BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1810.

The moderate and modest editors of the Federal Republican hint, that they have reselved to prosecute certain prin-sers for a libet,—in styling their paper a "acmi-official" organ of Britain. We ourselves, to be candil, really think the efficient is very absurd, and ought to be freeccused; for, any one who reads that infamous print, would suppose it more than semi official! Had the writer said, official, simply, without any of your demi semi-quavers, he might have found some ground for it in the Liars Museum of Pebruary 5:

"OUR MINISTER"

THE DIPLOMACY EXAMINED." . Mr. Duane pursues this subject at considerable length, with his usual abi-lity. He quotes the instructions to Monroe and Pinkney, of the 20th of May, 1807, relative to impressment; and compares them with Gallatin's offers to Erskine; to prove that there was a disagreement between Mr Madison and the secretary of the treasury - He doubt the fact. These exaction instructions were drawn up during the presidency of Mr. Jufferson; and, as intimations have been given to our ministers abroad, wince the election of Mr. Madison, that this country was no longer disposed to contend for certain neutral rights; it is not unreasonable to infer that a similar disposition might be manifest-Our knowing too, ed in orner cases. that the only copy of the correspondence was received at the Department of State, in April, (which must of course have been known to the societary of state and the president) inclines us to drawn no line of distinction, where there is no difference.

We never reflect on this correspondence without very unpleasant feelings. The time and circumstances cast a desper shade upon it.

The time-just on the eve of Mr. Jefferson's retirement from office, who foes not appear to have the least agency in the conversations; and is therefore treated with indirect concempt. For this particular offence, we never can excuse Mr. Galluin -it is in this, he is worst of all. He does not indeed say, that Mr. Jefferson is under French influence; but he turns aside to tell Mr lirskine, what are the feetings and disposition of Mr Madison towards England; how he edicired her literary and civil institu-tions; and how well he was informed in English history Now, what was the purport of all this? Why, common sense tells nu-to contrast the opinions and inclinations of Mr. Madison against those of the idustrious Jefferson.

The cheumsiances-Mareated by England in the most wanton and insult ing manner, for years, -we af hear | from the correspondence] to have crauched at her feet-and to have said in subsance-" We entertain nothing towards you but affection and fear; be but re-conciled to us. - Withdraw your orders in council, and we will then have a fair pretext for going to war with France." am half tempted to believe that Mr Erskine has misunderstood or misrepre sented these conversations; but facts erbid us to question his veracity. ave truckled to England—the breach is idened with France. As we have sown shall we reap

In searching for truth, it is safest to ep names out of view: shallow men ght otherwise put faith and reverence h the place of close scrutiny; and be-ieve that twice two are six, if a Euclid r a Newton had said so It is not of much importance to our foreign relaons what some of us may believe, as that foreign nations may be persuaded Suppose Buonaparte had an interview with general Armstrong in April or even in March last; -we may imagine part of the dialogue :

Eusnafarte-General, you know that can distinguish between an honourable essador and a pusillminous or inlicus nation—I owe you frankness. was yesterday put in possession of this straurdinary packet-it came from Enand to Calais. Your government appears to imitate some of your sinugglers -and while they profess their regard for the freedom of the seas, are scenarly suing to be admitted into the friendship of England,-the sworn enemy of maritime freedom .- I will have no more trade with your degenerate nation, which is attached to England from fear, miscalculated interest, or minusken safety.— Look at these letters—from the British

Armst, ong. - Sir, I cannot suspect my country of such baseness; and disdain to be complimented at her expense. Desirous of maintaining a neutral position, the has at uggled against numerous vex alions and aggressions. Your majesty has asserted that my nation seems dismed to abandon neutral rights-Perrehe is not very censurable for that. en so powerful a state as France oper.s licence-trade with England, while at wer, with her, notwithstanding many son prohibitions

prohibitions She one interrupt general; your government fled its pd, -then I occupied 1:-had they aded for their just commercial ; had they not yielded the point Bri ish pretensions, I would have con gued to receive through the medium of flag such colonial articles as France

Sallow my country could not only extended the flourist stituent Hamble may well to the translate such depreis are burnt by one detors-ber vee belligerent, or fired on and captured by the other.

Brionaparte. - Better, general, to con some then to dishonour: had you re-nisted England, my ports had been open to your ships; but by an unaccountable predilection, you fawn upon her like the spaniel, in proportion as she chastises you—She fires on your national ships; you resent it only in words: she openly declares abe will counterfest your sea papers, and prostitute your PLAO—Yes! general—her parliaments ry orators roundly proclaim the scandaleus intention of abusing the budge of your national sovercigniy.† Any other nation would declare war for such an heinous offence-but, in yours it kindles no indignation, excites no emotion. Respect yourselves, and France will respect you Read these, general—you have given me full proof, that you like my-self, prefer the right line to the crooked; direct communication to the ambiguity so fashionable among diplomasists in the 15th and 16th centuries. If this correspondence be genuine, I plty your nation, and despise its councils:—If America wishes to obtain justice, she is too stafful; if she desires peace, she is disposed to give too high a price for it; if the sighs for wealth, she knows not how to seek it ;-a trade confined to the domains of her old stepmother, would make you beggars.

What would be Armstrong's feelings in such a posture? Let us know ourselves If we do not turn a searching eye upon our own conduct, we may de pend upon it that foreign nations will examine it for us.

We are sunk into a depth of embarrassment, from which great efforts only, can extricate us. We must now, in all probability, chuse between-war with both nations; or trade with neither .-The disorder is extreme—the remedy cannot be found in medio.

† This catalogue might have been swelled to an extraordiuary length, had half our grievandes been enumerated .-Her employing omissaries and hiring a faction to excite treason in New Eng-land, and effect a dissolution of the Union, ought alone to have produced a wer against England. To accuse her of good faith, after our knowledge of this fact,-what pusillanimity! what dissi mulation! Since Ersking's letters on the New England Conspiracy, are more ly referred to, but not published, it is probable that others are withheld also

Ship Superior, Loscombe, from the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived at the Lazaretto below Philadelphia-last from Madeira, 34 days, brings a report that Cadiz was bombarded by the French-The Superior's cargo, coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, silks, &c.

CELEBRATION.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, with the zeal of freemen, and the harmony of brothers; citizens of various political opinions (on matiers of administration, but agreed on the general suestion of independence) uniting together, to honour the day, which reflects so nuch honour on the soldiers and statesmen of '76

An oration was pronounced by Mr. M St. Clair Clarke, son of GEORGE CLARKE, Esq. of Green Castie, which has very considerable ment for the duction of a youth hardly escaped from the transmels of study. He estimates our happiness, by comparing our condition with that of the Europeans; which he does in a rapid, clear and spirited manner:

" Here one universal scene of peace and plenty-There you would scarcely know that such a thing as harmony ever had existence War-rampant war, has been the order of years. Murder has be come to them a play for pastine. The earth has sickened with the surfeit of blood, and Heaven itself eries havock Here indeed does plenty abound and no other test is necessary than a contemplation of the unparalleled increase of our country's population. Like the "Grain of mustard sced," our branches are extending every day; and even now we are a secure refuge for the persecuted of every nation-even now the area safe retreat from the bloodshed and carnage of revolution. In Europe how stands the There the picture darkens down to the deepest shade of gloom. Slavery, poverty and want have taken the places of freedom, riches and plenty Here though our markets are fluctuating-yet there is enough for money or for labour. There they have learned by sadning experience, that gold will not suffice the wants of an hungry household. There though it is the store house of manufacturce, yet the "losp'd and windowed raggedness" of the peasantry can scarce defend them from the wintry storm -This is no chimera, 'tis stern reality of trutii. Hail! then my happy countrywhere every man can build up, an i pull down—can sow and reap the profits of his labour-can bask in the invigorating sunshine of freedom and ease-can si down under his, own vine and har own figtree, and there is none to make bim afraid '

Mr. Clarke correctly commends resistance to aggression, at the very threshold; for, he who retreats till he is breathless is at last compelled to light, -but at manifest disadvantage.

He advises his auditory to aftend to principles, rather than to names, and to judge for themselves:

one for my new An for the President of the United States these are his cha-racteristics. But netwithstanling such a main keeps which it the held of our national ship, yet from conviction I am for-cad to whisper "their anxion"—" look out for the rock," and from it make your observations.

44 A nation's independence, like individual wealth is hard to be obtained, but still more difficult to the task in holding fast the prize

Though shortened for space, we can not deny ourselves the pleasure of copy ing Mr. C's beautiful and forvid eulogi um on the soldiers of the revolution and their commander in chief-and his just admonitions on the means of preserving of freedom, viz. an adherence to the max ims and principles by which it was ac-

of It is uscless for me to travel the heights and depths, the quicksands and precipices which were surmounted in our glorious struggle for freedom; although to me and to most of my auditory they are indeed traditional—yet I hope they have read and heard with patrioric emu tions, the lengthened wondrous tale and though we had not then the happy opportunity of ' playing the man," if the time should come, may we not shrink back, even from the verge of liberty, through fear of the sharpness of our ene mies swords. To that small portion who have the proud consciousness of having borne a part in this stupendous tragedy, the recollection must bring with it a pleasing melancholy train of thought-Pleasing because they have been instrumental in entailing upon their posterity, Heaven's best blessing: - melancholy -let them look around and they will scarcely meet a partner in their perils. -If they do they find them tottering through the winter of life, their locks now whitened with the frosts of more than 50 years, and their furrowed cheeks bespeak the ravages of care. Yes-they stand scattered here and there like the bi sted pines on the mountain's top-Yet a few years, and nature will have finished her course, and God his purposes Go sooner or later, the good you have done will live after you - and every eye which sparkles with joy at the recital of our happiness, will be suffused with the tear of sympathy, when he revolves in his mind the list of departed worth. But shall I forget thee-Oh Patriotic Sage in remembrance of whom the sable badge of grief gloomed o'er the western world. Ah no-but as thy fanic cannot be increased by my voice, suffice it for me to say, that I will revere and cherish thy memory in the purest corner of my breast; and to posterity will I retail your sound and precious principles-Principles, calculated to regulate worlds. But weile we boast of our h-ppiness and culogize our constitution, let us take care to use the antidote that will prevent disease, and keep up the regularity in the system. For in vain fellow citizens, does the stubborn oak, disdrin to bend to the assailing winds, while i's bark endircles gangrene. It is true, for a while it may appear to be in the highest state of vi gourand withstand the tempest's rage ; but in its own trunk the enemy works unobserved, or rather unbecded, until its ravages are so great, that tuin overwhelms, before danger was apprehend-" Keep your state sovereignties as pre-

scribed by the constitution, without the clutches of the general governmentand let there be no lawless resistance by any state, to the p escribed authorities of the confederation."

Of the toas s drank on the occasion the following convey sound sentiments: Frequent elections, universal suffrage

trial by jury; independence to the poor, security to the rich, and happiness to all. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures-The foundation of a countrythe link of nations, and the encourage

ment of ingenuity The creating Corgress-Less talk and

more action than the preceding one.

By George Clarke, Esq. May the American Eagle never steep to find a lamb for the British Lion, nor scratch a worm for the Gallic Cock.

To the citizens of Bullimore and the adjoining precincts West of Har ford Run.

Yellow citizens, You were addressed some time since by the Managers of the Baltimore General Dispensary, and requested to subscribe to the support of the institution. Respectable persons were appoint ed to call upon you, and the result of their applications was as follows:

In the first ward with the adjoining 8 633 precincts 274 2d do. do. 3d do. do. 430 do. 4th do 5th do. do. 226

7th do. {West of Har-ford run, do. 72 As the want of time prevented the necessary exertions in the several wards and their precincts, especially the 4th and 7th, and unforeseen obstacles hindered any attempt from being made in the 6th, the Managers have appointed the following persons to solicit further subscriptions, indispensably necessary to the success of the institution.

1st ward and its precincts-Rev. Doctor Bend, and Messrs. Owen Dorsey, E-lias Elicott, David Harrit, Adam Walsh, Alexander Robinson, & Geo. Warner.

2d do.—Messrs. George Hoffman, John M'Kean, Robert Miller, John Come-gys, and David Warfield.

Richardson Stuart, Luke Therano, and Themes Jenkine sih da. — Messrs. William Gwynn, Alex-

nder Fridge, Abraham Sellers, and Villiam Norris Willia 5th do -Col Hindman, and Messrs. Baltrer Schaffer Samuel Sterett, Peter Hoffman, jr. Henry Brice, and

Samuel M'Kim. 6th do -Rev. Mr Inglis, Messrs Andrew Ellicott, George Ockerman, and

John Young.
7th do. west of Harford run—Rev. Mr.
Beaseley, Dr. Crawford, capt. Styles,
and Dr. James Steuart.

The Managers anticipate with confidence the contribution of those citizens, who have not yet subscribed, and exhort them not to withold their aid from the indigent sick, but to remember that the poor are, in holy writ, especially re commended to the fostering care of their more prosperous brethren. Those who may find it convenient, are requested to send their subscriptions to the treasurer, No. 1, Chatham street, or to any of the solicitors.

As soon as the subscriptions shall have been completed, the Managers will putlish the list of the whole amount comprehending the names of the subscribers, residing to the several wards and their precincts

They do not address the citizens on the East side of Harford Run, as they have been credibly informed, that they contemplate the establishment of a separate and independent dispensary in that district; which, for many reasons, they believe will be expedient, and tend to increase the medical aid afforded to the indigent sick therein.

Annexed is a statement of the re-ceipts of the Managers of the Philadelphia dispensary for the last year; from which it will appear how much that institution is cherished by humane and benevolent persons in that city.

By order of the board, VM GWYNN, Sec'ry,

Railimore, July 27, 1810.

Account of the Receipts of the Philadel thia Dispensary, for the last year. The treasurer has received, from December 21st, 1808, to December 23d Dals. Cts.

In annual contributions, 997 35 John Keble's legacy, the cash part thereof, 7310 24 Andrew Dez's legacy in part, 2000 00 A donation from a person un-50 00 known, do. 10 00 10 00 Do. do. Do. do Six months rent of house in Zane street, part of John Keble's legacy, 18 months rent, part of do. due 101 62 May 27th, 1809, 141 24 year's ground rent, part of do. due May 1st, 1809, month's ground rest, part of 50 00 do. due June 6th, 1809, month's dividend on 2 shares Bank of U. S. Stock, dne July, 1809. Rent of Dispensary cellor to

Occ. 27, 1809, 80,00 8 10825 45

From the National Estelligeneer.
At the commercement of that era

[the revolution] we were closely connected with the mother country, not only in political, but likewise pecuniary bands. She possessed a menopoly of our trade, which was so regulated as to advance her interests, often at the expence of ours; and a large portion of the capital in our hands was literally British, whose profits, by going into foreign hands, was a steady drain upon us. The effect of this state of things was a heavy accumulation of debt due from us to British subjects. We were in this situation of political and pecuniary depandence, when we determined on resist. ing the oppressions of Britain. The success which crowned our exertions broke entirely our political chains, but left us under pecuniary fetters. All the debts previously due by our people remained discharged, with a v red by the long and expensive war from which we had just emerged. The complicated distresses, losses and desolutions of that war greatly aggravated the evil, which was still more enhanced by the inefficient government, which, after the external pressure of war, vainly attempted to guide our bark through the peril-

ous ocean on which it was now cast. It is not surprizing that a temporary paralysis was the effect of these cause and that for a few years, feeling the full influence of our exhausted state, we appeared to the superficial observer, to be standing still, if not going retrogade in our course. The fact, however, was far different. Our husbandmen were bustly, though silently, engaged in the important object of fencing in their fields, of repairing their dwellings, of raising their stock, and of cultivating their farms. The ravages of war had spread far and wide, and the insecurity and apprehension, that invariably follow in the train of this dreadful scourge, had suffered the cultivation to go to waste. The first step towards the amelioration of our situation was an improved state of agricul-

Every practical man knows that this improvement is not the work of a day. Years must elapse before any great or sensible change is effected, and a vast capital of labor expended before there is any considerable return.-Hence, during the few years that immediately followed the war, the amount of our exports was | ed?" To this there need be but one short

9d do.—Rev Dr. O'Brien, and Messie, Inconsiderable. Fat different was the state of our imports. The eclet with which we presed through the war impressed the foreign world with a conviction of our integrity and resources, and a general confidence poured into our besom the commodities of Europe and the East Trusted to an almost unlimited extent, we were liberally inundated with foreign goods These were sent almost altogether upon credit, and consequently created new debis They were, moreover, the larger portion at least, articles of luxury, which by being diffused far and wide among our citizens, vitiated and corrupted their manners; and not possessing the means of paying for them, but getting them from the merchants on credit, they became dependant on the home merchants, who, in their tura, were dependant on foreign merchauts.

These accumulated debts, composed of those existing before the revolution, of those created by the revolution, and of those recently incurred, although for a time not pressed, soon began to bear heavy on the people; and the law, which, though slow, is inexprable, commenced the exercise of its coercive sanctions.

How were these debts to be paid? Only in two ways; either by the supcriority of our experts to our imports, or by the aid of capital introduced from abroad. A most fortunate concurrence of events gave birth to both these causes, which operating in union soon produced the sensible effect realized by the whole community.

By the adoption of the federal censtiturion in 1783 we obtained an indissoluble band of political union, and by the French revolu ion and the wars and dise tresses that ensued in Europe, we were furnished with an abundant market for all our surplus productions at enormous prices. The same events, by inspiring foreign capitalists with confidence in us, while they shook all confidence in their own governments, undoubtedly transferred an immense specie capital to this

Under these happy auspices we pushed a prosperous trade to every quarter of the globe, and agriculture our great resource, was invigorated to an unpiecedented greatness. The only evil, if in-deed it was such at that time, was the depression of our manufactures, which afforded comparatively but small profits. By these means, we honestly discharged our immense debts, and acquired at the same time vast internal riches.

To this fortunate issue, one further circumstance powerfully contributed. The maritime force of Europe was so divided and belanced as to prevent any one nation, or confederacy of nations, from usurping the dominion of the sea-The energy of each was spent upon the other, and we were but partially proved upon Laugely indebted, too, as we have observed, abroad, it was the palpable sinterest of foreign powers, so long as these dibbs remained unpaid, to suffer us, without annoyance, to pursue & prosperous trade, as our profit literally was theirs. But these were temporary causes; cal-

culated to have temporary effects. In a few years they ceased. We discharged our debts; the demand for our productions became less urgent; and, above ail, the total dominions of the seas fell to Great Britain.
This change of circumstances should

have produced a correspondent change in our course : As the object of trade is profit, with the diminution of that profit we shold have directed our attention to other objects.

But the merchants clamoured for protection. They succeeded in making the people believe that their prosperity was entirely owing to trade, and spread extensively the conviction, that so great a boon could not be protected at so dear a price Instead of suffering the dispassionate judgment of the nation to accommodate itself to circumstances, and to yield to an influence which it could not eventually resist, it inflamed our passions, whetted the spirit of cupidity, and testered expectations that could not be realised.

From the Charleston City Gazette. TO THE CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

YOU will in a few weeks be called upon to exercise the great first privilege of freemen, that of choosing your Representatives, (to Congress I mean) and if ever there was one moment in which, from attending circumstances, it ought to be more dear to you than another, that moment is the present. Wo seem now to have arrived at the very climax of our fate. Retrace our steps to the heights of honor and glory from which we have so rapidly descended, we cannot-would to God we could ! appellation of " American citizen," which, but a few years since, was a safe and an honorable passport through Eurape, now opens the mouth of derision and wrinkles the brow of contempt— Despised by France and her allies, and hated by Britain, we stand alone without a friend, an ally, or even a neutral, to keep us in countenance; and the uncourtly language of Champagny, ofter having refused to fight for honor, we shall be obliged to fight for profit; for, ofter all our sufferings by the privations of an eighteen months embargo, a thing before unheard of, to this it must come, the " Resolves" of the Tenth and Eleventh Congress to the contrary notwiths:anding. Methinks I hear some of you ex. claim, " What has brought us into this situation? how could it have been avoid-