro cloth, which before the war was imported to the amount of upwarda of 200,000,000 of yards annually. Wire drawing, for the manufacture of cotton and wool cards, is now carried on extensively in several parts of the U, States, and does already, or will shortly supercede the necessity of importation.

The aggregate of manufactures in the U. States, as returned by the Marshals of the different districts in 1810, is now published, and amounts to little short of two hundred millions of dollars. It may *not* be fairly estimated to amount to three hundred millions, and this increasing in a ratio that almost mocks calculation. We have thrown the above facts together, as they have occurred to our recollection, for the purpose of conveying them to our readers, to some of whom, we believe, many of them will be new. From the above facts, this important conclusion may be drawn, that, come peace when it will, the U. States will export of her own manufactures to an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to her importations, and enjoy in *fact* that independence which she has heretofore enjoyed only in *name*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN.

Plattsburgh, Dec. 25.

A rumor, said to have come directly from Montreal, is in circulation here, that the governor general of Canada has ordered generals Winchester, Chandler and Winder, and all other American officers in Lower Canada, into close confinement; but I do not believe it—because I have no doubt of its being necessary for the governor to wait for the order of the Prince Regent before he will take such a step.—Governor Provost and lieut. governor De Rottenburg, and the officers of the British army in the Canadas, cannot be much inclined to proceed any farther than they are absolutely obliged to, by the British government, because on their heads *may—must* fall the vengeance of the United States for the murder of their citizens.—Lieut. governor De Rottenburg is defending Kingston. If we go on this winter or next spring and take Montreal, by which to endeavor to cut off his retreat, how is he to get away? When our army attacks the Lower Province, it will follow a matter of course, that governor Provost must defend it in person; may he not be taken in attempting to defend Montreal? Or, if he should succeed in retreating to Quebec, and in shutting himself up there, and we should happen to take that city in the winter, how could he escape? If we should take the governor and lieut. governor, would it not be more reasonable that they should be executed, if the British government execute any of our naturalized citizens, than officers of a lower grade? If the law of nations *were* doubtful relative to naturalization, the British government have settled the question and removed every doubt, by naturalizing natural born citizens of the U. States. The law of nations, besides, is *paramount* to the laws of England, or any other particular state, and therefore, if, by the law of nations, we have a right to naturalize the subjects of England, that naturalization absolutely alienates the British subject, so that he cannot in point of law commit high treason against the British king, by fighting "against his crown and dignity," any more than a natural born citizen of the U. States can, and therefore it is murder to try him and execute him. This is the law, I believe, even between the king and a man who had once been his subject, but, by naturalization had become a cttizen of this country.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PEACE.

The advices by the mail of yesterday furnish no further evidences of a decisive nature on this important subject. It is proper that the public should be cautioned against the various reports in circulation, which, in most instances, have no other object than to serve partial and personal purposes.

The information conveyed to the nation through the columns of the *Intelligencer*, comprises we believe the whole substance of the late dispatches. Assurances that these dispatches, are of a different character from that represented in the Washington print, have, however, been so often repeated, and in so imposing a manner, that the mass of the community entertain a firm belief, that Peace will speedily ensue—as if the preleminaries had already been settled and promulgated.

Without expressing a decided opinion on the great question which agitates the public mind, it may not be amiss to suggest to our readers, that some circumstances give room for suspicion, that the pleasing idea of a speedy resortation of amity with Great Britain has been too eagerly seized, and prematurely cherished.

The British dispatches speak of communications through the Russian court to our envoys relating to negociations with this country; but although a flag of truce is sent expressly to apprize our government that such communications were made, she brings no intimation that any terms had been submitted to the American Commissioners, nor of the principles which Great Britain will recognize as the basis of an arrangement. If any distinct propositions were offered in Russia, as some reports have stated, the British ministry would not have failed to communicate them to the Secretary of State by the *Bramble*, since the necessity for the voyage of that vessel could arise only from an apprehension of delay or inability of our Commissioners to transmit in due time, dispatches to this country.

The inferrence is irresistable, that Great Britain has made a mere naked offer of *negociation* with this country without consenting to any stipulations, or resigning any pretensions whatsoever.

The conviction that peace will speedily ensue, must be founded on supposition, either that notwithstanding Great Britain has made no assurances to that effect, she is willing to renounce the arrogant claims which produced the war, or that our government is determined to grapple peace *on any conditions*, however ruinous and disgraceful.

We can find no grounds for adopting the *first* of these positions. The active preparations making by the enemy in Canada, Florida Bermuda, for hostile operations against us afford no evidences of her intending speedily to accede to those just terms of compromise which she is aware we have always been willing to accept; nor do we find any indications of a favourable disposition in the late speech of the Prince Regent, wherein, after commenting on the war with this country, he assures Parliament that he will steadfastly maintain the "*maritime rights*" of Great Britain. The first of these *rights* as defined by British jurists and apologists, consists in prostrating those of every other nation.

The alternative of the supposition, to wit, that the administration of this country will readily embrace any terms of accommodation, we cannot hesitate to disbelieve and spurn.—The tried virtue of those who are entrusted with the public interests, afford a satisfactory pledge on this head—no feature in present circumstances, can warrant the abandonment of a single right for which we have contended: they are inseparable from our existence as an independent state: and the moment we resign them, we sink from the station of a *power* to that of a *dependency*. If the public functionaries could be so forgetful of their duty as to surrender any of the rights of the nation, the spirit of the people, which is unbroken, and their patriotism which is unabated, would reject such rulers from their confidence, and restore, by manly effort, the deserted cause of their country.

Let us not therefore, exalt our hopes of peace too high. We have had too much experience of the nature of *Negociation* not to know the interchange of credentials does not always produce an adjustment of differences.

One word more. The nation ought not to be unmindful that the game of war abounds in tricks of diplomacy—and that our present foe has not been sparing in the use of them.—The mask of peace has often been employed by her to hide the dark visage of intended devastation, and mediated massacre. In times of peril suspicion is the best, and credulity the most treacherous of counsellors. If we are wise, we will not neglect to prepare for our own safety, notwithstanding *the smiling aspect of appearance*.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. *Gore*, from the committee appointed on the memorial of Paul Cuffe, made a report favorable to the prayer of the memorialist, and also reporteda bill authorising the President of the United States under such regulations as he may prescribe, to allow the petitioner to depart from the United States with a vessel for Sierra Leone, and to return to this country.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Strothart and Starkey, was on motion of Mr. *Germain*, discharged from the further consideration thereof, and the petition referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The President of the Senate communicated the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana territory, praying that Congress will cause the militia that have been called into service for the protection of the frontier of said territory, previous to last winter, to be immediately paid.

The President also communicated the memorial of Alexander Smyth—[heretofore reported in the House of Representatives] which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. *Germain* reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Clason; and Mr. *King* a bill in favor of Richard Ward; which was severally twice read.

On motion of Mr. *Bledsoe*

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making further regulations by law concerning the internal navigation of the waters of the United States; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Bledsoe, Dana and Smith were appointed on said committee.

Mr. *Campbell* from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorising the President of the United States to cause certain regiments to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war which was twice read.

On motion of Mr. *Dana* the bill concerning evidences in cases of naturalization, was referred to a select committee; on which Messrs. Dana, Taylor and Mason were appointed.

On motion of Mr. *Daggett*, a select committee composed of Messrs. Daggett, Brown and Gore were appointed to enquire into the propriety of making provision by law concerning fees or costs in the courts of the United States.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. *Lyle*, of Pa. presented the petition of George Hamilton of Penn. praying to be relieved from the payment of monies due the United States, for which he became liable in his capacity of Sheriff of Washington county.—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. *Tannehill*, of Pa. the petition of Susanna Taylor, presented at the last session; and the petition of James Sowers, presented in 1809, on motion of Mr. *Kerr* of Virg. were severally referred to the committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Duvall* of Ky. presented the petition of Philip Michaels of Va. praying that the United States will relinquish their claim to a small piece of land in the District of Columbia, to which he conceives he has a legal title. Referred.

Mr. *Kilbourn* of Ohio, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the states and territories west of the Alleghany mountains to the same effect as those presented on the 5th inst. which were referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. *Bond* of Illinois, presented the petition of the Legislature of Illinois Territory, praying that measures may be taken for confirming certain claims to lands in said territory.—Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for filling the ranks of the regular army, encourageing enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistment for longer periods of men whose terms of service are about to expire; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Troup* from the same committee reported a bill to raise three additional regiments of Riflemen; and a bill authorising the President to raise for five years or for the war, fourteen of the regiments authorized by the act of January 29, 1813, which bills were severally twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of John Taliaferro, contesting the election of John P. Hungerford one of the Representatives from the state of Virginia; which was read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report unfavorable to the petition of the President and Directors of a company for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia; which report was concurred in by the House.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the same committee reported a bill for the relief of Richard Mitchill, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the same committee, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of city of New-York; and also a report on the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expendiency of amending the 1st section of the act laying duties on licences of wines, spirtuous liquors and foreign merchandize; which reports were severally read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company a certain lot of ground; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Ingham* of Pa. from the committee of Pensions, &c. made an unfavorable report on the petitions of Jno. Sees, Hugh Ross and Captain John Craig; which report was concurred in by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the state of the finances of the United States; which were read and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker also laid before the House another letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting two statements of the importations in American and foreign vessels for the year ending the 30th September, 1812; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. the house proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by him on Friday last, which was read and agreed to by the house.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the acts, rules and regulations by which furloughs or leave of absence from the armies of the United States are obtained for the officers thereof, and whether said acts, rules or regulations ought to be revised, altered or amended, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Wright* of Md. submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of the whole House be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the 2d section of the act for the establishment of rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States, relative to spies, to the citizens of the U. States.

The question on this motion was decided by yeas and nays as follow:

For the resolution	86
Against it	77

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions submitted by Mr. Hanson, of Md. on the 29th ultimo—when Mr. Hanson withdrew the said resolutions, and offered the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the Minister Plenipotentiary sent by the U. S. to that court, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negociation.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether Mr. Turreau, late Minister of France, did or did not, on or about the 14th of June, 1807, write a letter to the Secretary of State, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which his government would treat of amity and commerce with the U. S. and urging certain complaints against this government, and requiring certain political sacrifices to be made as an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of such a treaty, and whether the said letter was not withdrawn from the archives of the Department of State, and *how* and *where* it was so withdrawn—and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

On the question whether the House will now proceed to consider the said resolution, it was decided by yeas and nays—

For consideration	90
Against it	69

And before deciding further on the same the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Com. CHAUNCEY, one of the Heroes of the Lake, arrived in this city yesterday.

PAUL CUFFE.

The following singular and rather interesting Memorial, which was on Friday presented to Congress, is published at the request of several subscribers, who probably feel an interest in the success of Mr. Cuffe's expedition. It is impossible to say what fate awaits it. Paul Cuffe is now in this city.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The memorial and petition of Paul Cuffe,

In order to give a complete view of the object in contemplation, it may not be considered trespassing too much on your time to premise some of the leading circumstances which have led to the present application. Your memoralist, being a descendant of Africa, and early instructed in habits of sobriety and industry has gratefully to acknowledge the many favors of a bountiful Providence, both in preserving him from many of the evils which the people of his colour too often have fallen into, and also, by blessing his industry with such a portion of the comforts of life as to enable him in some degree not only to commiserate, but to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures; and having early found implanted in his heart the principles of equity and justice, he could but view the practice of his brethren of the African race in selling their fellow creatures into a state of slavery for life as very inconsistent with that divine principle; and in his mature age, having been greatly interested in the abundant labour of many pious individuals, both in this country and in England to produce a termination of the wrongs of Africa, by prohibiting the slave trade and also to improve the condition of the degraded inhabitants of the land of his ancestors he, conceived it a duty incumbent upon him, as a faithful steward of the mercies he had received, to give up a portion of his time and his property in visiting that country, and affording such means as might be in his power to promote the improvement and civilization of the Africans.

Under these impressions he left his family and with a sacrifice of both time and money visited Sierra Leona, and there gained such information of the country and its inhabitants as enabled him to form an opinion of many improvements that appeared to him essential to the well being of that people. These he had an opportunity of communicating to several distinguished members of the royal African institution in London, and he had the satisfaction at that time to find that his recommendations were approved by the celebrated philanthropists the Duke of Gloucester, William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, William Allen and others, and has since learned that the institution have so far acceded to his plans as to make some special provision to carry them into effect. One of these objects was to keep up an intercourse with the free people of color in the U. States, in the expectation that some persons of reputation would feel sufficiently interested to visit Africa, and endeavor to promote habits of industry, sobriety, and frugality among the natives of that country.

These views having been communicated by your petitioner to the free people of color in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, they, with a zeal becoming so important a concern, have manifested a disposition to promote so laudable an undertaking, and several families whose characters promise usefulness, have come to a conclusion if proper ways could be opened to go to Africa in order to give their aid in promoting the objects already adverted to you. Your petitioner, still animated with a sincere desire of making the acknowledge he has acquired, and the sacrifices he has already made, more permanently useful in promoting the civilization of Africa, solicits your aid so far as to grant permission that a vessel may be employed (it liberty can also be obtained from the British government) between this conntry and Sierra Leona, to transport such persons and families as may be inclined to go, as also, some articles of provision, together with implements of husbandry, and machinery for some machanic arts, and to bring back such of the native productions of that country as may be wanted.

For although pecuniary profit does not enter into calcultation in the object in contemplation, nor does it afford any very promising prospects yet without a little aid from the trifling commerce of that country, the expense would fall too heavy on your petitioner, and those of his friends who feel disposed to patronize the undertaking. Your petitioner therefore craves the attention of Congress to a concern which appears to him very important to a portion of his fellow creatures, who have been long excluded from the common advantages of civilized life, and prays that they will afford him and his friends such aid as they in their wisdom may think best.

With much respect, I am,
Your assured friend,
PAUL CUFFE.

Westport, 6th month, 1813.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an officer in general Floyd's army, dated

"*Fort Mitchell, 12th Dec.* 1813.

"I with pleasure give you the occurrences in camp since you left here; Riley and Moseley were dispatched as spies to the Talapoossee—they returned 3 days ago, and reported that the Indians of Tallasee and Autossee have moved down to Ho,ith,le,wau,lee, 6 miles below on battle ground, where, according to their statement, all the hostile towns are concentrating. The statement of the runners or spies relative to Oakfaskee are somewhat contradictory, but from what I can gather, a number of their warriors were in our battle, and more of them have since gone down the Tallapoosee. There came into Cowetau last week about 3000 Indians—the chiefs estimate them about 3000 able bodied friendly warriors. The lower chiefs vouch for the friendly conduct of the Florida Indians—runners are started with despatches to generals Flournoy, Jackson, and Adams—those to the two former officers, to return in about 20 days. Quarter master Tennille is fast recovering."

A gentleman from Fort Hawkins informs us, that some of the friendly Indians who went on an expedition to plunder horses from the hostile party, bring in a report of their having heard a heavy cannonading near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, about ten days after the battle of Autossa. They say, the report of the artillery was heard by them from 12 o'clock till sun set. We think their story not improbable, as general Flournoy certainly contemplated an expedition against the Creeks; and if a battle has been fought in that direction, the troops of the U. States engagea in it, must have been marched from Fort Stoddart or that neighborhood.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

The report that Mr. King had been nominated as the new negotiator of peace with England, has been contradicted.—It is now said, that Mt. Cheves, of South Carolina, has been appointed to meet Mr. Bayard at Gottenburgh, in order to settle that important, but, we fear, uncertain business.

A petition has been presented to Congress by a number of gentlemen of New York, praying for the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of 30 millions, and carried 57 to 54.

The good people of the states of New York and Pennsylvania need not fear a scarcity of money, even if the war does continue.—In the former they propose to establish 18, in the latter, 31 *new* Banks.

The Draymen of Philadelphia, in consequence of the excessive advance on every article of consumption, whether eatable, drinkable, or wearable, have, in imitation of the higher grades, had a meeting, and, after appointing a chairman, secretary, and committee, published *resolutions*, declaring, that, after the 15th inst. they will raise the price of drayage, at least one-third higher than the present rates.

An opposition print says, 'the satisfaction generally expressed at the prospect of approaching peace, is the strongest evidence of the disapprobation of the war.' We deny it, *totis viribis*. Without saying any thing further (for the present) of this lovely prospect, than merely desiring our readers to veiw it thro' the perspective of reason, which will enable them more clearly to ascertain its reality—we do say that the satisfaction spoken of only proves, that, in the abstract, peace is preferred to war. This position it would be a folly to deny. But peace, on the degrading conditions annexed to it, became dishonorable; and war was preferred to an ignoble peace, by a nation conscious of its rights and able and willing to support them. On the recognition of those rights, peace will be restored to us; her return will be hailed with delight by the warmest advocates of the war—because they were its advocates only in behalf of those rights. The war will in fact become more popular because it has produced in the government of the enemy a disposition to respect our rights, which, before the war, they ridiculed and condemned. At this moment, such a peace as only can be accepted, will be hailed with mere satisfaction by those who commenced and now support the war, than by its opponents. The war with Britain is now indentified with the rights in contest. Whoever supports the one supports the other; and the number of opponents of either is every day reduced. We repeat what we have once before said, that peace is dear to our hearts; and its return will be more gratifying, because it will prove the forecast and wisdom of our government in appealing to arms for a redress of those wrongs which had made an igominious peace an intolerable burthen. *Nat. Int.*

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. Printers,

Can any man who has given the slightest glance at the proceedings of the English government in relation to that of the U. States, doubt for a moment that another hoax is about to be played on us, after reading Lord Castlereagh's communication? Why refuse to accede to the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, if her intentions are honorable? He has professed friendship for both parties, and if a doubt should exist of his sincerity, it should be with us, for he is their ally, and engaged in conjunction with them, to effect their object, and if he should swerve from the plain dictates of common honesty, every probability is with the idea, that he would lean to their side. But it appears, (as the Federalists say, and with some truth too) that the English government are not willing to leave the decision of their "maritime rights" to any umpire.—Can more positive proof be advanced, that they themselves consider them *maritime wrongs?*—Does their present offer to negociate direct with us, evince their disposition to meet us even half way? Surely *not*:—And the most