FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COMMUNICATION.

The Boston Gazette has lately published, with an air of peculiar importance, an "*Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated Feb. 22, 1808.*" Impressions have been excited, by the appearance of this document, that it is a *new* evidence of the dishonorable practices of certain federal politicians; But the truth is, that it is *an old publication revived;* for it appeared, among other productions of the kind, in the Boston Centinel some time in February or March, 1809. The *genuineness* of it was never fully ascertained; but it was supposed that the extract had been confidentially communication to Congress, and that a copy of it had been clandestinely procured for the press by some person whose probity was thus sacrificed to party politics.

Those, indeed, who charge the administration with the crime of concealing for sinister purposes the correspondence of our minister at Paris, or with having failed to give timely notice of the probability of French rapacity, trust most amazingly to the frailty of bad memories! The message to Congress of both the Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, ever since the autumn of the year 1807, are recorded evidence that the Executive has never failed to admonish the nation, in a constitutional way, of the dangers to be apprehended, as well from the French Emperor as from the British Cabinet. Let us go to the fact at once, and appeal to testimony which is universally notorious.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Message to Congress, of the date of December 17, 1807.

"The communications now made, shewing the great and *increasing dangers* with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandize are threatened, on the high seas, and *elsewhere*, from the *belligerent powers of Europe;* and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the U. States."

The words "*on the high seas*" manifestly refer to Great Britain" whilst the words "and *elsewhere*," as clearly indicate the ports of France and those of her allies. That France and her dependencies were included, appears also by the phrase "*belligerent powers of Europe;*" which, of course referred to *all* the powers then at war; as well as by one of the documents accompanying the message, which announced the decision of the council of prizes in the case of the Horizon.

On the 22d of March, 1808, Mr. Jefferson transmitted to Congress another message, with certain documents relating to French affairs, among which was a letter from Regnier, grand judge and minister of justice, wherein he says. "His majesty notifies me, that since he had not thought proper to express any exception in his decree [of Berlin] there is no ground to make any in the execution, with respect to *any thing whatever*." No warning could be more explicit than this.

A letter from M. Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, of the date of October 7, 1807, also communicated to Congress by the President, states "that his majesty has considered every vessel going from English ports with cargoes of English merchandise, or of English origin, as lawfully seizable by French armed vessels." This was quite sufficient notice to put our merchants on their guard.

On the 30th of March, 1808, Mr. Jefferson likewise communicated to Congress a letter from M. Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, dated January 15, 1808. In this letter the French minister says: "His majesty, ready to consider the United States, as associated with the cause of all the powers, who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure toward the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports; *he has ordered that they should remain sequestered*, until a decision may be had thereon, *according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States*." This language was sufficiently explicit to be comprehended by the most shallow understanding.

Indeed, so particular was Mr. Jefferson in giving information to Congress, and so little did he rely upon the friendly intentions of the European powers, that in a message bearing date the 22d of March, 1808, he says, "When we find that no conduct on our part, however impartial and friendly, has been sufficient to ensure from *either* belligerent a just respect for our rights, I am desirous that nothing shall be omitted on my part which may add to your information on this subject, or contribute to the correctness of the views which should be formed." Accordingly he submitted to the representatives of the people the documents from which we have quoted, together with others, all having a palpalable tendency to shew the *encreasing* dangers to commerce from the French as well as from the English system of restrictions.

At the opening of the second session of the tenth Congress on the 8th of November, 1808, Mr. Jefferson, after stating that new efforts had been made to effect an adjustment with the belligerent powers declares that "*from France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated.*" Can any arrangement of words, in the English tongue, be more plain and intelligible? This message was accompanied by the documents on which the assertion was made; and, in particular, by an "Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated Paris, 5th April, 1808," wherein the General says, "The Emperor has left Paris, [it is said for Spain] and had, *at no time before he set out, indicated any alteration in the views which originally produced the decrees in question.*" What could be more admonitory?

There also accompanied the same message an "Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, 26th July, 1808, in which our minister uses the following language: "I owe it as well to you as to myself to declare, that every attempt for that purpose [an adjustment of differences] hitherto made, *has failed, and under circumstances which by no means indicate any change, in this respect, for the better.*"

By the time Congress met in the summer of 1809, Mr. Erskine's arrangement had taken place, and a new complexion was, for the moment, given to our foreign affairs by that transaction.—Reconciliation with England, it was confidently believed, would lead to reconciliation with France; and there is great reason to presume that such would have been the result, if the British government had adhered to the convention entered into with their authorised minister. Such being the state of things, Mr. Madison in his message at the opening of the session of Congress in May, 1809, referred to our concerns with France in the following words:

"The discontinuance of the British orders, as they respect the United States having been thus arranged, a communication of the event has been forwarded, in one of our public vessels, to our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; with instructions to avail himself of the important additions thereby made, to the considerations which press upon the justice of the French government a revocation of its decrees, or such a modification of them, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States."

The hopes founded on this arrangement were all blasted by the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's act. England refusing to yield to the calls of justice, France continued to persevere in her decrees: And at the opening of the second session of the eleventh congress, Mr. Madison announced to the legislative body, that "with France, the posture of our relations *does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States to effect a favorable change.*"—This annunciation was accompanied with documents which demonstrated that the French emperor still adhered to all his decrees in spirit and in practice.

We will not extend our quotations from the correspondence with foreign governments, laid by the President before congress, further than to introduce in this place a passage from the note of Mr. Champagny to General Armstrong of the date of August 22, 1809, which note, *although it had appeared previously in the newspapers, was communicated to the Legislature by Mr. Madison, in order that the doctrine which it proclaimed might be authenticated and officially made known to the whole nation.* "The continental powers (says Mr. Champagny) leagued against England make a common cause, they aim at the same object, they will reap the same advantages, they ought also to run the same risks. The ports of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weser, of Italy and of Spain, will not enjoy any advantage of which those of France may be deprived. They will both be either open or shut at the same time to the commerce of which they may be the object." Here was a precise declaration made known by the President, to the people of the United States, that France would not permit to her allies a trade which she did not enjoy herself. It was a new epoch in the operation of the French decrees; for previously to that period the government of France had allowed her allies to superintend the execution of the emperor's edicts under an adoptive principle; but a practice was now introduced quite the reverse: France began to *compel* the continental powers to enforce her system. The custom houses of most of the nations of Europe, from that moment were put under the direction of French military agents; and whatsoever was decreed at Paris, or by Bonaparte, was absolute law to all his confederates and dependants. How can the executive be condemned for a neglect of duty, when he continued to give such public and universal notice of the prevalence of evils so afflicting to trade!

The truth is, *our Merchants have too much disregarded the warning voice of their government.* Impelled by a spirit of adventure and a thirst for gain, stimulated by the incessant clamors of the federal party that there was no danger to commerce from France because France had no navy; confiding, in short, more to the misrepresentations, factious men than to the honest truths of their own rulers, our merchants have risked their property in opposition to all the maxims of prudence, suffering their pecuniary desires to outweigh their actual knowledge of the existing state of things.

But, it seems by the Boston Gazette, that the seizure of American property by the French government ought not to occasion *surprize*. The Gazette is entirely mistaken in his application of republican feelings on the occasion. *Surprize*, indeed, prevails, not that Napoleon Bonaparte should commit such outrage, but that the Merchants of the United States, after the repeated and impressive admonitions which the government had given, should put their property within his grasp.——Towards France, the sentiment is not that of *surprize*, but of *indignation*, at the policy of a sovereign whose official and public declarations, in the face of all Europe, held a language totally the reverse of that which attempts to palliate the act of seizure and confiscation.

But why need we speak of PAST imprudence? Even lately, when the fact of the violent sale of our property could no longer be doubted; when it is proclaimed, from French authority, that all American vessels & their cargoes which proceed to the ports of the continent of Europe within French control, *shall be seized and sequestered;* when the recent advices from our minister at Paris are staring our merchants full in the face; such is the singular capudity of the times, that millions worth of property has been sent thither by our traders, who, at the instant they are cursing Napoleon for his late conduct, are hastening to furnish him with fresh opportunities for additional rapacity!

IMPRESSMENT.

When a nation has long submitted to the grossest wrong,—to the most provoking insults,—to the most palpable invasion of its sovereignty; it becomes questionable, whether such meanness ought to be commented on! For if there be not virtue enough among the people to regenerate their administration—they and all their concerns may as well seek protection in the arms of oblivion and annihilation. If we submit to all other grievances, we ought to go to war for this.

The following letters are from two young men of Baltimore—kidnapped into our old friend George's service.

Whig.

On board H. M. ship Resolve, (at Plymouth) March, 9, 1810.

James H. M'Culloch,

SIR,—I shipped on board the ship Olive, capt. Daniel Coffin, in December last, on a voyage from Baltimore to Fayal, from thence to *Lisbon*, from which place we were to have returned to Baltimore again. We reached Fayal in safety, but instead of proceeding on from thence to Lisbon as we expected, the captain informed us that our ship was sold to the Portuguese and that he should expect us to work the ship to Europe, not saying to what port, for which he said he would give us $58, exclusive of the wages due us. We got into Liverpool on the 8th of February, and on the 11th I was dragged from my boarding house, by a set of ruffians, whom they call the Press gang, and carried to their rendezvous. The lieutenant, upon overhauling my protection, and asking me various questions, to which he wrote down such answers as he thought proper, insisted I was *an Irishman*, and sent me on board H. M. ship Princess, where I found a number of my countrymen in the same situation with myself. They detained my protection at the rendezvous, from whence it was sent on to William Lyman, esq. our consul at London. He writes me that the Court of Admiralty do not think fit to allow my discharge; I being a "*native of England*, & having a fraudulent protection."—I do not recollect correctly the date of my protection, but I believe it was some time in September, 1807. Be that as it will, my father will perhaps know the period at which I got the first one, as he was with me at the Notary's Office (Mr. Sterret's) at the time.

I must request it as a particular favor, that you will take every necessary step towards procuring my discharge as soon as possible.

Whilst I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO: W. LIGGETT.

On board H. M. ship St. Salvadore. (at Plymouth) 11th March, 1810.

JAMES H. M'CULLOCH,

SIR—I was impressed in Liverpool on the 9th of February last, and taken to the rendezvous, where my protection was overhauled by a lieutenant, and a regulating captain, as they call him, who after having asked me a few questions respecting the place of my birth and abode, insisted I was an Englishman, kept my protection, and sent me on board H. M. ship Princess. I have applied to our Consuls both at Liverpool and London, and cannot get any satisfaction from them. I got my protection on the first or second of July, 1807—my father's name is John Gill, senr. who lives about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, and about 6 from Reister's Town, on the Western run. You know what steps should be taken to procure my dischaage, and I must therefore request the favour of you to instruct my father in the means he should take for the same purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. GILL.

"*Othello's occupation's gone.*"——

The tone assumed by the republican prints on the late disclosure of the dispatches has placed the opposition editors in the most awkward position.—They have long been striving to make the people believe that *they* are the exclusive centinels and guardians of their rights against the aggressions of the French; to which end they have as steadily denounced the republican prints for their forbearance on this head.—Now to their affected astonishment and real dismay, they find those prints, true to the principles on which the republican cause rests, avowing their reprobation equally of French and English injustice. At this they are as angry as the cur whose bone is snatched from him by a more vigilant brother. Like a celebrated ancient philosopher, they had calculated on making this accusation the powerful lever for subverting the bulwarks of their enemy, and like the same philosopher all they had to regret, for the accomplishment of their gigantic object, was the want of ground to stand upon. Still, exulting in the hope of victory, they were strutting, and foaming and raving, branding every friend of the administration with being a Frenchman; a tool of Bonaparte; when lo! as soon as it appeared that France had taken ground as hostile to us as England, the republican prints come out and hold a language as plain and stern towards France as had ever been held towards England. The whole pack had just been in full cry, proclaiming the humiliating subserviency of the government & republicans to the will of the great Emperor, and declaring that just in proportion to his exertion of physical force would be their submission; when out come the dispatches, displaying on the part of the government an unbending impartiality towards France and England, and producing from the republicans an unequivocal manifestation of a spirit as little awed by French as British violence; thus dragging into day-light the great bug-a-boo which by a dextrous management, and a partial exposure, had inspired so general an alarm, but which, seen in its true colors, is instantly disarmed of all its terrors. Instead of humble petitions on the part of General Armstrong, they behold indignant remonstrances; while on the part of the people they perceive conspicuously displayed a resolution to sacrifice no right to the mandate of injustice. Such prophets are indeed unfit for their vocation, and, after such an exposure of ignorance, should cover themselves for the rest of their days with sack-cloth and ashes. Should they hereafter plague us with their predictions, they must be viewed in the light of lying prophets, and will only be serviceable by indicating a course the very reverse of which may be expected.

Did humility and contrition attend the exposure of their calumnies, charity would inculcate forbearance; but, as if despair had driven them to madness, instead of being silent under their exposure, we hear nothing but the ravings of bedlam, and a "grave divine solemnly avows his fear that the language of reprobation of France by the National Intelligencer is intended to pave the way for a humiliating treaty with her." Shame, where is thy blush, when a man by profession called upon habitually to consult the oracles of truth, manifests such a depraved disregard for truth itself!

Such is the miserable predicament into which *error* leads her votaries; we say *error*, for we will cling to the hope that few of those who fill the ranks of federalism are *vicious*.

Here then is a fit, an honorable occasion for those who have the good of their country at heart, but have been led astray by designing men, to spurn from them evil advice and evil advisers, and to acknowledge and practise the duty of supporting an upright and enlightened government, which altho' it may, on some subordinate points, pursue a course that is not precisely such as all good men would wish, yet has in constant view the welfare of the whole community, the cause of liberty, and the rights of an independent nation. Never has the republican administration lost sight of the one, or sacrificed the other; and never will either suffer so long as the people are animated by a patriotic resolution to support their own government against the injustice of the whole foreign world. That government, fellow-citizens, has no foreign partiality; every drop of blood in its veins is American; its true and only glory is identified with the independence of its country, and its sole fame derived from her happiness.

Let then a patriotic, a holy zeal rise in your hearts! It is not yet too late, by an unanimous expression of your feelings and purposes, to convince the tyrants of Europe, that they have no chains for us, and that, rather then wear them, we will be satisfied with the peace and plenty of all that is essential to comfort, to be found within our own limits.

Withdraw your confidence from those who have misled you. No longer trust those who have deceived you, and degraded your country. Cease to listen to men, who cherish Jackson as a bosom friend, and, who at the very moment they are abusing republicans for their forbearance towards France, are engaged in palliating, advocating and eulogising the British government. Contrast this conduct with that of the republicans.—They do not stoop to palliate the wrongs of either power; much less do they extol the one as the saviour of the world, at the moment she is heaping insults and injuries upon us. *Nat. Intel.*

Certain Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.

[The following Recipe for the bite of a Mad Dog, is extracted from a work of much celebrity in London, entitled the Medical and Chirurgical Review, conducted by a society of physicians, where it is recommended to the faculty and others, as an efficacious remedy for the bite; and a certain preventive of that dreadful disease which follows it, Hydrophobia. It is accompanied with numerous cases, shewing its good properties, and establishing its efficacy; and among others, the authors own experience on himself, which enabled him to test its virtues; and afterwards that of his son, when any officer in the army, where many who were afflicted with this excruciating disorder, were entirely cured by means of this simple remedy, while all those who neglected it, invariably died the most horrible death. It is attested to on oath by the son; that after an experience of thirty eight years it was never known to fail of a cure, when seasonably and properly applied. The reputation of the work from which it is taken, recommends it to the attention of the public at large, and to the faculty in particular. It was handed to the editor by one who has done much to aid the cause of suffering humanity. [*Farmers Cabinet.*]

A receipt of John Webb, for the bite of a Mad Dog, taken from the original by James Webb, son of the above John Webb, deceased:

"Take of the leaf or tender bud of rue half a large tea cup full, when cut quite small, the cup to hold about a quarter of a pint, beer measure; take the same quantity of large box, or common garden box, also cut this small; add nine leaves of red sage, cut small; let them be without blemish. Take half a pint of new wheat meal from the mill, or good fine flour, and about one table spoonful of yeast; mix it together as dough; let it lay about half an hour, then bake or broil it, take one third of it in new milk each morning.—This quantity for a man or woman; the same quantity for a sheep, hog or dog; but for a cow or horse, take one large tea cup full of rue cut small, and the same of box, but only nine leaves of sage: give this in milk or some other liquid. Half this quantity will do of the rue and box for a colt or calf; but nine leaves of the sage.

"My father has cured some men when mad; then he took one tea cup full of rue and one of box, and nine leaves of sage; boil it well in a pint of milk, and give it as quick as possible. Half this quantity of rue and box for a small child; but in all cases no more or less than nine leaves of sage.

(Signed) "JAMES WEBB."
February 27, 1807.

Centreville Packet.

Captains James & Thomas Dawson,

RETURN their grateful acknowledgments to the public for the encouragement they have heretofore received in running their Packet between Centreville and Baltimore, and now inform them that they have ready for business, an elegant, safe, and commodious new Schooner (called the CORSICA) built of the best materials, and fitted up in a superior stile for the accommodation of Passengers.—Capt. Nicholas Meeds having entered into partnership *jointly* with them, will command the Corsica, and commence running the latter part of this month, starting from Centreville landing on *Wednesday* at 9 o'clock, and will leave Baltimore at the same hour on *Saturday* in every week during the season.

They have also taken that large commodious granary at Corsica landing, formerly the property of Henry Pratt, Esq. which is repaired and fitted up in the most substantial manner, for the reception and storage of grain, where the Schooner EXPERIMENT, commanded by Captain Thomas Dawson, will attend for the conveyance of it to market—and will also attend at any place on Chester River or Corsica Creek, for the same purpose, at the shortest notice.

As the Packet will be furnished with the best Liquors and accommodations the market can afford, and every attention paid by Captain Meeds to render general satisfaction, they hope to obtain the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES DAWSON,
NICHOLAS MEEDS,
THOMAS DAWSON.

Centreville, February 20, 1810.