BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

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

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

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2. MARYLAND MEMORIAL.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Md. presented the remonstrance of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland against the measures of the Government, and particularly against the existthat it lie on the table and be printed.

A division of the question being called for, the question to lay the same on the table was decided in the affirmative without opposition. On the question whether it shall be printed-

an animated debate ensued, a brief sketch whereof follows-in which, having written it out currente calamo, the reporter aims only at general accuracy:

Mr. Wright, of Md. first objected to the printing of the memorial, as well on account of the nature of its contents, as because he believed it to be unusual to print such papers, not coming from a Legislature but from one branch of it. He had understood a counter memorial until the memorial of the other branch was re-

ceived, &c. &c. any harsh expressions which that gentleman chose to apply to it. He could assure his colleague that when the counter memorial should The propriety of the practice he considered demonstrable. Would any gentleman say that his own views of national policy were not in some degree affected by the state of public opinion throughout the union? For his own part he faid, if he were to perceive that there was throughout the union a general sentiment in

a similar character. derstand the gentleman when he alluded to the remarks he (Mr. W.) had made on this memorial, as not affecting him or the memorialists Mr. G. disclaimed entirely any personal allufion to Mr. Wright; he merely meant to fay als did not contain allegations against this for a series of years; there was nothing new the petitioners would not feel themselves difin the explanation, as he did not wish to have | corous; and the very recognition of the prin- | support of their own right to abuse the French the House, whether it was respectful. Mr.

"If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be tender merapprehended. A character of ferocity, nuannounced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominion they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to BRITISH TRAITORS, is to be accompanied by a system of sanguinary retalion." &c.

Yes. British traitors! American soldiers wish to conceal the conflagration of Havre-de-Grace, French town and Frederick in Maryland, by the enemy? So far from finding fault with, they had not noticed these atrocities .-Mr. W. asked if the House was prepared to give respect to an instrument like this from or ly half of a state Legislature, not sanctione half the members indeed of that one for it was figned by only 37 out of 80 bers He hoped not; and he hoped too, that ed on the message of the President at the

be thrown under the table. Mr. Pitkin of Con. was in favor of printing. He quoted precedents of various cases, in which

printed. It was no reason against printing that the sentiments contained in any memorial did not coincide with those of the House. He wished this memorial to take the same course as had been given to other papers of a like na-

Mr. M'Kim of Md. said he hoped this ad- fighting for its rights and its safety." dress would not be printed. What was it and There was to be aure some obscurity about pected to produce memorials to this body. In what did it purport to ask for ? It was a paper | this passage. There could however be no such | such memorials, he admitted, there was a geproduced by a majority of one branch of the thing as incorporation into our political socie neral respect due to this House, which re-Legislature of Maryland; it was not an act ty, but by complying with our naturalization quired them to be conveyed in decent lanof the state, being from one branch only of the laws. The President does not mean that they guage. Much ingenuity had been exercised Legislature. He could not believe that the have done that because he says they have in- to find out some expression in this memorial House would well sustain its dignity by solemn- corporated themselves into our political socie- which bound the House in self-respect to rely ordering the printing of a paper of this kind which asked for nothing which could well be granted. As to its prayer for peace, and apparent censure of the government for not procuring it-was it not known, he asked, that I view of obtaining it, and there were others on the eve of departure for the same object. The like manner to enter Canada, join the British of the address, that my constituents feel it, and ing war; which was read. Mr. G. moved petition asked for no particular object; it was army and invade our territroy, I should pro- that their apprehensions are excited in a depoints of litigation between us, we have amica- wether naturalized citizens were entitled to branch of the Legislature ought to be conductble relations. The memorial called for peace; its tendency must be to delay it, and such must well knew there could be no difference of o- unless checked by the timely interposition of be the tendency of that fort of opposition now made to the measures of the government.

Mr. Goldsborough again spoke in support of had considered the term 'British traitors' as awards of justice. Mr. Goldsborough faid he saw now occasion | we hazard the lives of our citizens to protect to this memorial. Mr. G. said in presenting | British traitors at the hazard of their lives ?it, and moving to print it, he had wished to a- And on what grounds, Mr. G. asked, had void every thing whatever which would call | this fystem of retaliation been commenced?

tection of British traitors. licy of which honest and honorable men might | ful scenes of tyranny and oppression of the | tribulation of the Boston port bill of 1774 is a. come from the other branch of the Legislature, fairly differ in opinion? Mr. G. said he had no British government which caused the revoluhe should hold himself bound to treat it with as doubt many honorable men in this nation con.

much respect as he would this, however he sidered the conduct of the government as wrong of the embargo law to the Boston port bill, cing a fact which men of reflection must acmight dissent from its contents. He would in this respect, and that many officers of the knowledge. What was that bill? It locked up River. This morning very early 10 barges not enquire into the applicability of the term army (as the reporter understood him) viewed fiable. As to the abuse of the Emperor of a single port. But a law is now enacted which poison and antidote to these two memorials, or this policy with alarm. As to the practice in France he had nothing to say. He was perfect not only seals the harbor of Boston, but is prowhether these terms would be more properly relation to memorials similar to this, Mr. G. ly willing that the House of Delegates of Maconverted from the application given them by threw himself on the recollection of gentlemen | ryland should keep him, if they pleased, for | the Boston port bill.—And shall this mere the gentleman; but he did contend that it had for precedents, &c. As to the particular object | their own exclusive abuse—though he was statement of fact be deemed improper to come been the practice to print such papers; and demanded by the memorialists, he said they call- to march at a moment's warning in case they that was the only question before the house.— ed upon the government for remuneration for they had bestowed on him. Mr. A. repeated, lature? If this be indeed considered criminal, should land. losses and protection against future ravages of | if the sentiments of the address were merely | let us shut up our doors, close the farce of lethe enemy. And were not their demands enti- different from his own, he should not object to gislation, and go to our homes. He hoped, tled to the serious attention of the House? He | shew them the respect of ordering the address

conceived they were. Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. said he did not con- spectful and unjustifiable, he could not consent ceive it necessary that petitioners to this house to the motion. should use the courtly stile in which petitions were usually addressed to the thrones of Eurofavor of the prosecution of this war, he should pean despots, but that style which freemen were had quoted Mr. Jefferson, he said, had been feel his confidence in his own opinion against | wont to use. Was there, he asked, in this pa- | denounced by the federal party, of which the that war much lessened. It was obviously pro- per, a word which implicated this house? If gentleman from New York was a distinguishmemorials had not been over and over again | even the memorial does. This letter, Mr. R authors of this memorial forgotten, or did they future. The House did not sanction, however, its detestable injustice relative to the particular son here assurances of such support as was any part of the memorial by printing it. They | lar persons in question.

might, if they chose, vote that it was all wrong to speak thus of the ruler of France-but it no argument against suffering this paper But another objecte the been started, that certain individuals whether our citizens taken in arms were to be thus stigmatized. Mr. G. said the case did not apply. He presumed the memorial was foundinstead of being suffered to lie on the table, it commencement of the session. And the Presiwould after confideration receive its merits and | dent in that message says,

"The British commander in that province with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American

long prior to the state of war between the he meant.

ty, according to the law and practice of G. fuse treating it with the usual attention. Britain, which, he expressly says, allow na- The memorialists had, it was urged, stated turalization in a much shorter time than ours. | that a character of ferocity was about to be gi-These men were not naturalized, but were | ven to this war, &c. And was not this true, men who had left their country for some cause | Mr. G. asked. Permit me, said he, to say or other, and had joined our armies. I do pro- | that I represent a people situated pretty much we had fent commissioners to Europe with the nounce such men, said Mr. G. to be traitors, as the inhabitants of the sea board of Maryland; and if any citizen of our country were in the | that I feel most sensibly the truth of this part general display of the sentiments of the indi | nounce them traitors, and say the government | gree not inferior to that represented to exist in viduals who voted for it, and entitled to no o- | would not do its duty if it did dot swing them | Legislature of Maryland. The House of Dether weight than their individual names could between heaven and earth. There was some legates have with becoming caution forborne give it. As another objection to printing, Mr. | color at least for the statement of the memorial. | to say by whom this character of ferocity is | warrant. Bail was accordingly given, and M'Kim quoted the indecorous language it used He did not know but there might be, and given to the war; but they have stated a fact, to a nation, with whom although there are he believed there was, a difference of opinion to which the attention of this House and every protection beyond our territory or not; but he | ed. It is an alarming fact, sir, that this war, pinion as to the propriety of protecting aliens | Providence, or the prevalence, of the wiser | and for this reason it was that the memorial counsels, is likely to desolate your whole invoked the government not to subject our officers, native citizens, to ignominious punishhis motion. He did not conceive the terms of ment because renegadoes and traitors were dethe memorial to be indecorous. His colleague tained by their own government to receive the

to be printed; but conceiving them disre-

Mr. Robertson of Lou. adverted to the letter of Mr. Jefferson, which Mr. Grosvenor per, therefore, that evidences of the popular | not, he asked if this house was to become the | ed member—he had been stigmatised for a sentiment so decisive as this paper should be guardian of the character or honor of the mo- series of years, as having been guilty of the placed fully in the possession of the members | narch who had been alluded to, the tyrant of | most egrading subserviency to France; and of the House. He concluded by observing that | France? Whether they were to reject the me- | now, the gentleman from New York had prohe wished no peculiar distinction to be shewn | morial because it did not speak in a courtly stile | duced a letter from that great man, not for to this memorial, but wished it to receive the of him? The object of the memorial was to the purpose of bolstering up their stale and fame treatment as had been given to others of pray relief against the acts of the government absurd charges of French influence, but to for the relief of the indigent sufferers on the or of this house; and of course it was no rea- shew that this man, who has been denounced Niagara frontier. Mr. Wright said that he did not distinctly un- son against it that it did not speak with compla- as the head of the French party, indeed as cency of those very acts. He appealed to the | having created it in this country, speaks in recollection of all whether, many years ago, worse terms of the despot of France than the payment of this state's quota of the direct presented from different states against the alien | said, contained nothing but the impression of and sedition acts; and whether these memori. Mr. Jefferson, and of the Republican party, house, and every other branch of the govern. | in it, and this gentlemen themselves well knew, graced by any harsh epithets applied to their ment, that they had passed an uncontitutional who had clamored most about it; and, as memorial. Mr. Wright said he was happy act? These petitions were never thought inde- proof of it, they now introduced this letter in [Thursday.] I am told that his testimony is not any personal collision with that gentleman .- | ciple of the constitution which secures to the emperor. There was a principle avowed by Whenever a memorial was presented to this people a right peaceably to assemble and peti | the gentleman from New York, to which Mr. House, it was an undeviating practice, before | tion for a redress of grievances, establishes the | R. said he was solemnly opposed. The genacting on it, to ascertain whether it was couch- right of the people, when they believe the mea- tlemen had said that the charge in the memo. ed in respectful terms. Now, Mr. W. said, sures of government to be oppressive, to tell rial that we are supporters of British traitors. he had a copy of this memorial in his hand, and | them so. One objection had been made to prin- | is sustained by the President's message, conhe appealed to the gentleman himself and to | ing this memorial, that it prayed nothing. It | strued as he had chosen to construe it. Who stated, that during the last campaign the shores | are they, and what are the class whom we are of the state were lest desenceless, lest open to | to be denounced for affecting to support? In-W. quoted from the memorial the following the enemy; and it stated correctly—and prayed dividuals permitted to leave their native counfor defence during the next summer, when the try, whose laws do not forbid emigration, petitioners expect a reiteration, with increased | who have families here, and are fighting for | severity, of the same scenes. This was a part | the vindication and protection of every thing | formidable, (with some) could not (in the cies in comparison with those which are to be of the petition, and sufficient to induce a re- desirable to man. Such men the gentleman opinions of others) have either taken or desspectful consideration of it. But, it seemed, called traitors to the British government. troyed our squadron if the forts would have known to the civilized usages of modern war- that the Emperor Napoleon was not spoken of This principle Mr. R. considered to be novel, done their duty. Should the enemy have at- ed to meet them on the watery element, to confare, seems about to be given to this contest. in terms sufficiently polite. What if he was not? and as abominable as it was novel. There The government of the U. States has distinotly Perhaps the language used in the memorial was no such principle recognized in general would not be thought improper, when it was law, or even in the particular law of that fesanctioned by one of the greatest names in the rocious nation of which those men were said our squadron lay). The resistance might have country, of the ruling party. Gentlemen need | to be natives. The names of some men of | been great, and if they succeeded, our ships | not fear talking about this man, when, if the this character occurred to him, of Sergeant House would read the sentiments on this sub. Henderson for instance, who so nobly disject of a man who had held a high office in the | inguished himself, on various occasions on | country, &c. [Mr. G. here quoted from a writ- the Western frontier. And were such men ping from getting up] as the same wind which the fleets of Louis the 14th; they then asten paper he held in his hand, an extract of a as these to be considered as traitors? When | brought the enemy in would have carried sumed the trident of Neptune, and called them. letterfrom Thomas Jefferson to a correspondent a man deserts the military and naval service them up. Should the attack have been by waspeaking in harsh terms of the Emperor of of one country and is found in arms against ter, the channel is so narrow as to admit of but are so called, said Mr. W. while in the hands France, and styling some of his acts the "a- it, this individual might be subject to denunof the enemy, and subject to be tried. Are we | bominations of an unprincipled tyrant who is | ciation and punishment as a traitor; but not | must have been great, as all the land and water | to fanction any representation by our respect | deluging the earth with blood."] This, he said, the man who has emigrated in violation of no | batteries, could be brought to bear upon them. which juttifies the British government in taking was a letter from that man whom gentleman on law, taken up his domicile, and has a family The alarm has not been very serious, as there these men, who are bound to us by every mo- this floor delighted to honor. If then a gentle- among us, and who hires himself or voluntaral and legal tie, and whom we are equally man who had sustained so high a rank and rily engages to fight their battles. Was such moving their furniture. bound to protect? He asked the gentlemen standing, spoke so of this man, were the house a person to be considered a traitor to a sowhether they were disposed to sanction the to reject a memorial because a part of the peo- reign country, and when taken aghting our that com. Decatur is to blame. I consider murder of those innocent men by the British | ple chose thus to speak of him in it? He hoped | battles to be abandoned as such? He hoped. government. Whilst presenting the same doc- it was not a crime thus to speak; if it was, the before government adopted or gentlemen, ad. trines, this memorial speaks with an affectation Lord deliver a great part of the people of this vocated such a principle, they would reflect tics of N. England-and could be have receivof horror of the burning of Newark. Had the country from the sin of so speaking, past and upon its monstrous iniquity generally, and ed from the commanding officer of the garri-

> this memorial prayed for further protection, observed that as it was addressed to the President as well as to Congress, that part of it was applicable to him, in whose hands the mirein called traitors; and it was asked, litary force of the nation was vested, and not to this House, which had provided the necessary means. The gentleman from New York had asked, adverting to what he had said when up before, whether this House was to be the guardian of the rights or honor of a fo reign monarch. Mr. M'Kim answered, no; but they were the guardians of the rights and

selves into our political society, in the modes re- ral spirit of dissatisfaction prevailing, as he cognized by the law and the practice of Great | said, among the people throughout the nation, Britain, and who were made prisoners of war | who are much divided as to the policy of prounder the banners of their adopted country, secuting the war, and the manner in which it should be prosecuted, which might be ex-

cost and leave your frontier a wilderness, the one smouldering into ashes, the other smoking with blood. Was it not likely that they should state this fact as a reason for demanding further protection? Was it to be said that the hoped that this memorial, fraught with every his construction of it, stated as a fact that when disrespect to themselves which it was not pro- would never come when the simple statement thing that could diffrace the branch of the Le- the British attacked Havre-de-Grace, fix sea- per for any individual regarding his own rights of a fact would be considered disrespectful to gislature from which it proceeded, would lie men deserted from them, all of whom immediately enlifted into our army. In the eye of the memorial contained sentiments different pectful to use the expression relative to the prothe law were not these men traitors? And if from hi own, that he objected to the printing tection of British traitors. Was there any it, but because it conveyed expressions disre- thing improper in any country's protecting for the remarks which his colleague had applied fuch men, would it not in fact be protecting spectful to this body. The government was the traitors to its enemies? It was the duty of this war, of ferocity unexampled in civilized to a certain extent, as far as regards the emnations. Such an epithet applied by one in- plovment of spies, encouraging deserters, & c. dividual to another could not be otherwise re- | But he did suggest whether this principle was | forth any unpleasant feelings or warmth of ex- Certain persons who had been considered by garded than as an insult; and certainly was not carried too far when sought to be secured pression. It was but a proper mark of respect the British government as guilty of the crime not less so when applied to this House. It at the hazard of native blood; when, to afford to a memorial from a Legislative body in any of treason against their country, had been sent was surther said in the memorial that the go- this protection, honorable native Americans quarter of the country, couched in decent terms home to their own country, there to be tried vernment and this house as part of it, were the are proposed to be devoted to an ignominious tached to this Regiment. to print it for the use of the members. In re- by a court and jury and receive the sentence of protectors of traitors. He asked whether the death. This was a subject to which the attengard to the epithet applied, he could only fay the law; and the House of Delegates of Mary- imputation of so disgracefully criminal an of- tion of the House and government was prothat the gentlemen who had adopted this me- land had prefumed to fay that to retaliate the fence was not indecorous and disrespectful in perly called; and he hoped an occasion would up Mobjack Bay." morial would not feel themselves disgraced by punishment inflicted on them would be to ha- the highest degree? He conceived it was.— be sought during the present session, for a full zard the lives of native Americans for the pro- But these were not the only expressions of and fair enquiry whether it is expedient to carthat character. It was also said that this go- ry it to this extent. Another expresssion Was not this a subject with respect to the po- | vernment was acting over again the disgrace- | in allusion to the embargo, that " the bitter he said, the time would never come when to speak the language of truth or to hear it spoken would be incompatible with the respect considered due to the Legislature. Mr. G. repeated his hope that this memorial would be treated with respect—as such treatment would not involve the expression of any opinion on its merits.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, February, 1. It appears that Commodore Decatur's squadron went up Norwich river on Friday last. The Senate of this state has postponed, indefinitely, the resolution granting 50,000 dolls.

In the House of Assembly of this state, the second reading of the bill from the Senate for tax, was postponed until Friday last.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 27. Gen. Hull's trial. The court martial has been occupied in examining gen. Cass to-day, as strong against gen. Hull, as his former letters. He states the main facts with a conside-

rable degree of qualification.—Columbian. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] NEW-LONDON, Jan. 28. You perhaps will be surprised on hearing that our squadron yesterday afternoon, got under way and went up to Norwich river. Regent, "Beware, Sir; you are forcing the This movement was as unexpected to many of our citizens, as it is irksome to the commodore. It is true the enemy's squadron off this harbor, is reinforced, and now consists of three 74s and 2 frigates. But this force, however tempted to land, they would have made a des. cent on Fort Griswold, (which from its height) commands Fort Trumbull, and the river where then could have proceeded up the river, [unless the attack was made by a land force only, during such a wind as would prevent the ship. one ship at a time, in which case their danger

You must not infer from what I have written him not only as a man of courage, but of discernment-and who well understands the polihis duty and in his power to have given, in case have stood his ground, and not have been in the ocean but by our permission!" his present inglorious situation, to which he is necessarily driven for the security of public property, and the lives of his brave officers and

has been scarcely an instance of a person re-

[The placing such an important post as N. London, under the command of general B. has excited many sensations among the supporters of the war elsewhere, however it may be viewed at that place.]

P. S. Information has been received by four American prisoners, (one captain of a whale-

resolutions passed by a fingle branch of the Les prisoners of war, and send to Great Britain for with whom we have amicable relations, which | board the Albion 74, who arrived here this evegislature of a state had been ordered to be trial as criminals, a number of individuals, may injuriously affect those relations, they ming, that they were taken by the Albion, and who had emigrated from the British dominions | would act not well their part. This was what | brought into the sound, in company with the Sceptre, admiral Cockburn. The capt. of the two countries, who had incorporated them- Mr. Gaston of N. C. adverted to the gene- Albion had pledged his honor on their parole, that he would set them on shore, which he did on Plumb Island, in the boat that went for water. They state that Cockburn's intention when he first came, was to attack our squadron and place, but on being informed by capt. Hardy that the resistance would be great, he has concluded not to make the attempt. Cockburn is to shift his flag to the Albion his own ship being much out of repair. The Sceptre is bound to Bermuda, and Cockburn is to return to the Chesapeake. Should this news prove true, our squadron may be down again in a few days .- Ib.

> This morning appeared before his Honor Judge Livingston, at his chambers, his Honor Judge Ford, having been arrested by a Marshal of the U. States, at his house at Ogdensburg, and brought all the way to New York, a distance of more than 400 miles, on a charge of high treason, preferred, as it is said, by two British deserters. The judge without hearing counsel or even receiving any counter affidavits, declared at once he should bail on the depositions laid before him on the part of the government, and on which he had granted the Judge Ford discharged.

Counsel for U. Stated States, Mr. Baldwin. Counsel for the accused, Messrs. Harrison, Wells, Emmet and Hoffman.—Eve. Post.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.

OFFICIAL. Extract of a letter from Major Gawin L. Corbin to the Adjutant General, dated

YORK TOWN, Jan. 25. "On the 23d inst. I was informed that the enemy in considerable force had taked a posiwas prepared by the other branch of the Le- applied to our own citizens taken in arms.— Mr. Archer of Md. opposed the printing.— statement of this fact, which ought to be known tion, threatening this place and its vicinity; was prepared by the other orange this place and its vicinity; and he was not willing the poifon Was that the fair and direct interpretation of He believed to print it would be to show it a and depended on, was disrespectful to the and that their barges had been seen reconnoishould be emitted without its antidote. He it? He conceived not; and in corroboration of respect it did not intrinsically merit, and a House? Far from it. He hoped the time tering nearly up to the town. I forthwith repaired here, and found the enemy consisting of 8 sail (3 ships, 3 brigs, and 2 schooners) lying in a line from the mouth of York River up to New Point Comfort.

"I considered it my duty under these circumstances, in the absence of Mr. Bassett, (who, I am informed, has been promoted to the command of his regiment, to call out a portion of the militia. The companies called out are captains Hubbard of artillery, with Archer and Bryan of infantry. These companies have not yet arrived. My impression is, that they will not be sufficient; in which event, I shall call out the Williamsburg militia and the cavalry at-

"P. S. The enemy are reinforced with two schooners, and have sent a brig and two schrs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamsburgh, dated 24th Jan. "This morning we receive information here that during the last evening and night the enemy's squadron (which before consisted of the Dragon, 74, and 2 brigs off York river and 2 frigates off Lynhaven) was reinforced by 8 or 10 vessels of various sizes which are now off York were seen in York river in its mouth going out, and it is presumed that they had been higher say they mean to have them. Our regiment has this day been ordered to hold itself in readiness

Extract of a letter to a member of Assembly,

YORK TOWN, Jan. 24. "I am accidentally here, and the inhabitants are seriously and (I think) justly alarmed. Two line of battle ships, one frigate and two brigs, with some smaller vessels are lying partly within the Spit, (the ships) two brigs, near New

This statement is made by Capt. Drake and Midshipman Guardiner, who have just return ed from reconnoitring. The inhabitants are moving their effects and some families quitting town for security. All the families on Poquoson have removed to the interior mill, &c.

## AMERICAN

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, Feb. 4, 1814

We are told, that a certain great Monarch (in the old world) was attended by an aged Councellor, who every morning warned him to remember, "that he was only a man"thereby putting him in mind of the infirmities of human nature, and of the great calamities caused by the ambition of Kings .- In like manner, perhaps, it might be well for the reposer of nations, if a Monitor could be found, who would every day whisper in the ears of the P. Americans rapidly to become a Naval power."

It was by the ambitious projects of the Persian Monarchs, that the Greek States were compelled to contend with them on the seas .-By the all-grasping mercantile ambition of the Carthagenians, the Roman Republic was forc. quer, and finally to subvert them as a nation. And it was by the ambition and bigotry of Phillip the 2d, who sought to subject all Europe to one Monarch and one Religion, that the English became a great power .- They first defeat ed the Spanish armada, and afterwards overcame selves " the Sovereigns of the ocean."

It is in this way, that the English government is forcing the Americans to become a Naval power.—The impulse is given; all men and all parties call loudly for a Naval force, and no power under Heaven can now prevent its accomplishment.—In less perhaps than 20 years, the Euglish will meet a rival on the ocean-a rival prematurely excited by their vast pride and unbounded ambition-for that ambition must certainly be both unjust and intolera" ble, which imperiously proclaims, in the face Mr. M'Kim, in reply to the remark that of a track, I have no doubt but he would of the world, "That not a boat shall swim on

An excellent collection of Toasts might be made from the numerous meetings of our citizens from one end of the continent to the other.—They decisively shew the spirit of the nation—and if half a dozen of them were read every morning to the P. Regent (if the debilitated voluptuary were capable of reflection,) or to his Prime Minister, they might prove a useinterests of the American peo le; and if they man, one master of a prize to the Vankee, and ful momento, and cause them to reflect on the sanctioned official denunciations of a monarch I the other two masters of vessels,) from on I injustice of their measures to this country.