

English and Irish, I have upon the whole, found them as to moral conduct, the best of the three; but with all this in favor of Scotland, it is certain that that country does send forth a monstrous number of greedy place-hunters, insolent jacks in office, and prostituted public writers. However, we are all now agreed that America is a country worthy of "the most serious consideration." The Morning Post says, indeed, that "alarm is out of the question." To be sure it is. Why need we be alarmed? Cannot we be still great though America should have 30 ships of the line? What should we be alarmed at? Why talk about alarm?

The next thing to notice, in this article, is the assertion, that the Americans gave up at the peace all that they had contended for in the war. The falsehood of this is notorious. It is notorious that they gave up nothing. It is notorious that they went to war to prevent us from impressing people out of their ships on the high seas. We do not do that now: when we do, they will go to war again. It is notorious, that we gave up all that we contended for. It is notorious that we gave up the whole, *sine qua non* and all; and that there was a very successful privateer, called the *Sine Qua Non*. It is notorious, that the writer of the Times newspaper asserted, that we had retired from the contest covered with disgrace; that we came off with the marks of the stripes upon our backs. It is notorious, that the peace was, in England, proclaimed as privately as possible; that it was like the burial of a man who had committed suicide; while in America, it was received with every demonstration of triumph. And yet the editor of the Morning Post would have his readers believe, that the present anger of the Americans arises from their failure in the war; from their mortification at their late discomfiture. Yes, they must be greatly mortified, when they see two whole squadrons of British ships added to their navy, besides so many single frigates and smaller ships of war.

Their mortification must be very great when they reflect on the battle of Chiffewa, the sally from Fort Erie, the hasty decamping of Sir George Prevost and his army of invincibles from Plattsburg, the repulse of our squadron at Point Mobile, and above all, they must be ready to suffocate with mortification, when they call to mind the battles of New-Orleans. If I had room to insert Mr. INGERSOLL'S beautiful speech (made in the congress) upon that battle, you would see what mortification was felt in America upon that occasion, that last battle of the war, a battle in which from ten to twelve thousand British troops, aided by the seamen and marines of a mighty fleet, were nearly one half killed and wounded and the rest driven back to their ships, by the inhabitants of the place, joined by the militia of Kentucky and Tennessee, who came to their assistance. Great, indeed, must be the mortification of the Americans, when they reflect on occurrences like this!

Nor is there better ground for the assertion, that the Americans have been encouraged to hold their present language by the return of Napoleon to France, and their expectations of his retaining the "empire of Charlemagne." It is notorious, that all parties in America have uniformly condemned the spirit of conquest in Napoleon. It is notorious, that they have all disapproved of his being an emperor. It is notorious, that Mr. JEFFERSON has expressed this sentiment in writing and in print. It is notorious, that it is contrary to the interest of America that France should subjugate her neighbors, and especially towards the north of Europe. And, it being notorious, that Napoleon was actually at Elba, while America by her arms induced England to make a peace, abandoning a *sine qua non*, and coming off, as the Times newspaper said, with the marks of the stripes upon her back, is it not posterior to suppose, that the Americans wanted the return of Napoleon to give them courage to speak their minds?

Indeed the Americans appear, from the language of their public prints, to have entertained great doubt as to the ability of Napoleon to resist the innumerable armies, which we were paying to march against France; as a proof of which I insert the following extract from the *National Intelligencer*, which is looked upon as a sort of demi-official government paper in America, and which, on the 13th July, makes these remarks.

"We are no longer in doubt as to the situation of Naples, Denmark, and Sweden, and the hostile intentions of the confederates have developed themselves in preparations that wear the most formidable aspect. The hopes placed by Bonaparte in the effects of negotiation, have been baffled by a peremptory refusal to treat with him; for we scarcely credit the report of a diplomatic intercourse with Austria.—Bonaparte has been thrown exclusively on the spirit, courage, and resources of France. Will these suffice? Yes, in one event; that is, if civil liberty, and its energies, be restored to the people. Republican France triumphed over all Europe.—Imperial France alone was successfully invaded."

Thus, you see, so far from making sure of Napoleon's success, the Americans entertained very serious doubts of it; and, indeed, it appears, that they only wished it, on the condition of his restoring to France her civil liberties under a republican form of government.

All the assertions, therefore of these writers, who are endeavoring to prepare the people of England for another war with America, are shown to be false. That the Americans are angry, and use angry language, is very certain; but, the real cause of that anger, these venal scribes carefully keep from your view. The Americans make complaints. Read the "Exposition," and then join me in calling for an answer to it. The Americans complain of the killing of their faithful countrymen, in Dartmoor Prison, after the ratification of the peace.—Read the "Exposition," containing the history of the imprisonment of those brave and faithful men; then read the authentic and official account of that killing, which account is contained in this present number of the Register; and, when you have read these two, & have had the justice to make the case our own for a moment, then decide whether the Americans have, or have not, cause for anger.

To you, the manufacturers of Great Britain, I have addressed myself more particularly upon this occasion; because, as I have proved in my letters to lord SHEFFIELD, another war, of any considerable duration, would deprive you, forever, of the American market; which, if peace continued, may yet assist to enable you to meet the inevitable burden of taxation; and because, being an active part of the community, you may contribute largely, by timely exertions, to prevent the conflict into which these malignant writers are endeavoring to plunge the nation.

WM COBBETT.

From the London Statesman, Oct. 13.

### NAPOLÉON TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

PARIS, OCT. 9.

The following is the translation of an Address to the French People which is generally circulated in France and which is believed to be an authentic document, written by Napoleon on board the Bellerophon:—

"The machinations of treason have obliged me to separate again from you; but victims of the same treason, I lament only your misfortunes!

"I coveted the sceptre but to sway it for your glory and welfare! The knowledge of my devotion to your honour and prosperity excited the hatred of the Sovereigns of Europe. Had I sought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people, I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title to the throne.—Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactories languished, had debt accumulated, and public spirit been degraded, then I had assured the friendship of rival Potentates; had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellishment of its palaces, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance

"The Sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a Legislator whose establishment nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community of which I had been elected the Chief Magistrate, and they proscribed my person as shield of the power and independence of the State.—The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it, and mercenary traitors insensible of the calamities of an invaded country, associated the efforts to paralyze national exertion, and to make you believe that war was my policy, & peace the boon which the Governments of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus isolated from your country, I yielded to the wishes of your Representatives; and, to consummate your security, I surrendered myself into the hands of my enemies

"History offered no example where repose and independence were the rewards of submission; but many of individual devotion to the hopes of a nation. Since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safeties, what misfortunes, crimes, and humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire. War with all its devastations, conquest with all its violencies, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with all its shames, have overwhelmed you! Outrage and perfidy have out-stepped even my forebodings! The perfidy of Austria, which uncovered my line, and occasioned my disasters in Russia—which bartered Poland, violated the Military Convention of Dresden, and negotiated but to betray; the perfidy of Prussia, whose monarchy I preserved when cowardice and treason rendered the kingdom defenceless, and treason had undermined its throne; of Russia, whose civil, military, and political history is a series of systematic contempt of faith & equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalleled turpitude obliged me to fight at Leipzig for preservation, and not for con-

quest; of Switzerland, who for a patri-bribe, sold the tranquillity of her citizens, the safety of her country, and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy, since the æra of Pitt, has unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedient for justice!—not the recollection of all these recent perfidies had prepared me for those which have now been emulously perpetrated by Sovereigns, who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on the throne! The most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements. The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of force in an unresisting country.

"The miserable king who was content to surrender France as their prey has even his wrongs to plead! The mockery of his way desecrates the divinity of his right, and he trembles lest the vengeance of the nation should sweep him and the despoilers from the soil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told, that not only my ambition, but your concurrent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the acquisitions of former sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are these charges advanced? By sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighboring states! What was Russia in the beginning of the last century? How became the Elector of Brandenburg monarch of a powerful kingdom? Has Austria absorbed no kingdom, dismembered no provinces, & does she now hold no domain by the sole tenure of force?—Look at the map of Europe. Has France only usurped? Do all the states recognized independent, even by the Treaty of Westphalia, still exist? Look round the Globe—see the English flag flying in every quarter; in countries where religion, laws and language are dissonant. Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavouring to force the ramparts that separate her from China: and has she not been waging a second war to recover her influence on the American continent? Our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the dominion of three quarters of the Globe, I should have temporized with the friendly councils of Spain. If Russia had not partitioned Poland, and aimed at empire in Germany, I never should have proposed to repulse her from the Vistula to the Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for the last twenty-five years has flowed at her purchase; and Europe will further rue the event of a struggle that removes the ascendancy of a civilized people for a domination, of Northern barbarians. You are accused of having preferred war to peace, so long as it was successful; and your answers are these—who first warred against your revolution? Who violated the peace of Amiens, and violated with shameless disdain of truth? who rejected negotiations repeatedly offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable? who made the war of which you are now the victims? Is it not a war of their own decree?—I regretted your sacrifices—I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but adopted the policy of peace, the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people. Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country for the events of our military efforts.—They will decide, when history records them, whether I could have mastered Fortune; but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare, can never be subject to suspicion. To France I owe my existence, and the consciousness of that claim has confirmed the right of nature, Frenchmen! I am still your Emperor! but I hold the Crown for my son and your interests. His succession can alone ensure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your slavery. Foreign force may support the Throne of a Parricide King, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanently subdued. You have acquired mournful, but useful experience. You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy. Cherish the brave men who have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your array, and they will conduct you to victory.

"On the rock where I am doomed to pass my future days, by the disloyal sentence of your enemies, I shall yet hear the echo of your triumph, and hail in the loom of its horizon the flag of your independence!"

At the time Decatur arrived in sight of Gibraltar, a great number of British officers and citizens, and among them an American gentleman, were assembled on an eminence to view the American fleet. Decatur entered the harbor with his squadron in very handsome style; sailed round, and went out again, without coming to anchor—his object being merely to make signals to

the sloop of war Ontario. The British officers were desirous of knowing the different names of the vessels of the squadron as they approached. The shrewd American pretended to know every vessel the moment he could see her broadside, and they crowded him for information. The first frigate he said was the Guerriere; the second, the Macedonian; the third, the Java; the next was the Epervier, the next the Peacock—and the next—"Oh, damn the next," they exclaimed, and immediately moved off, highly disgusted with the names of the vessels of the Yankee squadron.—*Bost. Pat.*

It is said the Dey of Algiers very reluctantly gave up all idea of receiving tribute from the Americans, and alleged among other things, that other nations, if he consented, might take advantage of it, and perhaps unite and occasion his destruction. It was not the amount or value of the sum he was particular about, but the receiving something annually of the Americans would add to his security, if it was only a little powder. Com. Decatur observed, that he thought it very probable, if he insisted upon receiving powder of the Americans as tribute, his wishes would be gratified, but he must certainly expect to receive balls with it. His Deanship wisely gave up the point.—*ib.*

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair, the Message of the President was read. Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

1. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to Foreign Affairs, be referred to a select committee.
2. That so much as relates to the Military Peace Establishment, to the organization of a Corps of Invalids, to Fortifications, to the protection of our Inland frontier, and to the Military Academy, be referred to a select committee.
3. That so much as relates to our Naval Affairs be referred to a select committee.
4. That so much as relates to an uniform National Currency, be referred to a select committee.
5. That so much as relates to Roads and Canals, be referred to a select committee.
6. That so much as relates to a National Seminary of Learning within the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee.
7. That so much as relates to the classification and organization of the Militia, be referred to a select committee.
8. That so much as relates to the alleviation of the burthens imposed by the necessities of the War, and the general subject of the Revenue, be referred to a select committee.
9. That so much as relates to Manufactures, be referred to a committee of commerce and manufactures.
10. That the said committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions having been reported by the committee to the house, were all concurred in.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

Committees appointed by the Speaker since yesterday.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. Piper, Sharpe, Pickering, Vose, Barbour, and Law.

Of Ways and Means.—Lowndes, Burwell, Taylor, of N. Y. Mosely, Robertson, Ingham, and Gaston.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Newton, Murfree, Baylies, Parris, Campbell, Boss, and Sergeant.

Of Claims.—Yancey, Alexander, Goodwin, Davenport, Lyle, Stanford, and Chipman.

On the Public Lands.—Robertson, Creighton, Clark, of Ky. Hall, King, of Mas. M'CoY and Sturges.

For the District of Columbia.—Tucker, Lewis, Irvin, Savage, Herbert, Taylor, of S. C. and Bingham.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Ingham, Cannon, Throop, Caldwell, Conner, Breckenridge, & Langdon.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Chappell, Comstock, Stuart, Milnor, Southard, Henderson, & Wilcox.

Of Accounts.—M'Lean, of O. Reed, and Betts.

Of Revision and Unfinished Business.—Condict, Bradbury, and Maclay.

On Foreign Affairs.—Forsyth, Macon, Wilkin, Gholson, Atherton, Sheffey, and Sharpe.

On Military Affairs.—Johnson, of Ky. Barbour, Moore, of S. C. Forsythe, Desha, Champion, and Hulbert.

On Naval Affairs.—Pleasants, Middleton, Cooper, Parris, Hammond, and M'Lean of Ky.

On an uniform National Currency.—Calhoun, Macon, Pleasants, Hopkinson, Robertson, Tucker, & Pickering.

On Roads and Canals.—Creighton, Lowndes, Cooper, Ingham, Condict, Lovett, and Alexander.

On a National Seminary of Learn-

ing.—Wilde, Sergeant, Calhoun, Fey, Herbert, Savage, and Ormsby, On the Militia, &c.—Clark, of Taylor, of N. Y. Kerr of Va. P. Moore, of S. C. Breckenridge, & Ney.

On the arrangement of certain militia expenses.—Wright, Barbour, Powell, Smith of Pa. Lyon and Chipman.

On the question of admitting Missouri Territory into the Union.—Timore, Robertson, Cannon, M'Lean, Ky. Strong, Noyes, and Lumpkin.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 3.

By passengers arrived on Tuesday from Curacao, in the Fortunatus, have received a circumstantial detail of the actual situation of Venezuela which is certainly any thing rather than being favorable to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

Maturin, Guyria, Cumana and Barcelona, are in the entire possession of the Independents, and it is presumed on good grounds, that the province of Margaritta, has likewise received an unnatural connexion.

In the west of Venezuela, Gen. Ulanita, at the head of an army from New-Grenada, has possessed himself of the provinces of Merida, Truxillo and Barinas, after a most brilliant career, terminating in a decisive action fought at Les Piedras, in which the Spanish general Calgada was killed. A spirit of discontent prevails at Cora, Maracaybo, and even Rio de Hache.

An American vessel, with 1800 barrels flour, left Curacao nine days ago for Cathagena.

Through the same channel we are made acquainted with an insurrection in Quito, the natural result of the battle in Papayan, and success of the independent Buenos Ayerians at Lima whose capital was known to be threatened, and must by this time have fallen.

### CARICATURE OF PARIS.

SEPT. 25.

"Paris is a place of variety; and Sunday the most various of all its days. The avenue leading from the Palace Carousal was lined with booths, these lined with baskets of grapes, decent prints, missals and memoirs with titles as attractive to some kind of students as repulsive to others. Further on was a show of wild beasts next to this a stage with a mountebank in high frolic, with a monkey in a theatrical dress; a few steps onward a stage of higher pretensions, with a director, who harrangued the populace, a wretch in a goat's hair wig, a tarnished coat, who mimicked him, a third and mightiest, a woman, whose merit consisted in letting five men stand at once upon her body, as was fully displayed by a glowing canvas behind. Below, the era was filled a crowd of strange faces—the smug English soldier, half wandering and half ashamed; the whiskered Prussian; and the Cossack bearded to the waist and buried in his Persian cap; the Cuck with the yellow skin, sleepy and broad cheek bone of the Chinese; the Parisian beggar, with his hair a'orange, his chapeau bras, and his lower person degenerating into filth and indescribable; and from all issuing clamor of laughing & barbarous sounds that perhaps never assembled in a civilized land."—*London paper.*

### THE WASP.

Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the navy permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the United States' Sloop War Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruize had been brilliant.

All readers of the newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago, there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz much cut to pieces and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a large American FRIGATE off that port.

It was known at the time that we had no frigate in that quarter, and the Wasp was believed to be cruising in that neighborhood; but little was thought or said about it at the time, the report was not generally credited. We now learn, from a source which cannot be doubted, that there was an action between a British frigate of the largest class, and an American ship, that it was undoubtedly, the Wasp—Lieut. Conklin, who commanded the schr. Ohio, one of Commodore Sinclair's squadron, on Lake Erie, and who was captured in August, 1814, at Fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer, to whom, it appears, he related, having met with one of the Lieutenants who was on board the above mentioned frigate; and was informed by him, that the ship they engaged was not a frigate, as was stated, and that his commander, as well as every person on board, could see, by the battle lanterns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a Corvette ship, mounting 24 guns; and that they believed themselves, it was no other than the Wasp, after suffering so severely, they were reluctant to acknowledge her inferior the force was, which inflicted