The effects of those well devised impressive and temperate measures of firm though bloodless coercion seem to be perceived in France. As she had not till goaded by the British proclamation to the Danes and the menaced orders of Council of November, 1807, applied her *Berlin* decree *to us*, so now she does not execute by final decisions her *Milan* decree upon us, because we do not appear tamely to permit the long series of British orders of council against our neutral rights to pass without serious attempts at measures of redress. Americans! The way is clear before you.—Continue to resist, though it be only by efficient pacific coercions, the original English aggressors, and their enemies on the European continent will not probably execute against you those injurious decrees, which *the evil example of England*, producing *an angry spirit of defensive retaliation*, led them to adopt.

JURISCOLA.

At the prospect of the approaching election, the efforts of party are redoubled to weaken the confidence of the people in their government, to distract the nation, and render useless the wise measures which the Representatives of the people have adopted.

Endless indeed were the task to expose the weakness of all and the absolute fallacy of most of the grounds on which the enemies of the present administration are endeavoring to injure it. One, however, is attended with circumstances so peculiar, that we deem it worthy of notice.

It will be recollected that Mr. Canning says in his speech published in our last "since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation, or of any description whatever." From which expression, considering it as proof irrefragable, several federal papers have made the *rational* deduction, that no remonstrance has been made, by our government, on the subject of the British orders in council; as appears by the following extract from the Boston Gazette of Aug. 22:

"They (the people of America) have witnessed the groanings of the democratic presses against the British orders in council, though they forgot at the same time to tell of the precedent measures of the *French* government, which produced these orders—and now they find out, that our own administration, so far from thinking them either arbitrary or unjustifiable, or being desirous of their removal or amelioration, that they have *never preferred a complaint* against them, or warrants the declaration of Mr. Canning, "*that there is an unseen hand in all this.*"

Can it be possible that any man conversant in the politics of his country, can *forget* a circumstance which occurred not more than four or five months ago? However improbable, it should seem that such is the case; and what renders the circumstance more singular, is the concurrent treachery of memory of two federal editors; for the Centinel of the same date, speaking of the dispatches said to have been received per the Isabella, says, "We do not think they relate to the British orders in council, for we are *confident* the United States *have never made any communication* to the Cabinet, on the subject of these orders."

On the 26th of Feb. last a communication was made to congress by the president of the United States, commencing as follows: I inclose for the information of congress, letters recently received from our ministers at Paris and London, communicating their *representations against the decrees and orders* of France and Britain, &c." These communications were inadvertently read with open doors in one branch of the legislature, contrary to usage. It was thus ascertained that the spirited and argumentive remonstrance of Mr. Pinckney was dated on the 23d November, but 12 days after the date of the orders in council. And yet there is an American paper which shall declare, for party purposes, that no remonstrance has ever been made on the subject.

While on this subject, we are induced to notice the peculiarity of Mr. Canning's language. It would be derogating from that consistency and regard to correctness which is supposed to attach to the prime minister of Great Britain, to entertain an idea that it was his intention to convey an equivocal meaning. Such however is the effect, if not the intention. Mr. C. says since the return of Mr. Rose, "no communication has been made by *the American government* whatever," &c. Now our readers will recollect a certain communication from Mr. Erskine, the British minister, to Mr. Madison, explanatory of the orders in council, under date of February 23. To this it is well understood that a luminous and conclusive reply was made by the Secretary of State. It cannot be possible but that Mr. Canning must have received this important paper, *if no other*, before the 24th of June; not indeed "from the American government," but from the British minister in America. So that Mr. Canning's expression, however equivocal its meaning, may be *literally correct.*

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

TO THE FEDERAL FACTION.

You are going the right way to ruin the country—and you are such blind politicians you have not discernment enough to see it. The United States have flourished unrivalled in commerce for fifteen or sixteen years. But it is not a permanent state of things. It arose from the circumstances of the war, and most propably will change at the end of the present war. The federalists gave provocation enough to promote it.

The great probability is, that when the present war ends, Bonaparte will establish a navigation act for France and the countries of Europe, and not permit any foreign articles to be brought to those countries but such as are produced in the country to which the vessel belongs that brings them. This is the plan the English navigation act goes upon.—Before that act was passed, the Dutch used to be the carriers of the English nation; but this act put a stop to it. Bonaparte says he wants ships, commerce, and colonies. By following this plan he will get them, and also sailors to man them, and the Dutch will become the principal carriers of the European countries.

As this will most probably be the case, can any thing be more unwise and foolish, than the conduct of the federal faction, who are continually abusing and blackguarding France and Bonaparte, and putting them in a fit disposition to cut short American commerce. There is nobody gone further in this style of abuse and ignorance than the imposter Cheetham; but he has run his length, and is now posted in every meeting in the city, as a professed British hireling would be.—Thomas Paine wrote to John Fellows from New Rochelle, three or four years ago, desiring him to show that letter to De Witt Clinton, in which Mr. Paine gave his opinion of Cheetham, that "*in religion he was a hypocrite, and in politics a John Bull;*" that is, an ignorant, conceited, head strong Englishman; but John Fellows, who is not a strong minded man, wrote Mr. Paine an apology for not doing it. He has since expressed his regret that he did not.

The ward meetings have done exceeding right in posting Cheetham. The people in the country and abroad will now know that he does not belong to the popular republican party, and that he is an English impostor.

I cannot pay the same compliments to the general administration nor to the printer. This gives an appearance that they encourage him in his abuse of France and the French government.—Our professed maxim is "*to live in peace with all nations;*" but this an indecent violation of that principle.

THOS. PAINE.

FROM THE HUDSON BEE.

Political Aspect of the United States.

As the federalists are holding out that the embargo works well for them, and will certainly destroy republicanism in the country at the ensuing elections, suppose we take a glance at the complexion of the different states in the union, as exhibited in the public prints and otherwise, and see what federalism has to expect from the result, and how rational and bright are the expectations of a federal president and congress the ensuing terms.

N. Hampshire is firm in her integrity. She chooses members of congress this fall

Massachusetts, by federal machinations, thrown into a state of political anarchy, it is believed will have no presidential electors.

Rhode Island, notwithstanding federal boasting, still good and staunch.

Connecticut, federal of course.

Vermont, scarcely doubtful, although her reputation is somewhat tarnished by the smuggling trade—congress election 1st Tuesday in September.

N. York, safe in the republican interest.

New Jersey ditto, we have no doubt—election 2d Tuesday in October.

Pennsylvania, never more free from faction than at this time; excepting a bout 18 or 20 miserable and stupid office hunters in the city, there is a general discountenance of faction throughout the state—election same day as N. Jersey.

Delaware, federal—election 1st Oct.

Maryland, will shew her undiminished republican strength on the 1st Monday in October.

Virginia, never federal, never wavering, never doubtful, since the revolution.

North Carolina, almost as pure in her politics—election 2d Monday in August.

South Carolina, scarcely to be suspected of becoming federal—election 2d Monday in October every 2d year, whether this not recollected.

Georgia, undoubted in her integrity—election 1st Monday in October.

Kentucky, a true daughter of Virginia, elects 1st Monday in August.

Tennessee, equally untainted with federalism, elects 1st Thursday in August.

Ohio, decidedly republican.

FOR THE STAR.

ONE evening last week while sitting upon the banks of Chester River, indulging some thoughts on the present state of our affairs, I was interrupted in my reflections by a noise that seemed to proceed from the very hill on which I was seated. I listened attentively for a moment, when I discovered the sounds I had heard, to be the sounds of human voices. I rose at once, and before I was aware had like to have intruded upon my friend *Tommy Whig*, and his acquaintance *Dicky Tory*, who had by some means, or from some motive or other, pushed himself into the solitude of my friend Tom. But before it was too late I drew immediately back, and seated myself in a small cavity made in the bank by the washing of the waters. The sounds I had heard were but the usual salutations of meeting, and from my being seated but a small distance from them, I had an opportunity of hearing the conversation from first to last. It commenced upon the part of Mr. Tory in the following manner:—

Tory—Well my friend, what do you think of the present state of our national affairs, do you not think that our damn'd Executive has brought us into a pretty hobble?

Whig—What do I think of the present state of affairs?—I think they are as they should be; and that no other state whatever would, or possibly could have answered our ends so well: Of course I think the hobble you talk of is *no hobble*, but that it is a pleasing security that would have long since worked, had we possessed more patriotism, the very end designed.

Tory—It is truly strange that a man of your good sense should be of this opinion! You certainly have felt the great evils resulting from this Embargo! And surely you are bound by every tie, yea at the risque of all, to use your endeavors to struggle from under its oppressive weight. Let us, I say, sooner have war, than be kept in peace, if to have this peace we are to suffer what we do.

Whig—As an American citizen I have felt in common with others, the influence of the Embargo, but as an American citizen I am willing to submit to tenfold greater privations if necessary; yea sooner than this Embargo should be raised before the causes are removed that produced it, I build myself a thatched abode, and live upon the herbage of the field. What!—Do you suppose that I am to lose sight of my country's best interests whenever regulations for its good are adopted, because such regulations touch my personal interest, and lop off from my enjoyment a round of luxuries that I could live without?—[illegible] I forget the ten [illegible] virtuously brave ancestors suffered, *and suffered willingly*, to procure for us, what some of their sons are unworthy to enjoy. "Let us rather have war," say you:—Have you ever counted its cost?—Do you know the millions it would require to support it?—Do you consider the thousands of lives that would be lost in the contest?—Do you likewise bring into view that knot of faction, in our own land, that in case of war would be to a man hung up, as monuments of eternal disgrace! It is a maxim with all good governments, that pacific measures be first used, before coersive ones are exercised.

Tory—Well but my dear sir, let us talk the matter over coolly and dispassionately; I have before I am done something to communicate to you of importance; then do my friend be reasonable and hear me out. You will not think so well of Mr. Jefferson and his embargo when I tell you what I heard a man say the other day. A man he is of improved mind; and a man too who will, no question with me, be one of our managers at head quarters. He said in my presence, that "Tom Jefferson was a damn'd rascal, and call'd his God to witness his belief when he declared it to be his sincere opinion, that if occasion offered, he would Rob a hen-roost—" And yet you seem determined to support the measures of such a vile character!

Whig—Don't call upon me to talk over dispassionately the matter, you have been pleased to introduce: Charge me at once with a zeal for the interests of my country, and a reverence for that character who stands unrivalled as to all that is good—Jefferson I mean, and of course I will have you know that a recital of such foul blackguardism as you have just mentioned, is what I do not approve of. Did you stand long enough to hear that insignificant wretch use such expressions? And did you not blush on his account? And this is the man whom you think will have a say at head quarters! From this expression of his, gather a specimen of his wisdom. Let this teach you and others a knowledge of his luminous qualities; and how admirably, how fitthy he is made to grace the sacred hall. "Rob a hen-roost!"—A bold expression indeed, worthy of its author, be him whom he may.

Tory—Mr. Whig, unless the Fedealists do get to manage our affairs, I dont know what the consequence will be. For those who have managed for us, since the great Mr. Adams's time, seem to be too fond of equalization.—They have not shewn that superior honor to the rich that they are entitled to. Do you not think that the meaner class of people who live nigh this river had the base impudence to set out their gillnetts to catch shad, to the almost entire destruction of some fisheries! And although the owner set forth a petition to prevent it, and actually forbade it, yet these poor wretches in spite of his petition and his commands would persist in catching shad! Now how soon would such an evil as this be remedied if we could get Federal characters to manage our affairs!

Whig—This kind of preaching will not do, we have proved it false. We have had, *fortunately* for our Country, one Federal administration, and well for the people that they saw their sad condition. As for my own part I thank god that we are equalized. When your Federalists ruled, a poor man must fight to support his country, but unless he was able to produce a certain sum of money *he could not vote*! The privilege of voting was wrested from him, however respectable he might have been. Were I to enumerate the evils that sprouted under that administration, and which by this time would have yielded a forest—they would shock the mind of every lover of Liberty. But a governing Providence supplanted the cause of such evils, by a genies of Liberty.

As to your shad they dont trouble me, but if I were to give my opinion, I should say that the poor had, (particularly in this case where the distance from your great man's fisheries to where these poor people had their seins, was from two to twenty miles) as great a right as the rich, and if one must have a superior right to the other, that superiority belonged to the poor, by every rule of moral obligation and common humanity. And if the Federalists are, when they get in office, to take from the mouths of the poor, the little they can scrape, and as the vulgar adage is "grease the fatted sow," it is to be hoped that all men who wish to be free will oppose their election to any office.

Tory—Well, well, we will not dispute long about matters of this kind, I will now proceed in the execution of my duty—and although you seem to oppose what I have already said, yet sure am I that when I put you in possession of our *plans*, you will assist us in bringing about their execution. And as a friend I would advise you, to turn about at the commencement, for if our men get in office, they will appoint none under them but such as will go, as they go, and do just as they do. Indeed so independent and free spirited are the [illegible] of them who was a candidate for a certain office some few years back, told a mechanic, that if he did not support his ticket he should make no more boot and shoes for him, nor his family. So you'll perceive it is to the interest of man to be with US. Add morever we are so much beloved by the British ministers, that it seems to me they would do any thing to assist us. I heard a man of high standing say tother day that the British ministers had wrote home to George the 3d, that he had a parcel of faithful subjects in this country; and that the ministry at the court of St. James's have but to hold out a little longer, until after a general election, which will shortly take place, and if those who are now opposed to the present administrations get in office, all difficulties would cease. And in order the more effectually to ascertain our strength, (but mind this part you must keep perfectly still) we have certain characters scattered over the Union—in every district, who are to make returns of their success to another higher district, from which the news are to be carried to the *general convention*. If we find we can succeed,—a Mr. Pinckney is to be our President, and Mr. Pickering, (you know the great man Timothy?) is to be our Vice-President. There is some talk among us, that a part of the design of this secret establishment, is to get a certain number in each state to petition for the taking off the Embargo, which by the bye we dont suppose will be done, neither do we wish it:—but it is designed as a handle to turn our present secretly operating machine.

Whig—I have listened to what you have said, Mr. Tory, with some degree of astonishment. You surely intend an insult, do you not? What!—Suggest to me the idea of changing my politics in order to be with the strong and the rich!————May I cease to exist before that day shall arrive; and let me tell you that if a conduct of this kind suit you double-refined Feds, it will never be relished by those, who hold their opinions as we do, founded on facts,—sacred, and inviolate.

You are very independent indeed: and that man must have been full of what our Fathers fought for, when he told that poor mechanic, that if he did not vote for him and his coadjutors, he should never make any more shoes and boots for his family. It went to shew what such an unprincipled, wretch would do, had he the power. It is hoped that that fellow, be him whom he may, will never have the audacity to offer again for any office whatever. If he should he must expect to be supported by others than the poor: for surely a poor man would never lift into notice that being who would when he got into power, crush him at a stroke.

You are beloved by the British ministers?—No question about that.—And you must know, and all must know, that your great Timothy's great letter, together with your party's particular enmity against our Government, are the sole reasons why our affairs remain to this day unsettled.—In fact the thing is acknowledged by yourself.

We have our eyes open—we can see your clandestine skips and flirts, like so many Ghosts in the dark, plodding and planning schemes against the government so far as they go to shew the enemies to our existence that we are a divided people.

Pray what could more effectually render abortive the measures our Government have adopted, than the circumstance you have just mentioned?—The British cabinet are informed that there are two parties here; that there is a prospect of a change in our government, to hold out a little longer, and things shall be as they want them!!!

The foregoing is the conversation held between TOMMY and DICKY as nearly as I can recollect it, you will give it a place in your paper and oblige

HONESTUS.

QUEEN-ANN'S, August 27.

To celebrate the anniversary of our Independence, which was unavoidably postponed on the 4th of July, a meeting of about two hundred persons, consisting of Captain Richard I. Jones's troop of cavalry, and a considerable number of respectable farmers from the neighbourhood, assembled near the banks of Chester river—in the course of a genteel and copious entertainment (provided by capt. Jones) the following toasts were given.

1. The United States of America—Perdition to him who attempts to disunite them.

2. The memory of the Illustrious Washington—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

3. The President of the United States.

4. The Governor and Hon. Council of the State of Maryland—May their successors in office, act with the same impartiality in appointments.

5. Universal Suffrage—May the man who is liable to be called out to defend his country, never be refused a vote in civil adminstration thereof.

6. The miltia of the United States—The best defence of a repuolican government.

7. The navy of the United States—may it be adequate for the protection of our commerce.

8. The army of the United States—the best adapted to the Frontier defence.

9. The Judiciary—Free and Independent.

10. The Spanish, and every other oppressed people on the continent of Europe—May they be successful in their effort towards retrieving their national independence, and hurl destruction on the perfidious despot of France.

11. The people of Ireland—May they enjoy all the rights and privileges of a free people.

12. Patriotism to our government—and subordination to our citizens.

13. The heroes of '76—May their spirit hover over us, and make our arms triumphant in support of that Freedom and Independence which they atchieved.

14. The Embargo—If its effects are inadequate to the expectation of its advocates may it be speedily repealed.

15. The ministers of the Gospel—May their immunities be held inviolate.

16. The agricultural part of the community—May the proceeds of their industry be commensurate with their merit.

17. The American Fair—May their charms be the reward of the patriotic only.

VOLUNTEER.

18. *Mrs. Paca*—The generous donor of our elegant stand of colours, for which the Troop returns their grateful acknowledgements.

The Council of State of N. Carolina has again rejected the proposition of the Governor to convene the Legislature.

The British Parliament have voted 36,000*l.* to General Martin, for losses sustained by him in Virginia, as the representative of Lord Fairfax.

For sale or rent.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the MILL and MILL-SEAT, formerly the property of Mr. John Turner. There is in her an excellent pair of Burr Stones, and a new pair of Corn Stones, a new set of Bolting Cloths—and there is about thirty-four acres of Land, part of which is excellent timber land beside what land the Pond covers, belongs to her. If not sold by the fore part of October next, she will be for rent for the ensuing year; a dwelling house will be built near the Mill, and some more repairs put on her.

BAYNARD WILSON.

Head of Wye, Talbot county, August 9, 1808. } 6