Philadelphia soon after Mr. Gerry's departure, were it not for the apprehensions that he would not have been received. There was a doubt whether the American government would not have already taken such measures of hostility as to be unwilling to listen to terms of accommodation, and the Directory did not choose to risque the chance of seeing its offers refused. 4th, that the Directory considers these declarations and transactions as a sufficient overture on its part. That it has retreated to an open ground that is quite unsuspicious. That a refusal on the part of American government to meet on this ground, will be followed by immediate war, and that it will be a war of the most terrible and vindictive kind.

This, sir, is my view of the present state of facts. Could it make that impression on your mind, which I desire for the sake of humanity that it may, you will judge whether it does not comport with the independence of the United States and the dignity of their government, to send another minister to form a new treaty with the French republic. In a war there is clearly nothing to be gained by us, not even honor—Honor indeed may be saved by war, and so it may be by negociation. But the calamities inseparable from a war of this kind, and under present circumstances, would be incalculable.—I do not say that the United States or any portion of them would be conquered: but they would sacrifice great numbers of the best citizens, burthen themselves with four times their present debt, overturn the purest system of morals, and lose the fairest opportunity that ever a nation had of rising to greatness and happiness on the basis of liberty.

Were I writing to a young general whose fame was still to be created, I might deem it useless to ask him to stifle in its birth a war on which he had founded his hopes of future honors.—But you, sir, having already earned and acquired all those that can render a man great and happy, can surely have no object of ambition but to render your country so. To engage your influence in favor of a new attempt at negociation, I thought it only necessary to convince you that such an attempt would be well received here, and probably attended with success. I can do no more than assure you that this sincere opinion, and that my information is drawn from unsuspected sources.

I am not accustomed to interpose my advice in the administration of any country, and should not have done it now, did I not believe it my duty as a citizen of my own, and a friend to all

on each other's bayonets, without any other cause of contention but a misunderstanding. I shudder at the prospect and wish to throw myself between the vans, suspend the onset, till a word of explanation can pass. I hope my letter will have thrown some light upon the subject; but if it shall not, I hope you will excuse the attempt, for you know my zeal is honest.

I have the honor to be, sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOEL BARLOW.

To Gen. Washington.

Neither Mr. Barlow's letter nor General Washington's opinion would have influenced me to nominate a minister, if I had not received abundant assurances to the same effect from regular diplomatic sources. I however, considered General Washington's question whether Mr. Barlow's was written with a very good or a very bad design; and as with all my jealousy I had not sagacity enough to discover the smallest room for suspicion of any ill design, I frankly concluded that it was written with a very good one.

From General Washington's letter it appears, 1st. That it was his opinion that the restoration of peace upon just, honorable and dignified terms, was the ardent desire of all the friends of this rising empire, 2d. That he thought negociation might be brought on, upon open, fair and honorable ground, 3d. That he was so desirous of peace, that he was willing to enter into correspondence with Mr. Barlow, a private gentleman, without any visible credentials or public character, or responsibility to either government, in order to bring on a public negociation. General Washington, therefore, could not consider the negociation odious.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, April 10, 1809.

JOHN ADAMS.

This man is likely to prove a dangerous enemy to the Essex Junto. The moment he dissented from Hamilton Pickering and other leaders, he was denounced by all the partizans of England; especially for his refusal to rush into war with France. He proudly justifies the negociation with that government, and truly says, it gave this country "eight years of its most splendid prosperity." The interesting letter of Joel Barlow to general Washington, advising negociation has been communicated by Mr. Adams to the editor of the "Boston Patriot;" and we have in a later number of that useful paper, a communication relative to impressment, which as it exposes the injustice of the practice by "mother Britain," will, of course be opposed by all the renegado printers of the United States who are enlisted into the service of Britain and the Essex Junto. We trust, the time is not remote, when the influence of Britain will cease to kindle factions in this country; and although the Essex Junto have succeeded in the late election in Massachusetts; yet we know, their violence has alarmed the *American* federalists.—England having *bowed her head*, the *throne* of the *Junto begins to totter*; let the republicans of Massachusetts only blow the blast of truth in the ears of the people, and down it goes like the walls of Jericho. We are glad to perceive doctrine so orthodox coming from the shrines of Quincy. *Whig.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In our last paper we had the high satisfaction of communicating to the public the official arrangements entered into by our government and that of G. Britain, by which an acceptable reparation has been made for the attack on the Chesapeake, and the British orders have been rescinded so far as respects the United States. On these happy results, together with the consequent renewal of amicable intercourse between the two nations, we most sincerely congratulate our fellow-citizens.

On the mutual benefits that will flow from such an intercourse it is unnecessary to dilate. They have been universally felt and acknowledged by all classes of our people and would never, for a moment, have been suspended, but for means irresistably imperious.—These reasons it were futile, and might perhaps be pernicious to dwell upon.—Let us indulge the hope, that the past sources of animosity may be dried up, and that, in future, a sense of common interest, mutually realised, will serve to unite the two nations in bonds of growing strength such bonds as are created by an interchange of commodities by which each party is benefited; not by those political alliances, which are as fatal to the happiness, as they are repugnant to the spirit of a free people.

Is it, moreover visionary to cherish the hope, that this result may dissipate the delusion, so diligently propagated, that those who administer the general government are actuated by feelings hostile towards commerce and G. Britain? If this delusion can be dispelled, we may rationally expect, in addition to peace with the foreign world, what is infinitely more valuable, a greater degree of harmony among ourselves.—When it shall be distinctly realized that these honorable arrangements have been secured by the wise measures of the administration, and when connection between those measures and the confirmation of our commercial rights shall be perceived, the absurdity of the calumny will be evident, and it will be admitted that the administration has been as sincere in its professions of regard to commerce, as it has been successful in shielding it from danger, until it could be opened to the advantage of those who pursued it. Those, who have ignorantly ascribed those motives, will, if honest, hereafter refrain from a similar act of injustice, and those who have been deceived will withold their confidence from men who have thus flagrantly abused it. The people will be generally taught the important lesson of respecting their government, and will in this way most effectually command for it the respect of foreign nations. Universally realising that our interests consists in union, we shall be united, and, if united, we must be happy.

By these arrangements four ends are accomplished.

1. Adequate reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.

2. An abrogation of the the British Orders.

3. A renewal of commercial intercourse.

4. A renewed attempt to settle all sources of difference between the two nations.

With regard to the reparation offered for the attack on the Chesapeake, it is, we believe, substantially the same with that demanded by our government, and may therefore, be considered as entirely satisfactory.

With respect to the abrogation of the British Orders, and a renewal of the commercial intercourse—as the latter was offered by our government on the adoption of the former by the British government, the measure ought also to be viewed as satisfactory.

The remaining proposition, to adjust all sources between the two nations by sending a minister to the United States after the substantial measures by which it is preceded, promises a favorable issue. The preceding negociation having been conducted at London, it evinces, on the part of the British government, a becoming respect for ours, to send a minister here, and to make this place the seat of the negociation.

We cannot close these remarks without observing, that the celerity with which these arrangements have been made, and the rigid secrecy which attended them, are equally honorable to both parties, and furnish the best pledges for the satisfactory adjustment contemplated by the extraordinary mission to this country.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Sir John *Moore* was formerly employed in *Ireland* to crush the spirit of independence—and at last fell in *Spain*, where he was sent under the pretext of establishing independence. Let his *errors*, however, be forgotten with his *name*—since he is now *no more*.

Sir David *Beard* must have thought it *close shaving* when his arm was taken off by the French—and the more so as the operation was performed before they had *lathered* him and all his troops!

Overwhelmed as the British were at Corunna with defeat, danger and *despair*—gen. *Hope* was undoubtedly the best leader to bring them out of the *hopeless* contest.

If it should hereafter be said British troops cannot *stand* to their *arms* firmly; it may be replied that they can *handle* their *feet* nimbly.

Whatever else the British may have *gained* by their campaign in Spain—it is certain they have *gained a great loss* in officers, men, horses, arms, ammunition, money, and reputation.

When a confederacy was formed by three neighboring potentates to divide the territories of Sweden among them—Charles XII. wrote to one of them that *he made war only to oblige him to make peace.*——After having made repeated offers to Britain of peace upon equitable and reciprocal terms, which have been as repeatedly refused by that haughty and bloody nation: Bonaparte may give the same reason for continuing his war with her.

The tory prints in Britain and America pretend that the British gained *a victory at Corunna!* Yes, very like a victory—about as much so as those they obtained at *Saratoga* and at *Yorktown*. If *the catastrophe* was not as complete, it was because *their element* was nearer than at Saratoga, and they had better luck in getting on it than at Yorktown.

The disasters at Corunna have made Britain *stoop* a little in sending an envoy to America—a few more such blows would bring her *on her knees*, and to a full sense of justice.

As the British *blew up* several magazines on their retreat, it is illiberal for their enemies to say they are afraid to *smell gun-powder!*

Should it be true that the Ottoman Porte has been bribed into the views of Britain, Bonaparte will be able with the better grace to reward his faithful officers with *a slice of Turkey.*

"Charity should begin at home," says the proverb. Yet the British government has engaged in a war, as she pretends, to *give liberty* to the Spaniards, while millions of her own subjects, (if we may believe Cobbett, the tory oracle in Britain, as he was formerly in this country,) are more degraded and wretched *slaves* than the negroes of the West India planters!

Even if true, it could not be surprising that the British in Spain made a *masterly retreat*—since it is a part of military tactics they have *practised oftener* than any other.

As sir David Baird has been *Nelsonized*, it is not unlikely he will be *ennobled*; and be known hereafter by the stile and title of lord *Co' run a'!*

The French must not only fight like dogs, but have lives like cats—since, after they had been massacred by *the knives* of a Madrid mob, cut to pieces by lord Paget's *swords*, and slaughtered by Romana's *bayonets*, they were able to expel the whole boasted army of Britain, and disperse the vaunting legions of Spain.

Britain is said by some to be the *natural enemy* of France—she appears, however, like a very *unnatural* enemy, when she will not accept of peace upon just and honorable conditions.

PRESIDENT ADAMS'S LETTER.

The very honorable and indeed noble spirited conduct of the late President ADAMS, in coming forward to oppose the wild schemes of Gore and his BRITISH FACTION, for a dissolution of the Union, and a connction of the Eastern part of it with Canada and Great-Britain, has brought upon his head, as might have been expected, the maledictions of the GOREITES and Pickeroons. We extract the following remarks upon the letter, or rather upon the person of Mr. ADAMS from the Northern Whig, a federal paper at Hudson. How the federalists who respect the character and last services of the gentleman will relish this contemptible abuse of him, time must determine. *Alb. Reg.*

"John Adams's Dotage—I challenge the history of all great men who have either been such by nature, or have been such by the fortuitous coincidence of circumstances, to produce such another instance of disgusting dotage, as is exhibited in the following letter, from John Adams late President of the U States, to two sapient democrats of Northampton, Massachusetts; who it would apppear had previously wrote him, at the desire of the democrats of that town, requesting his opinion respecting the circumstances of the nation."

Again the same editor says.

A respect for John Adams and his deeds, in the meridian of life ought to paliate the puerilities of his dotage; and that a greater part of his old friends will be disposed to extenuate his childishness, I have no doubt. But, the most favorable representation that can be made of it is, to towering genius and talent—humbling, and frightful to excess. To see a man who once directed the destinies of a people, the most enterprising upon the face of the globe, quaintly consoling himself in the deceptive and insidious expression of filial affection" of a pair of demagogic citizens—is humiliating in the extreme."

By letters from London to the first of March, we are authorised in saying, that the most intelligent Americans in London are of opinion, that the adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain has been materially retarded by the American Editors—more particularly from the representations of the inflammatory proceedings of Boston, and some adjacent seaports; tending to cause a belief that the United States were on the eve of dissolution, and that the Northern States were ready to secede from the Union, and declare in favor of Great Britain. These are some of the first fruits of the proceedings of the Essex Junto, and their unprincipled fratricide printers; and should a war ensue, the peaceable and well disposed people on each side of the water will have reason to curse the nefarious wretches who have been instrumental in producing the calamitous event.

We further learn, that the violations of the Embargo have been carried to an extent far beyond what was generally imagined. One letter says—"daily arrivals from America at Liverpool have thrown great supplies of cotton, naval stores, &c. into the market. Upwards of 3000 bales of cotton entered that port in six days, which reduced the price of that article very much. The effects of the Embargo, however, have been very sensibly felt in England, and much more in Ireland, they not having 100 casks of flax-seed in the whole country; and should no supply of that article arrive from America, it will cause the greatest distress possible.—I believe there is no doubt but the British Government have now a wish to come to an understanding with the U. States. *Bost. Chron.*

STUBBORN FACTS.

The Tories say that they have the merit of bringing England to terms!—They! the advocates of corruption,—who have gone so far as to write, print and circulate a book to defend England for the outrage on the Chesapeake! who have abused our own government for it. [See "The Honest Politician" written by Luther Martin, Esq. of Baltimore.] Now the truth is, the American federalists have surpassed the British ministerial printers in defending the most iniquitous acts of England; this ought to be a humiliating and impressive lesson to men who plume themselves on being "native and enlightened Americans;" it is irresistible proof of early corruption. There are a set of *Renegado Americans*, who side with England, as the Christian Renegadoes take part with the Turks against the Christians; and in all cases, "one renegado is worse than ten Turks." Facts are stubborn things; and the following show that the federalists in the last congress refused to resist foreign aggression; and voted against putting the country in a state of defence.

"On the passing the non-intercourse law which repealed the Embargo, except as to France and England, the following persons voted in the NEGATIVE; from which it will be seen that all of that party in the house of representatives, excepting Culpepper, Key and Lewis, voted AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. I. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ely, Gardinier, Hoge, R. S. Jackson, Kellogg, Milnor, Mosely, Sturges, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Dyke, Van Renssallar.

"Federalists have also pretended to be warm advocates for the ample defence of the country. Yet on a motion to expunge the clause in a bill, which appropriated a million of dollars for the defence of our sea-ports; the following persons in the Senate of the United States voted to expunge the clause.

Messrs. Bayard, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering and White."

I will leave the reader to judge the federal modesty after this exhibition of their regard for the *honour* and *safety* of the country!—There are two ways of making peace; one is by *submitting* quietly to the enemy's demands. This was the federal mode of adjusting matters with England. Every outrage and innovation of Britain, on the persons of our citizens, and the laws of nations was vindicated by renegado Americans! The republicans took the right way of producing peace, by resisting the claims of the pirates. No man of sound mind or honest heart, can withhold his execrations from the vile hirelings of Britain in America. May we soon be purged of these vipers! *Balt. Whig.*

On Sunday morning, the Collector of this port took possession of the Schooner Washington, Captain Kendrick, belonging to Nantucket—on the information of one of his crew, that he had violated the embargo laws by clearing from Nantucket on the 22d February for this port, and proceeding to Bermuda with a cargo of flour, and thence to this port. *Richmond Enquirer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

"There are thousands every day denouncing the claims made upon that nation (the English) as unjust and unreasonable and openly declaring that it is our true policy to rescind those claims, TAKE PROTECTION UNDER THE BRITISH NAVY, and unite with her against the Emperor of France,"!!!

From the Boston Gazette.

"It is better to suffer the amputation of a limb, than to lose the whole body We must prepare for the operation."

From ditto.

"Wherefore then is New-England asleep? Wherefore does she submit to oppression of enemies in the SOUTH, who are themselves SLAVES, and would make us so? Have we no MOSES who inspired by the GOD of our fathers, will lead us out of Egypt?"

From the Repertory.

"It behoves us to speak, for STRIKE WE MUST, if speaking does not answer.

From the Boston Centinel.

"Every man will presume that he is not bound to regard it, (the embargo) but may send his produce or his merchandize to a foreign market, in the same manner at if the government had never undertaken to prohibit it."

Notice to Farmers.

AT CANTON PLANTATION, near the City of Baltimore, will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 2d day of May next, a valuable stock of

Horned Cattle & Horses.

The cattle consist of some that were imported from Europe, of their increase, unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country, principally from Lancaster county, (Pennsylvania) and of the breed of the late Mr. Gough: offering to the breeder of cattle an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock, superior to any other in this country, the originals having been selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The HORSES consist of imported Studs, and Mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and others crossed with the best of the species in this country; with some Farm or Working Horses.

ALSO—A Number of NEGROES, (Men, Women, Boys and Girls)—Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and other implements of husbandry.—Jan. 24, 1809.—15

☞ The Editors of the Lancaster Journal, the York Recorder, and the Star at Easton, are requested to publish the above once a week till the day of sale:—The Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, and the Editor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, are requested to insert it three times a week, until the day of sale their respective accounts will be paid by the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT,

HAS the honor of informing the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL in this town, in a short time, if a sufficient number of Ladies can be obtained.

He has taught in Baltimore for *five* years past, in which place he has received the most liberal encouragement. His mode of teaching is entirely in the latest style.

MR. MALLETT, also takes Likenesses in *Miniature*, at a very moderate price: Specimens of his performance may be seen at the Druggist Store of Thomas H. Dawson, & Co. Subscription book for his school will be opened at the same place.

Easton, April 11, 1809. tf

POEMS

WILL be published with all possible dispatch, POEMS, on sundry occasions, by *Erasmus Perriwinkle*, Esquire. Subscribers names received at this Office.

"Some rhyme a neebor's name to lash;
"Some rhyme (vain thought!) for needful cash;
"Some rhyme to court the country clash;
"And raise a din;
"For me, an aim I never fash;
"I rhyme for fun."

March 14, 1809 tf

Wanted to purchase,
At the Star-Office—EASTON,
CLEAN LINEN & COTTON RAGS