

Y IMPORTANT.

Letter from John S. Edwards,
town, to the editor, dated
17: 1812.

On the 6th July, General
with his army at Detroit,
on the 11th of July he
at Sandwich, on the Cas-
teen-mills above Malden,
sand men, and took pos-
without bloodshed, at
was by the last advices

have collected all their
in, where it appears they
l to make a stand. They
dred and fifty regular
hundred militia and a
red Indians. The coun-
lden is in the greatest
nd distress possible; all
t region have been drove
son at Malden; and a
n of them at the point

are engaged in putting
valuable effects on board
s; prepared to go down
led they should be drove

are waiting to see the
ntest before they take a
othing is to be feared
his quarter, unless gen-
beaten.

er add, that on the 5th
tish began to throw up

Notes or Bonds from date (where
credit is allowed) cannot in equity be
recovered. The case on which this
decision was made, was Joseph Gales,
vs. Buchanan & Pollok. In this case,
notes were given payable six or twelve
months after date; but if not punctu-
ally paid when due, to bear interest
from the date. The plaintiff was a se-
curity in the case; and after having
paid the notes with interest from the
time they became due, was sued for
the interest from the dates, by way of
forfeiture for a failure of punctuali-
ty in the principals.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) July 24.

I arrived here last evening three
days after leaving Bedford Springs.—
Being much fatigued with a hard days
ride. I went to bed early and in about
two hours was awakened by the cry of
fire; which on looking out of the win-
dow, I perceived to be within twenty
yards of the place where I slept.—
In the course of two hours 6 or 7
brick houses, and I cant tell how ma-
ny wooden ones, were destroyed.—
The evening was very calm, and there
is no conjecturing where its ravages
would have stopped. It happened that
several of the largest houses in the
place were at some distance from where
the fire commenced, and opposed the
progress of the flames by their high
brick walls—several of these took fire
themselves, but the exertions that

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into
the causes and extent of the late commo-
tions in Baltimore.

[In the first branch of the City Council Au-
gust 6, 1812, the following report was
presented, read, concurred in, and ordered
to be printed in all the news-papers of the
city.

By order,

S. H. MOORE, clk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the
following report was presented, read, con-
curred in, and ordered to be printed in all
the news-papers of the city.

By order,

THOS. ROGERS, clerk.]

TO EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches
of the city council, appointed to inquire in-
to the causes and extent of the late commo-
tions in the city, having, as enjoined upon
them, requested the aid of thirteen other of
their fellow-citizens, ten of whom attended
in the discharge of the duties assigned them,
in pursuance thereof—

REPORT, That on Saturday the 30th of
June, a publication appeared in the news-pa-
per entitled the "Federal Republican," print-
ed in this place, which excited great irrita-
tion in the city—that on the Monday follow-
ing, the printing-office occupied by the edi-
tors of that paper was pulled down and their
press destroyed. The commotion had subside-
d, and the transaction was under legal in-
vestigation by the criminal court until Sun-
day the 26th of July; in the evening of
which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the

editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another State, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles-street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner his partner. The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor, which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service.—That having taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it—that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through the city. In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations of defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within. Towards evening many boys had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighbouring magistrate endeavoured to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned; recommenced their noise accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows; at this time and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connexion with, or controul over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavouring to persuade the boys from their mischief was severely wounded in the foot, by some heavy weight thrown from the house, the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged as it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of the people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones at the house became more general and violent; the panes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, and dangerously; about this period application was made for military aid to prevent the mischief; whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the general, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it; some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a Doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority, the military soon afterwards appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred; a negotiation took place with those within the

the general, and many citizens, repaired to the gaol early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom was peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others, and to be appeased with the assurances given that the party in gaol should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison, that no mischief would be attempted that night, in consequence of which and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military by the order of the general with the approbation of the mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the gaol; the mayor with the aid of a few persons succeeded for sometime in preventing the prison doors from being forced open: they being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turnkey. Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined. Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (gen. Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the gaol, supposed to be dead.

The committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee the full authority to develop.

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|----------------|--|
| ADAM FONERDEN, | } Committee of the first branch city council |
| JAMES CAREY, | |
| WM. STEUART, | |
| THOMAS KELL, | } Committee of the 2d branch city council. |
| JAMES CALHOUN, | |
| JOHN C. WHITE, | |
| WM. McDONALD, | |
| HENRY PAYSON. | |

The undersigned being requested thereto, join the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

- JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
 WM. WILSON,
 PETER LITTLE,
 W. COOKE,
 WM. GWYNN,
 THORNDICK CHASE,
 LEMUEL TAYLOR,
 ROBERT GILMOR,
 S. STERETT,

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

The originals of the following letters, &c. alluded to in the preceding report, remain in the Mayor's Office.

Mount Philip, Sunday.

I am somewhat surprised not to have heard from you my dear friend. The late infamous enemies in Baltimore, and the scandalous submission to the prevalence of an atrocious, damnable mob, have filled me with equal indignation and astonishment. We have heard here no explanation of the circumstances, but what poor Hewes has at length ventured to state. What, I ask you, is to be done? Unless the people are immediately roused, and the Federalists are immediately rallied, all opposition to the ruling policy will be unnerved, and the influence of these satanic outrages in Baltimore, will spread throughout the State. As yet, I think and trust that our friends here

I am accidentally in town. I have not written to you, because I hoped in a few days that I should talk with you. But your letter has infused a thrill of extasy into the recesses of my heart. I had received one from Harper—it was not such a one as I hoped for—although he is himself every thing that I could wish. But his letter was rather a damper—it stated that you had given up Baltimore for the present, and were to recommence in George-town. God bless you my dear noble fellow.

Yours most truly,

J. H. THOMAS.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
 Rockville, Montgomery.
 [P. O. mark—'Fredericktown, 15th July.']
 Mount Philip, 20th July.

My dear Friend—The reason why I have not written you a line by every mail, will appear from the distressing circumstances of our situation, as I shall state in a few lines. I do not believe you need give yourself any uneasiness about the disclosure of the plan—what Heath heard, I apprehend was rather conjectural than any thing else—certain it is, no communication has proceeded from me to that lady, or any one else, by which the matter could be known. But divers rumours have prevailed here on the subject. It has been said that the re-establishment of the press was relinquished altogether, then it is said you are to recommence in Georgetown only, and have issued a prospectus to that effect.—The other day I heard from Shaw that some body from Baltimore had said that the paper would be renewed there. But I believe the general idea was, and so was the tenor of Harper's letter to me, that Baltimore would be altogether abandoned. Yesterday, however, it was stated as coming I believe in a letter from Dr. Alexander to my father, that the foreman of the office had said that the paper would re-appear before the first of August.

It is probable the lady alluded to having heard some of these reports, connected with Col. Lynn's declarations, who talked freely and boldly to every body he met with, she has imagined the rest. But at present, I hear nothing said as to your particular views, the public curiosity being for the time absorbed in the fate of our little squadron, and the public interest here being at this moment much engaged in the m-gathering of harvest. The moment I received your letter last week, I wrote a note to Col. Lynn, inclosed to his brother at Cumberland, whom I desired to forward it by express. Whether considered as pledged to go with you or not, I should consider it a duty to offer, and if I know my own heart, it would afford it the liveliest gratification. I am sure you know me too well to imagine that I am feigning excuses; but I will state the circumstances by which I am precluded, and I think I might leave it to Lingan, Anderson, Lynn, Heath and yourself, as the most honorable court martial that any man could wish for to decide, not simply whether I am excusable for not going, but whether I should not be inexcusable for attempting to go at this moment.

The mere parade of going down, unless to remain with you for real service, would be idle; and might be embarrassing—and it is likely, if I could get off, I should soon be recalled by an alarm the most serious and hazardous. You will recollect to have heard, that last summer an accident had nearly deprived me of my wife.

There will be some difficulty in fixing the day for the Liberty meetings as to suit us. I shall be gone to Virginia in a few days and the week after next will be court. You will be at Baltimore of course all next week.—Captain Campbell, I understand, as he told me he would the other day, was to go to Liberty, I believe, on Saturday last, to make arrangements. I have not heard from him. But he is ardent, and we entirely accord in the expediency of the thing. From a particular quarter, which you will immediately

house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort sed by the mayor and the general to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to gaol and committed for further examination; they were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. James M. Langan, Wm. Schrader, John Thompson, Wm. S. Beah, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Charles Kilgour, Henry, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwinn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bagelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark J. Pringle, Daniel Murray, and Richard S. Grabb. After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the gaol, which he promised to do, and about 1 o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices to the brigadier general, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the State. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The mayor,

feel, and would act as they ought to do.— What I feel myself you may see in yesterday's Herald, under the signature of Leonidas.— If it is deemed a suitable appeal, I wish those editors whom you know, to republish it, or to publish some things themselves to manifest proper feelings of indignant decision, and sympathy. It is a most awful and fearful consideration. If the Press can be thus prostrated and silenced, we are further gone in the road of perdition that I thought possible. I have for some time withdrawn from active politics, and refused to write or harangue.— But any thing in that way of exertion that I can do, shall be done; in short, any thing but being a candidate, or what is the same thing deserting my family.

Had you not better shew yourself in this neighborhood, as soon as you can? I think it, on your account, a highly advantageous moment to confirm and strengthen the favorable impression already made; and for the sake of the common good, it may be advisable to confer with our friends in this quarter, who are resolute and enthusiastic.

Let me, at all events, hear from you without delay.

I am, zealously and truly yours,

J. H. THOMAS.

Alex. Contee Hanson, Esq.

Rockville, Montgomery.

[Post mark—"Fredericktown, 28th June."]

curial quarter, which you will immediately guess, I apprehend lukewarmness and indifference. However, whenever the day is appointed, I shall act independently if necessary, and you will be informed of the time, so that under any circumstances we must make a violent effort to be there. I want to shew you a prompt sensible letter I received from Mr. Stoddert, as to the feasibility and necessity of electing John Marshall the next President. Another letter, from our friend Alexander, hopes that you will avoid unnecessary personal abuse in the newspaper, and desires me to second this advice to you. Upon which Sir, all I have to say is, that as to what is so much decried as abuse, you must be the best and only judge yourself as to what is necessary and unnecessary.

Remember me affectionately to your wife and children—Mary desires her love to them.

Most truly and affectionately yours,

J. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Write me a particular detail of all your operations. Tell our excellent friends Langan and Anderson, that upon reflection it was deemed best to wait the answer from Baltimore, before publishing our letter; and the answer from Harper with other considerations which I will state to them determined me not to offer it for publication. I am not certain that Thompson would dare print it, notwithstanding what he was induced to insert a few weeks ago. I learn from others,

[having no communication with him myself] and indeed I learn from his paper, that he has given up to his own apprehensions or the influence of certain moderates. Until the Fed. Rep. revives, we have no pretensions in Maryland; God grant it a speedy, permanent and honorable resurrection.

Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.

Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.

Dear Sir—Your note of the 15th inst. under cover to my brother, was delivered by him to me, on my arrival here last evening. I am sorry, sincerely so, that I was not apprised of Mr. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a house in Baltimore, in order to re-establish the Fed. Republican again—at so short a day as on Monday week, that is to-morrow week. I am now from home since Thursday morning and cannot possibly reach there again until to-morrow night, on account of business that is too urgent to neglect. I also feel much indisposed on account of a cold and headache. But rest assured I will hurry home with all possible speed, and if it is possible I will join those gallant spirits, going on the noble enterprise; perhaps the most so since the revolutionary war. Time hardly ever was so precious with me. I have at this time several contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must be complied with, some of them one hundred miles beyond me: And I yesterday received \$2000 here for the purpose of making the necessary payment next week, or I shall perhaps, lose my credit and the cattle in the bargain.

But it may be possible for me to get some one to do the business for me. The most difficult part is the cattle I have not seen and valued; and who to get that is a competent judge, I cannot as yet think of. My friend, you now see some of the difficulties under which I labor—more, and of a very serious nature, I could detail, but it is unnecessary. I repeat that if it is possible I will with heart and soul join the band; nothing in this world, at present would afford me more real pleasure than to assist in the noble undertaking. Secrecy and great caution will be necessary until the party are actually in possession of the house.—In the first place, there ought (according to the size of the house) to be a full quantity of gallant men to defend it at every door, window, &c. muskets with the bayonets and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of buckshot provided for close work, and when they reach closer still, (which will never be, I believe, but it is always best to be well prepared) I would advise that a store of tomahawks or hatchets, with dirks for every man, be provided. If we are thus prepared, and they can neither fire the house or slay us out, the garrison will never be under the necessity of a surrender. I have thus thrown my ideas together in great haste; should they do no good, they will not injure. Too much caution cannot be made use of. I repeat again, if it is possible I will be with you in time; but should it not be in my power, I hope I shall stand excused. I hope there will be no want of young soldiers, and those commanded by such men as Lingan and Anderson cannot fail of success.

In haste I am yours sincerely,
JOHN LYNN.

P. S.—Lathing hatchets would be a good substitute for tomahawks, if they cannot be had.

John Hanson Thomas, Esq.
Frederick Town.

Friday Evening.

Dear Hanson—The enclosed letter from col. Lynn was brought to me last evening—Notwithstanding what I wrote to you by the last mail I had still entertained a faint hope, which I would not express, that I might be able to join you, or meet the party on the road to Baltimore.

But I cannot express the solicitude I feel in your enterprise, and the regret, the mortification, in not being able to assist in it. I have equal confidence in your conduct and courage. You will act advisedly, and take care, should it become necessary, not to use force, that is deadly force, until the attempts of the assailants will justify you in the eye of the law; for I wish your triumph in case of a resort to extremities to be certain and complete, so that you shall be sustained in any event by the laws of the land, as well as the principles of honour.

Yours very affectionately,
J. H. THOMAS.

Post-mark—"Frederick-town, Md. 24th July.

[To be concluded.]

United States Loan.

LAST NOTICE.

Treasury Department, Aug. 3, 1812.
Notice is hereby given, that subscriptions to the loan of eleven millions of dollars for the use of the United States, will be received at Baltimore at the Bank of Baltimore, and at the Commercial and Farmers Bank, until the 15th instant inclusively, after which day the books will be definitively closed.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Maryland.

Two great men and heroes have fallen in Maryland! Generals Lingan and Lee are no more! Their spirits have ascended on high; and should the prayers of an old soldier have prevailed any thing, cleansed from their sins, rest in peace. Their bodies have been deposited in the peaceful mansions of the dead. General Lee the distinguished and enterprising partisan, who commanded the cavalry during the revolutionary war, encountered every danger, and endured every hardship, in defence of his country—General Lee, the celebrated orator, who, selected by the united voice of his country, delivered the funeral oration over the body of the great, the illustrious Washington. The mild, the humane, the brave, the benevolent General Lingan, whose liberal heart like his purse was always open to the cries of the widow and the orphan, and ready to relieve their distresses—the prayers and tears of him, who always rejoiced, with those who rejoice, and mourned with those who weep, could not penetrate the stony hearts of a ruthless mob, who know no pity. These two great revolutionary officers, who fought and bled to establish the independence of America, were slain in the asylum of justice. Abner fell by the hands of violence and treachery—so fell Lingan and Lee.

Joah by artifice prevailed on Abner to return to H-bren; he took him aside to speak to him quietly, and snote him that he died. Lee and Lingan, and the persons with them in possession of Hanson's house, surrendered themselves prisoners into the hands of the civil authority, on a firm promise and assurance of safe protection from the violence of the mob, who, during the night of the same day, broke into the jail, murdered some and cruelly and most inhumanly beat and wounded others, in violation of the constitution and laws, and in contempt of the civil and military authority. The floor of the prison is stained with the blood of Americans, shed by the hands of foreigners. The offenders walk the streets of Baltimore unmolested, and triumph in the iniquity they have committed. The law is silent; justice sleeps; and the arm of authority is unnerved. Oh, Maryland! how art thou fallen and degraded! The declaration of rights and the constitution secure to the citizens of Maryland the liberty of the press, the rights of property, and personal security. According to the constitution and laws of Maryland, no person can be condemned unheard, nor can the greatest offender be tried and punished but in the way prescribed by the constitution. No man's person can be injured, or his property destroyed, without infringing the law. The liberty of the press cannot be subject to any restraint, but what the law imposes.

No man, or body of men, can, under any pretext, inflict punishment on others, as passion may prompt, or the suggestions of depraved and malignant hearts may impel. Every citizen has an unquestionable right, to investigate the measures of public men in power and in office, and to express his opinion of the evil tendency of such measures, and to point out the pernicious consequences likely to result from them, with the view and for the purpose of obtaining redress in the manner the general government warrants. All such investigations should be conducted with candour, decorum, and manly firmness. The liberty of the press is the grand palladium of the rights enjoyed under our free republic, and its demolition the precursor of despotism; because it does up a source of information from whence the people may be the better enabled to acquire knowledge of the conduct of their rulers, and the motives by which they are guided, in the adoption of measures, and in the pursuit of the objects to be attained by them. These are valuable rights, inalienable privileges. Every citizen is interested in the protection and enjoyment of them.—From these fundamental principles flow equal liberty and equal security in the rights of person, property and conscience. Those who opposed the sedition law on the ground that it was an invasion of the liberty of the press, are among the first to advocate the mobs who demolish the houses and presses of printers, and violate their persons, for no other reason, but that they publish sentiments and opinions which do not accord with their own, and reprobate the pernicious measures of government, and expose their weakness and inefficiency, and point out the dreadful evils and calamities resulting from them; the greatest of which is a French alliance, deprecated by the honest and good men of both parties. The establishing a press, and publishing a paper, is a lawful occupation, and sanctioned by the constitution.—A mob would be as justifiable in demolishing a shoe-maker's house, and destroying his tools, because he makes shoes and boots according to the English models to please federal customers, or for any other whimsical or absurd reason, as they are in the demolition of the house and press of a printer because he is a FEDERALIST, and publishes sentiments in favour of peace, against a French alliance, Loans, and a long catalogue of internal taxes, which were branded with the odium and reprobation of the dominant party, when they were in the minority. Let those blush and take shame to themselves who advocate mobs, excuse or palliate their conduct.

All genuine republicans, all good and honest men of all parties, should unite in the suppression of mobs, the enemies of the constitution and laws, and foes to the peace and good order of society. A mob is the work of all tyrannies. It is governed by no law, guided by no principle, and restrained only by fear. It is put in motion and acted on by wicked and designing men, concealed in disguise, whose diabolical designs shun the light. Like a torrent in its fury, it demolishes the bounds of the constitution, prostrates law and justice, and subverts the rights of the citizens. The meek and mild christian, the disciple of Jesus Christ, should be the first by his conversation and example to discourage mobs, and all unlawful violence; and according to that super-eminent rule of morality, delivered by our Saviour, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us. Fellow-citizens! our great, our fundamental rights are in danger; liberty, personal security, the rights of property and of conscience, cannot be enjoyed, if the tyranny of mobs is submitted to.

A SOLDIER OF '76.

For the Maryland Gazette.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 23d ult.)

The insinuation that the people of the U. States have taken the baleful distemper of "French Philosophy," and cherish attachments to that country which are treason to their own, I conceive to be as unfounded and unjust as the assertion that the councils of the nation are prostituted to French policy. As a community of republicans, the people of America have continued true to the principles and attached to the cause on which their own happiness is established, wherever it has been asserted. By turns they have deplored the fate of the republicans of Poland, of Switzerland, and of Ireland; they are now alive to the fortune of the independence of South America. And it is true that circumstances at one time conspired to elevate those feelings to enthusiasm, and to make France the object of universal interest; a sentiment of which Washington himself partook, and which was no less honourable to him than to his countrymen. It was the cause of oppressed man, the emancipation of the people from despotism and bigotry, and their country of usurpation and slavery, in which France was embarked. Every generous soul was excited in a cause, in which it was our pride to assert we had set the glorious example in the revolution which established American independence; but it is now many years since the illusion has passed. It is true that with much patience and forbearance we excused the first errors, and palliated the first crimes of this people, and with heart felt reluctance withheld, step after step, our confidence, our expectation and our hopes, of what she had so fairly promised to the world: It was with mortification and regret that we witnessed the successive stages of anarchy, massacre, and usurpation, spreading rapidly on each others heels, tearing every vestige of regard from our hearts, and planting in their stead universal horror and disgust at the perpetrators, and pity for the victims. It was no longer necessary for France to extend injury and injuries to America in order to alienate American republicans from France. And yet if ever she purchased our regard by services in the day of trouble, or by splendid promises to the cause of freedom, she has not only taken back the amount, but left herself so far our debtors by her injustice, that it is time she were settling the account. But it is not impossible to conceive why we are followed by this unceasing cry of "French principles, French influence," this little less than foul calumny alike our government and people. There is a key to this mystery in politics artfully designed to conceal the sphere where it locks up our better understandings from the truth: All who cannot be quiet and passive under British injuries must be guilty of French influence, must certainly have been inoculated with this pestilential "distemper." Just in proportion as we feel indignant at the conduct of Britain we are considered as succumbing to France. This is the thermometer of French influence exactly graduated. I do not mean to attribute this notice to distinction between the government party and their accusers indiscriminately—the bell men are liable to deception—the doctrine of human fallibility is the very creed of republicans.—We can account for much suspicion and prejudice when we consider the voracious eye with which rival and contending parties are accustomed to regard each other wherever they are allowed to exist, and we shall not be at a loss to discover the means by which these really "dangerous" these "lamentable" ideas are nursed and propagated, when we look around, observe and reflect one moment:—The amnesty granted to the refugees of last war, received again and incorporated into the bosom of the country after their traitorous exertions to enslave it, some of whom have been high on the ladder of federal distinction: the various ramifications which bind commercial agents down through every city in the union by "our houses" of London, Liverpool and Birmingham, with chains of interest, consanguinity and attachment to their partners and patrons at home;—the widely