

the 18th and London papers to the 15th May are received. They contain nothing of a pacific nature. Nothing but war appears to be the thought of; and the most warlike and active preparations are carried on both in France and England. The French troops are closely blockaded by the English cruisers, who had captured and sent into the Downs and Plymouth 12 merchant vessels, belonging to France and Batavia, one of them a valuable Indiaman. Orders have been sent by the English government to capture all Dutch vessels.—The Batavian government is to be overthrown by French troops—an army, it is said, of 80,000 men is immediately to possess it. Malacca, it is said, will have the command in Italy. Moreau in Germany, and Macdonald in Batavia. For further details see the 23d of those pages.

The renewal of hostilities in Europe, has not, as yet, affected our flour market. Our last accounts from Philadelphia state superfine flour at six dollars per barrel.

By this week's mail we also learn, that the Treaty between the United States and France, relative to the cession of Louisiana, has arrived. Mr. Hughes, the bearer of this treaty, left Philadelphia on the morning of the 13th inst. on his way to the city of Washington. As the Congress, in all probability, will be called, the Senate to ratify, and the House of Representatives to make the necessary appropriations under the treaty; we may possibly, after some time, learn the price of purchase. At present the accounts on this subject are vague and contradictory. Some accounts date the price as "a nothing," others at 6 and at 8 millions of dollars; and a London paper states "from a source of high respectability in Paris" the price to be given is Eighty Millions of Livres.

The following paragraph is extracted from a democratic paper printed in New York:

Mr. Monroe, it is presumable, has now gone to the Spanish Court to complete the object of his mission by negotiating for the possession of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as successful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingston has been at the court of Paris.

Advertisement.

THE unnumbered abuse, against my self and others, with which Crawford and Haight's paper (the Gazette) has teemed since its establishment in this place, has rendered it necessary that a *corroborative* be provided for the growing evil. For this purpose I propose to publish, at four o'clock on Saturday next, the first No. of a political paper, and to continue the same, once in two weeks, (or oftener if suitable) until the last words and dying speech of that Jacobin paper shall strike upon the public ear.

The size of this paper shall be four demy quarto pages. The price three pence (cash) per number. As it is not known how many numbers may be published, no subscribers can be accepted for it; but any number will be forwarded to such places as may be ordered by any individual, and a reasonable discount made for his trouble of distributing them.

For this paper I shall borrow the title, and motto, of a similar publication, some time since executed in the state of New York, viz.

THE WASP.

To lash the Wasps naked thro' the World.

THE chief objects of this publication will be, to examine the pretensions of Doct. Crawford to veracity; to public confidence, and to public favour and preference: To expose the ignorance and impudence of J. T. Haight; and to point out and expose to contempt, generally, the erroneous opinions attempted to be inculcated through Crawford & Haight's "Gazette," the types for which are set by the *fige* and learned Miss Billy Underwood.

To further the objects here stated I shall be thankful for *hints* or *communications*.

ROBERT HARPER.

July 19.

The piece signed *Tom Timberleg*, shall have a place in the first number.

The declaration of war, and the news of the cession of Louisiana, caused a rise of three and a half per cent. in the price of American stock at London.

The great building, improved as a Laboratory at Fort Independence, in Boston, with its contents of military apparatus, stores, tools, &c. was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

A. Ellicott, R. Patterson, and B. H.

Latrobe, Esqrs. have been appointed by the Executive, Commissioners on the part of this state, to join and co-operate with Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, on the part of the states of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the nearest and best route for cutting a Canal, to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

In a Norfolk paper of the 2d instant, we observe an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevias, dated the 14th June, mentioning the capture, by Lord Hood, of two French frigates and three transports, bound from France to Guadaloupe, and that he had sent them into Barbadoes.

BOWLES TAKEN.—A letter from Benjamin Hawkins, dated at *Ochee*, *up*, *for*, *Coofia* river, the 20th of May, says, "The chiefs of the Creek Nation convened on the 20th at this place, and were joined by a deputation from the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws; on the 24th the Seminoles and other chiefs in opposition, with their leader, W. B. Bowles, at their head, arrived, and on the 25th he was apprehended, confined in irons, and sent under a strong guard of Indians, by order of the chiefs, to Governor Tolch, of Pensacola, to answer for his crimes against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty in East and West Florida. As soon as the event took place a general murmur, for the day only, ran through the chiefs in opposition.—With the evening, by the prudent conduct of the council of the nation, the whole subsided, and they were brought to take the United States and Spain by the hand in friendship, and to join in a solemn declaration of the national council, 'that they were resolved on eternal peace with all the world; that when they were dead and gone, their children might grow up in peace, respect and remembrance talk, and take it to the end of the world.'"

Authentic Anecdote.—The following Anecdote is this moment communicated to us, in a manner so direct, and from a source so respectable, as leaves no room to doubt its correctness:—

A French emigrant preferred residing in this country to hazarding his safety in the general emigration; but he afterwards received a formal invitation, accompanied with assurances from Talleyrand, by the direction of Buonaparte, and returned to France.—A letter lately received from him contains a passage, of which the following is believed to be a correct translation:—"The government is not very different from the ancient regime, excepting as to the freedom of speech, as to which a circumstance will give you some idea. Having been accustomed while in your country to express myself without much reserve on any subject I pleaded, I did not give myself the trouble to place myself under any restraint on my lips here; but judge of my surprise on receiving a card from the First Consul himself, in his own hand writing, containing the following caution:—'Beware how you converse about things that do not concern you; beware how you meddle with the affairs of government; but above all, beware how you quote as a precedent here the Jacobin government of America.'"

N. Y. Even. Post.

A London article of the 2d of May, says, "Toussaint Louverture is dead. He died, according to the letters from Belascon, in the first few days ago. The fate of this man has been singularly unfortunate, and his treatment most cruel. He died, we believe, without a friend to close his eyes.—We have never heard of his wife and children, though they were brought over from St. Domingo with him, have ever been permitted to see him during his imprisonment."

COMMUNICATION.

AN extreme solicitude is observable in the conduct of the democrats of this country to attach the Germans to the democratic interest. Their conduct at the late "feast of reason and the flow of soul," abundantly verifies this observation. The account given of the arrangement and results of that day seems to place this about every other consideration. "George Welsh, an honest German, was chosen Vice President." "6. The honest Germans of Pennsylvania, whose economical habits roused them against a vicious administration, and contributed so essentially to the saving of their country." This, together with a number of publications that have appeared of late in the Gettysburg Gazette, show that the democrats in this country wish to be considered, by the Germans, as their exclusive friends. On paper this appears well enough, and some who will not take the trouble of examining the matter may have caught the bait—but a slight recurrence to facts will prove

how hideous the conduct of those are who make their professions of friendship. Examine their conduct in the division of the leaves and filices in this country. How many of those dear Germans they profess to love so much have been recommended or appointed to profitable offices? The Judges are all of Irish and Scotch extraction. The offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphan Court, Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, all given to one man, & strange to tell not a German either. The Office of District Surveyor is held by an Englishman. "His true that a number of Germans were appointed Justices of the Peace, which every body knows is not a profitable office, and indeed in many cases not very honorable, and 'tis all true that a number of those appointed have resigned on account, no doubt, of its being burdensome to them. Let us turn our attention from the county of Adams to the state of Pennsylvania at large and examine how many profitable offices are held (from the Governor's appointment) by these "honest, well-meaning, frugal, economical, and industrious Germans."—NOT ONE of the other hand, as far as my knowledge extends. When a proposal was made to run Mr. Muhlenberg for the office of Governor the whole influence of the democratic junta (the Germans excepted) were exerted to prevent his promotion—and it is even whispered that our worthy Governor went to the federal city to consult with the "Man of the People" how he, Mr. Muhlenberg, might be disposed of so as to prevent his coming forward in opposition to Mr. McKean in his election. If this was his business the success of his negotiation was equal to his wishes, for we find Mr. M. immediately appointed to the office of Supervisor of the Revenue for the district of Pennsylvania. Mr. M. had scarcely obtained his commission when the democrats, who love the Germans so much, repealed the law from the continuation of which Mr. M. could expect to derive any advantage by his new commission. But the purpose was answered—the election for Governor was determined in Mr. McKean's favor previous to the repeal. From the above statement I would recommend to those who the democrats profess friendship for, to read the fable of the Fox and Wolf who by some mischance had fallen into a deep well. Neither could get out without the assistance of the other. The Fox proposed to the Wolf, that if he would stand upon his hind feet, he, the Fox, could leap from his head to the mouth of the well, and when up he would assist him in getting out. The Wolf assented to the proposition, but as soon as the Fox had got out he left the Wolf to shift for himself and get out as he could.

OBSEVER.

Adams county, July 11, 1835.

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"Washington—His virtues to his country; his frailties to his pretended friends and unprincipled advisers." THIS is one of the toasts, which were perned by Crawford, and drank by the democrats of this place, on the 4th of July, 1835. To those who are unacquainted with Crawford it may not be improper to inform them of the true cause of his hostility to the administration of Washington. This great man was never able to discover, in the Doctor, a capacity for filling any public office with honor to himself or advantage to the country. Hence arose his opposition to the federal administration; and even at this day the Doctor continues to rail at that want of discernment, which caused his merits to be overlooked. But some ill-natured federalists still continue to advocate the measures of the late administration, and have dared to insinuate that the conduct of the Judge, since his appointment to office has been such as to justify the opinion of the late administration. The conduct of Judge Crawford, on the petition of James Scott, for obtaining licence to keep a public house, at last May Sessions, has been such as to give grounds for these insinuations. A quarrel had previously taken place between the Judge and Mr. Scott. When Mr. Scott presented his petition to the Court for their recommendation to the Governor for his licence to keep a public house, Crawford, with all the ill nature and violence peculiar to himself, opposed the prayer of the petitioner, and threatened to denounce to the Governor not only the conduct of Mr. Scott, but also of the Court, if the prayer of the petitioner was granted. The Court, however, not intimidated by his threats approved of the Governor's decision, entered his protest against the decision of the Court, and declared he would petition the Governor not to grant the licence. At this stage of the business

some gentlemen of the bar gave it as their opinion "that the Governor had not the power to withhold licence from a tavern keeper after he had obtained the recommendation of the Court," and the poor Doctor, after all his blustering, and after discovering his ignorance of law to the whole country, was obliged to give up his opposition to Mr. Scott. I might likewise mention several other things of a similar nature, but as it is not my design to perform a tedious task, but only to give him such hints as may render him more cautious in his official conduct, I shall for the present bid him adieu.

MOMUS.

From the Charleston Courier.

IT is among the dispensations of a beneficent Providence to his creatures, that though for purposes formed in the depths of his unfathomable wisdom, he has scattered poisons here and there over the face of creation, he has at the same time ordained, that in the contingency of each, its antidote is to be found. And this, perhaps, holds in the moral as well as the physical world. The conduct of our democrats furnishes a pretty strong example of this. Their designs, which are never selfish, too often successful, are generally betrayed to any discerning eye, by the clumsiness of their execution. Their assertions are generally discredited by some contiguous falsehood. And the censures which they pour forth upon their adversaries are rendered harmless by their own pangs, which they lavish upon themselves, as on the other hand their self praise and egotism is completely defeated, not only by its own grossness, and vanity, but by the calumnies upon the federal leaders with which they accompany it. This course seems entailed upon them by fate: for it is observable that they can never praise themselves without censuring the federalists, nor censure the federalists without praising themselves. The science they generally combine with their gross adulation of Jefferson and his measures, a dash at Washington and Adams and their measures: and cannot praise Mr. Gallatin without calumniating Mr. Hamilton. In one way this looks reasonable too: for surely if Melrose, Jefferson and Gallatin, and their measures, are laudable, those of Washington, Adams, and Hamilton, were execrable. If the former were worthy, wise, pious, spirited, and disinterested, the latter are base, foolish, impious, pusillanimous, and self-interested. They are, indeed, morally speaking, antipodes to each other.

In a Virginia paper of a recent date, we see the character of Mr. Hamilton honourably with no common flare of violent abuse. Hamilton, whose head and arm, whose sword and pen, as the soldier and the statesman, gladdened in the day of revolutionary danger.—"In the tug of war," when, to use the words of the poet, *Grecis met Græci*, then did that Hamilton, over whom the maggot spawn of Jacobinism and putrefaction now crawl, beginning him with the fine of *Hamlet*, fine illustrious in the first ranks of our heroes and patriots. While those who are now debauched with fulsome pangs, thought it better to take counsel from Ralpho by "Sparing the expense of time and pains And dangerous beating out of brains And very wisely too as it has turned out, for they now find that, as *Hamlet* says, *the consequence*."

Does the *em* prevail as certain As those that never turn to fortune, But make their fear do execution Beyond the stoutest resolution. As earthquakes kill without a blow, And only trembling, overthrow. Among other criminal charges, they lay to Mr. Hamilton, that of establishing "the funding system," which, say they, "disgraces the character of our country."

Now if they really think the funding system so disgraceful to the country, why do they not annihilate it at once? they have it in their power: and surely, as one of their own sect has said of them they show no backwardness "in the work of destruction." It is not their mildness, or their moderation, or their delicacy, or their political integrity, or their wisdom, or their patriotism, that prevents them. No reason that will answer their own purposes, will ever meet with obduracy from any of those in their hearts. They may run their course full speed in the dark and never break their skins over any one of those virtues of their own. We should marvel therefore at their leaving the funding system unscathed, if we did not find that they are somewhat useful and are a little more in conceit with it than they pretend.

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