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INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Letters, although their dates are old, and although the political world has assumed a new aspect since they were written, cannot but interest the American reader.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 13, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the extract in your's of August 16, respecting the Emperor Alexander. It arrived here a day or two after I had left this place, from which I have been absent seven or eight weeks. I had from other information, formed the most favorable opinion of the virtues of Alexander, and considered his partiality to this country, as a prominent proof of them. The magnanimity of his conduct on the first capture of Paris, still magnified every thing we had believed of him; but how he will come out of this present trial remains to be seen. That the sufferings which France has inflicted on other countries, justified several reprisals, cannot be questioned—but I have not learned what crimes of Poland, Saxony, Belgium, Venice, Lombardy, and Genoa, had merited for them not merely a temporary punishment, but that of permanent subjugation, and a destitution of independence and self government. The fable of Æsop, of the Lion dividing the spoils, is, I fear, becoming true history—and the moral Code of Napoleon and the English Government a substitute for that of Grocius, or Puffendorf, and even of the pure doctrines of the great Author of our own Religion. We were safe ourselves from Bonaparte, because he has not the British fleets at his command—we were safe from the British fleets; because they had Bonaparte at their back—but the British fleets and the conquerors of Bonaparte, being now combined, and the Hartford nation drawn off to them, we have uncommon reason to look to our own affairs. This, however, I leave to others, offering prayers to Heaven, the only contribution of old age, for the safety of our country. Be so good as to present me affectionately to Mrs. Logan, and to accept yourself, the assurance of my esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

DOCTOR LOGAN.

Stanton, Oct. 20, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I am much pleased with your late letter, because it manifests a sincere desire for the prosperity and honor of our beloved country; distracted by local factions. The love of honest fame, predominant during the revolutionary war, is changed into cupidity; disinterestedness into selfishness; and the public good is sacrificed to personal views of ambition. In this disgraceful situation, it becomes the duty of every genuine citizen, not only to "offer up prayers to Heaven for the safety of our country," but personally exert himself for its prosperity. I trust we have a sufficient fund of good sense and prudence in the United States, to preserve internal tranquility; but it must be brought forward with activity, and solely influenced by the sublime views of enlightened patriotism, discerning and preferring nothing but the public good.

I view with greater anxiety the aspect of European affairs; and the probable effect they will have upon us—which, if we were armed with perfect innocence, I think we might defy. But we have not been so scrupulously just to our neighbors, as to avoid the suspicion, if not the accusation, that the republicans, too, can be ambitious, and can avail themselves of the troubles of others, to their own mistaken advantage—for I hold it as a sound political principle; that nothing is permanently beneficial to a nation, either in self government or in its foreign relations, that is not founded on the broad basis of honesty; utterly disclaiming every species of intrigue. Adopting this correct maxim in our public councils, would save us the trouble of resorting to those diplomatic subtleties which constitute too frequently the machiavelian policy of petty Princes, or of employing men versed in such

arts. Sir Francis Bacon's advice to Sir George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, is well worthy the attention of all who have the disposal of office—when he says, "I recommend to you principally, that you countenance and advance able men in all kinds, degrees and professions; and in places of moment, rather make able & honest men yours, than advance those that are otherwise because they are yours."

History is the School of Statesmen; it is their duty to inform themselves of the errors of past ages in order to shun them. I do not accuse the President of a want of this highly important knowledge; but I apprehend he has too frequently given up his own correct judgment to parasites and clamorous demagogues—he and not they will be accountable for his official conduct.

The extent of territory of the United States, its increasing population and resources, will create a spirit of jealousy in foreign governments. I am assured from undoubted authority, that a feeling of this nature already exists in some of the European cabinets, let us act towards all nations with impartiality, justice and even forbearance, to prevent a state of war, by which our republican manners and institutions may be destroyed. Let us have concise friendly and reciprocal treaties with all nations, with whom we have commercial intercourse, particularly with Great Britain and Russia. From the former we have not much real injury to apprehend—for however blind and corrupt the ministry, the spirit of liberty diffused among the people supported by many of the most enlightened men in that nation, will secure us from any wanton attack.

Russia is yet in embryo—the astonishing success which some of her sovereigns have had in civilizing her immense population, gives reason to expect, that under the paternal care of Alexander, she will become the arbiter of Europe. La Harp says, the emperor is a republican: I know he is partial to the United States. Let us therefore cherish his friendship; it may under many points of view, be of essential service to us.

Accept assurance of my esteem.

GEO. LOGAN.

Thomas Jefferson.

In a federal paper miscalled the Northern Whig, we find the following paragraph to have been inserted:—

"Whoever lives to see the Federal party extinct and the republicans riding upon the whirlwind of power, unopposed, will most assuredly witness the reign of licentiousness and infidelity. Imitating the infidel philosophers of France, death will be proclaimed an eternal sleep—Vice will be seated in high places—Liberty and Law sacrificed on the Altar of ATHEISM!"

That any man, except a maniac, could pen and publish such a detestable paragraph as the above, we should not believe, if we had not so often witnessed so many equally wanton and unprincipled misrepresentations in the federal prints. Before Mr. Jefferson's first election to the Presidency, it was gravely and solemnly averred by federal priests and anglo-federal newspapers, that he would cause bibles & churches to be consigned to the flames; that he would attempt to destroy every vestige of religion in the land; and that lawless anarchy, licentiousness, irreligion, and even atheism, would ride triumphant upon the ashes of the scriptures and the temples of piety. Well, Mr. Jefferson was elected; and the mild, tolerant and pure spirit of religion never pervaded the land more universally than it did during his administration, or than it has done ever since. The efforts of religious men to spread the Gospel every where have been countenanced and prospered more, under the republican administrations, than at any former period. And yet, in the face of these facts, a federal editor has the impudence to reiterate the same malicious falsehood, the same execrable accusation, against the whole republican party, which federalism formerly propagated against Mr. Jefferson!—What can the world think of the faction who resort to such wicked fabrications to injure their political adversaries? Is not the republican party, which is thus traduced, composed of thousands of pious men, as well as of some who are not pious? And does not the federal party abound with as many impious profaners of religion as any other party in the world? Let every honest man, therefore, detest the wretch who wrote the article we have above quoted.—Balt. Pai.

A new marriage is stated to be already on foot for the Emperor of Austria. This uxorious Monarch is said to have cast his eye on the fair daughter of the King of Saxon to replace his late consort.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

MADRID, MARCH 5.

Our differences with the United States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partizans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. Our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to loose nothing but Louisiana itself. The United States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and following the condition of the principal province. Mr. Jefferson the former president of the United States, declared that this difference should be the subject of a negotiation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negotiate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us in the most amicable manner. Instead of negotiating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and the Caraccas. We have no allies against the United States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

The above is of a piece with M. de Oms's lofty epistle to our Secretary of State on the same subject; to which and all suchrodomontade, Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th January is a sufficient answer. That letter, however, could not have reached Madrid so early as to give rise to the above article, which is, therefore, probably founded on the representations of the Spanish Minister here. We do not consider this article as indicating the approach of hostilities; since the "rupture" with Spain (that is, the disagreement or difference) has long existed on our part. If the government of Spain considers itself aggrieved, as intimated above, all that can be said of the matter is, that there are now two sides to a question which before had but one. We have a long score against Spain; she wants to make out a counter-score against us. Our government, of course, will maintain its rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," as Mr. Quincy once said on a very different occasion.—Nat. Ant.

TRADE OF CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 6.

Sixty-seven vessels from sea, have arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation. Of these the greatest number are from Great Britain and Ireland; and many of them have bro't valuable cargoes. The experience of a few weeks has filled the minds of most mercantile men with unfavorable forebodings; and although when the seed time, which has been uncommonly late, will be fairly over, and the farmer and country traders, will have time to attend the market and make their purchases, the prospect may brighten up a little, yet we fear these forebodings are too well founded. Commerce is an exchange of commodities, and it is but too true that we have hardly any commodities to exchange for the superabundance of goods which have arrived, and may still be expected. Provisions, which were one of the staples of this country, have actually been sent out to us from Great Britain, and are perhaps the only articles which have been sold at a profit!—Manufactures we have none, but those that are imported. We have, with the price of provisions and labor remains high, can hardly be afforded at a price to admit of a profit in England. It cannot, under such circumstances, stand a competition with lumber from the Baltic. There remains only the furs collected from the Indian countries, of which the amount, comparatively to our importation, is trifling.—Cash would cover all balances; but it hath "made itself wings;" the government paper having been called in, the circulating medium does not, perhaps, at present, exceed the amount necessary for internal use. The diminution of the military expenditure, the supplies which the military government will receive from Great Britain leave little hope from that quarter. From whence then are to come the returns? The deficiency is already felt in the unprecedented fall in the price of almost every article of imported

merchandise. The importer must either sell at a loss, or keep his goods till the quantity on hand is more on a level with the means of the country; which, we are sorry to say, is likely to be a long while.

QUEBEC, June 11.

It is said that a spirit of emulation has taken place in England, not who shall most excel in splendor; but who shall go farthest in retrenchment. All the fashionable boast is reduction.—This word has become quite the ton.—One nobleman had put down four carriages and discharged 12 servants.

ON THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Extract of a letter, dated Amsterdam 19th April, 1816.

"To my regret, I have to inform you that we remain here still in the same disagreeable situation with the Tobacco article, no offer is made for it, and by offering it frequently the business is made worse. There is not the smallest demand abroad for it, and the manufacturers here do not buy a single cask. The late arrivals we have had from Baltimore, New-York, and Virginia have augmented the stock considerably; add to this, that almost daily small parcels of 20, 30, 50 hhd. arrive from Bremen and England; to day again—has 150 hhd. arrived from Liverpool. It seems that sales have been difficult every where during the winter and that the untimely demand and speculative spirit we had for a day or two in the dead of the winter, has induced every one to look to this market as the best, and they have made their shipments to it. Things go so far, that the agents from Bremen come peddling with small samples in their trunks and under their arms, to Vriesland and the small towns in Overyssel, Gelderland and other quarters, to sell a single cask to the shop keepers in those places.

This situation now, compared with the prices paid and paying in your market, makes it very difficult indeed to determine what to do, and what to conclude for the interest of those friends who have made consignments. I have some consignments of Tobacco by the —, and I declare that I am at a loss what to do with it, it is invoiced at \$16 and 14, which I dare say he paid for it, still at our market prices as they are now, this Tobacco would loose considerably. It is I believe unprecedented to see how people with you pay \$16 and 20 for an article well paid with \$6. It is of course agreeable to receive consignments, and to have a lively and interesting correspondence with friends of the value, but I rather will be without a cask on consignment than to have it at a risk of my friends being considerable losers by it, and I advise you not to ship a cask of Maryland or Virginia tobacco if it must stand higher here than 6 to 8 cts. agreeable to quality.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

The interrogatories put to this generous man on his trial, have drawn forth replies, which are sufficient to ensure him universal respect from all the friends of liberty and humanity. The following are the only extracts for which we can find room!

"Why, then, in the affair of Lavalette—an affair foreign to your government—did you exert yourself to cast odium upon persons whose duty prescribed to them the prosecution of the charges against him? Why did you treat them as persecutors who multiplied their efforts to assure their bloody triumph? Why did you add, that they had discovered the footsteps of their prey, and that the escape of Lavalette had produced no other effect but to render those monsters more furious? Upon the first article of this interrogation, I answer that the affair of Lavalette (abstracted from the part I took in it) was not foreign to an Englishman. There existed a convention, signed by an English general, and ratified by the English government; and the trial of Lavalette was a manifest violation of that convention."

"It would appear that the honor of your country could not be the only consideration to which you must have yielded in this conjecture; since you yourself advance for its justification, the calamity of Lavalette, which you look upon as a dishonor to the cause of liberty and humanity? These two words, liberty and humanity, become the proof of my explanation. In fact, the word liberty, when well understood, expresses respect for the laws and for justice. The laws were outraged by the violation of the treaty, and it was then reasonable to regard this as the cause of liberty and humanity.—The phrases that follow come in aid of the justness of this interpretation, since in them I express the wish that England may escape the shame of partici-

ating anew in an assassination, and that every honest and independent man in Europe may have an opportunity of rejecting in these times of mourning and ignominy. It was not necessary for me to detail the various sentiments which animated me, following the order in which they presented themselves to my mind: I wished only to draw a general picture, and there is a great distinction to be made between the precision which belongs essentially to a letter addressed confidentially to an enlightened friend, and the full developments which one destined for the public inspection ought to possess."

Had Wellington acted in this manner, and asserted the validity of the capitulation of Paris, instead of conniving at the murder of Ney and others, his name would stand on a different basis. But he has lost that opportunity, and must be classed with the basest of the crusaders against justice, honor and the rights of man.—Columbian.

Counterfeiting combinations continue to annoy the banks and the communities of the middle states, and probably will continue to do so until the rigor of the English statute law against forgery and counterfeiting is transplanted into the American codes. In proportion as paper becomes the circulating medium of a state, that state becomes interested, and in duty bound by its utmost vigilance and energy, to protect the institutions that issue, and the public that relies upon it, by exterminating from society those monsters who, while they fatten on the confidence of the community, annihilate it.

A Pennsylvania paper contains a description of the members of about 20 members of a counterfeiting club, said to consist of more than 100, and which is extended from New-York to Ohio. One member of the club was lately seized by the public officers of N. York, and there was found on him counterfeited bills to a large amount, on 15 different banks, but on none farther south than Baltimore.

Of all the arts that a counterfeiter of Bank Notes is compelled to bring into his aid, the art of paper making seems to be the most difficult to be enlisted into his service; not on account of paper makers being more honest than engravers or other artists, but on account of the difficulty of making it in secret. Engraving and copperplate printing can be done in a most secluded and private situation; but to make paper of the first quality, (and for bank notes it must be of the finest texture) a paper mill capable of manufacturing in the first style must be resorted to; here all the operations which are tedious and complicated, must necessarily be performed, if not in public, at least in presence of ten, twenty, thirty or more persons, and a considerable proportion of them must, from their occupation, know the quality, quantity, and nature of every sample of paper that is made in the mill; hence an extensive system of retaining and bribery must be practised before a supply of paper can be obtained; yet owners or managers of mills are somewhere found debased enough to furnish paper for such nefarious purposes. It is suggested to legislators whether it would not be expedient to compel paper makers, under the penalty of a bond and an oath, to deposit in some public office, in their respective counties, exact sample sheets of every species and parcel of paper which they shall manufacture; and also to make it criminal to imitate the paper of any existing Bank.

Camden Gazette.

The legislature of Rhode Island adjourned a short time since. During the session the legislature was principally occupied with private petitions and local business. The two houses proceeded to the choice of a senator of the United States, in the room of Mr. Howell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th March next, when James Burrill, Esq. was unanimously elected. A resolution was also passed, disapproving the act of congress in relation to the compensation of its members, and directing the senators and representatives of Rhode Island to exert their influence for the repeal of the act.

A PLEASANT SCHOOL BOOK!

A young gentleman went into a Book Store, and said he wanted to get a 'Young Man's Companion.' 'Well sir,' said the bookseller, 'here's my daughter.'—T. Amer.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 18.

Specie—79,000 dollars were lately brought into this port from Nassau; and on Sunday last, an arrival from the same place, brought 40,000 dollars more.