

AMBASSADORS WITHOUT COUNTRIES;

COUNTRIES WITHOUT AMBASSADORS (such as are fit to represent them)

The following muster roll, from a London paper, shows the order in which the foreign ambassadors were arranged to draw up at the Court of St. James, on the king's birth day:

- 1. Turkish,
2. American,
3. Spanish [no government]
4. Portuguese [do]
5. Persian,
6. Sardinian, and
7. Neapolitan [no government.]

N. B. On a former Gala day, Mr. Pinkney stood at the head of the list; but, on the last birth-day the Turk took precedence of him.

FOR THE WHIG.

Who is to be the next representative in congress from the district composed of the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George?

This is a question, which the republicans of this district begin to agitate, and so far as I have been able to learn their sentiments on the subject, it is their wish that John Johnson Esq. of Annapolis should be the candidate.

But it is high time the republicans were up and doing. Why are not committees appointed in each county, and the candidate announced?

A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. McCorkle has presented what he is pleased to call an Ossianic Description. Take a specimen: "Bright rolls the settled lake"

(OMITTED YESTERDAY)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, formerly of Baltimore, to the editor, dated

"NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1810.

"I am sorry to inform you, that a fire broke out in this place, last Sunday morning, which destroyed in two or three hours more than 40 dwelling houses, and which would have made much greater havoc, had not it pleased God to cause the wind to abate, at a time when the greatest part of the city was menaced with destruction"

"We have received intelligence in this place, that the inhabitants of Feliciana, a district of West Florida, partly lying on the Mississippi, and on which are situated Bayou Sarah and Baton Rouge, two as rich spots as any in America, have come to the determination of separating from the mother country."

After the speculating mystery is removed, the federalists voluntarily confess, that the accounts of Buonaparte's terrible decree were "without foundation"; that flour was purchased at New York for \$10 75 per barrel; and that the crops in England, were, according to the last intelligence, very unpromising.

A correspondent thinks that Wellesley's note to Pinkney was a very uncivil requital for the civil speech delivered by Mr. P. at lord Somerville's cattle show!

From the N. York Evening Post of August 3.

Captain Ellis arrived at this port this morning from Port au Prince, states, that a few days previous to his sailing, a severe battle was fought between the forces of Christophe and Petion, at the Mole. The forces of Petion was commanded by Lamarre, who permitted the forces of Christophe to enter the town, when he attacked them and routed them completely. 1100 men being cut to pieces, and driven into the sea.

Captain Roe, of the sch'r John & Mary, from Antigua, arrived this morning, informs that the British frigate Thalia, had arrived on the 18th of July from England, with lord Elliot on board, who came out in the capacity of Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the ship Ganges, at Gottenburgh, to his owners in this town, dated May 28, 1810.

"The day after my arrival, admiral Saumarez communicated to the British consul, that no vessel would be allowed to pass the Sound without a British license, and it was even said, that American vessels bound to the United States from this port, were liable to capture."

MR. PINKNEY.

Much censure of this gentleman has appeared in the democratic papers. We certainly do not approve of his conduct. Put the saddle on the right horse. Many of those who blame Mr. Pinkney, are, we expect, influenced by his being a FEDERALIST.

They directly mean to attack the administration through the sides of Mr. Pinkney. This is unfair. The name of no man, however high his standing shall ever deter us from expressing our opinion of his public acts.

MULTUM IN PARVIS;

OR, TRUTH WITHOUT FLATTERY.

The curse of this country is verbosity of argument—or, more strictly speaking, verbosity of nonsense. Every thing is to be done upon paper. We have paper politicians, paper statesmen, paper armies, and all our acts are upon paper."

OF IRELAND.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the popularity of the duke of Richmond's administration of Ireland. With so eminent a hand he held the reins of government; so active has he been in doing every thing to improve the condition of the people, to soften animosities, and to soothe discontent;

the power of searching for them by the magistrates. But, at the time of passing the old bill, there were strong objections urged to the powers then granted to the magistrates, of searching houses in the night, and of delegating the power to other persons.

"He conceived these powers at present unnecessary; and proposed, that, in the new bill the magistrates, on suspicion of arms being unlawfully secreted in any house, should be obliged to communicate the grounds of their suspicion to the castle, and that it should be placed entirely at the discretion of the lord lieutenant, whether the search should be made or not."

NEW ORLEANS.

Our papers from that place are down to July the 6th.

E. Livingston is advancing towards the accomplishment of the plan which Messrs Tilghman and Lewis, of the Philadelphia bar, have chalked out for him—"Those who issued (the order) the Marshal obeyed it, and all who aided and assisted in its execution, are joint trespassers, and answerable in damages to Mr. L. for the wrong and injury which he has thereby sustained."

"We understand that Edward Livingston, Esq. through his attorney, yesterday filed his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court for this district, against J. F. Lebrun d'Origeny, for forcibly dispossessing said Livingston of the Bature, while executing his functions as marshal. The damages are laid at 150,000 dollars."

The French privateer schooner Thorn, was off the Balize in distress (want of provisions)—She was said to have made prize of the Spanish ship the Alert, 30 leagues from the Havana, which ship was driven ashore on the 24th June, at the South West Pass, with about 170 slaves on board.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 1st July, about two o'clock in St Peter street, near the Library, which raged with great fury and threatened destruction to all the back part of the city, and for two hours baffled all the exertions and labor that was made to stop it.

From the Louisiana Gazette of July 2.

The people composing the district of New Feliciana, which comprehends that part of West Florida, bordering on the river Mississippi and extending eastwardly about one hundred miles, have long wished and expected that the government of the United States, would either by negotiation, or otherwise, get possession of that part of Florida, which they have claimed under the treaty and purchase of 1803, lying west of the river Perdido.

The officers who have declared for Ferdinand the VII. and now bear the semblance of power among the people, are divided in their attachments. The real Spaniards are few, their zealous attachment to the cause of Spain would induce them to submit to any order from the Spanish Junta—they would willingly pass under the British government, if it was their order.

and prudent to hold meetings to consult for their general safety.

The local situation of West Florida—surrounded almost as it is with the laws and government of the United States, and nine-tenths of the inhabitants, being either native born Americans, or strongly attached to the American principles and government; it was reasonably to be expected that they would turn their eyes towards the United States for protection.

COMMON SENSE.

From the Richmond Enquirer. YAZOO FRAUD.

"The present case presents a monstrous anomaly, to which the ordinary and narrow maxims of municipal jurisprudence ought not, and cannot, be applied. It is from great first principles, to which the patriots of Georgia so gloriously appealed, that we must look for aid in such extremity."

Such were the words of Mr. John Randolph on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 29th of January, 1805—and most wonderful to tell, (if aught could be wonderful in the revolutions of such a genius,) the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced their decision, and yet the thunders of Mr R's indignation sleep!

What is really astonishing, is, that so little notice has been publicly taken of the decision of the Supreme court. The press seems to have slept, amidst the perils of the country—But those perils are no longer speculative or distant—events are now rapidly approaching, when ignorance ceases to be innocence, and apathy becomes a crime.

On the very instant, that the opinion of the Supreme Court was proclaimed in Boston, the Yazoo speculators were on tiptoe.

Notice was given in the papers, that a meeting was to be held on a certain day and in Boston, by all the Yazoo claimants, with the view of taking advantage of the opinion of the court. The Divan assembled—and a committee was appointed to draft out the best course of proceeding—The Report was not published—because prudence, of course, suggested its concealment. But from that moment to this, the subject has been wrapt up in darkness—one solitary ray, however, for the first time, now shoots from the gloom—and even this glimmers in such a medium, as is not very likely to attract much of the public attention.

This advertisement gleams in the National Intelligencer—and I am sorry to see, that it appears in such a respectable paper, without one qualm of conscience, one warning whisper to rouse us, or one protest against its principles. From this paper, the printers of certain papers in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, the Mississippi and Orleans territories, are requested to copy it—"Their bills shall be paid to their order by John Peck."

Friends of the country! is it not time to awaken from the slumbers, in which you are entranced? The enemy is at your gates!"

A band of greedy speculators, with corruption in their front, and the semblance of justice in their rear, are marching in triumph over the prostrate ruins of public virtue. They proclaim to us, that the Supreme Court of the U States is their friend and ally; that the U. S are usurpers, who are striving to rob them of their rightful possessions. Millions of acres are the prize of the victors.

This advertisement speaks for itself: It is addressed as a Cautionary Notice,

"to settlers and all persons contemplating making purchases of lands in the Mississippi territory, granted by the legislature of the state of Georgia by their act passed the 7th day of January, 1793." It tells them, that the Secretary of the Treasury laid a Report before Congress on the 15th December last, comprising a letter from John Braham, receiver of the public monies, in which "he has endeavoured to diffuse the most erroneous impressions, relative to the title of those individuals, who claim under the aforesaid act. In this letter, Mr. B. "thinks it expedient to have the authority of the secretary of the treasury, to inform persons who may purchase (under the U. S.) that "if the lands they purchase should be taken from them by a better claim (than that of the U. S.) that government will remunerate the purchase money, together with interest, and also compensation for improving the land."

FLETCHER vs. PECK.

In the Supreme Court, held at Washington, February term, 1810. Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, from which the following is an extract:

"It is then the unanimous opinion of the court that, in this case, the estate having passed into the hands of a purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, the state of Georgia was restrained, either by general principles which are common to our free institutions, or by the particular provisions of the constitution of the United States from passing a law, whereby the estate of the plaintiff in the premises so purchased could be constitutionally and legally impaired and rendered null and void."

In fact says Mr. Peck, "it will appear from the opinion of the court, that "all the points in controversy have been decided in favor of the Georgia grants; it can scarcely then remain a question with those gentlemen who wish to make purchases, whether it will not be prudent to withhold such purchases until they shall more fully understand the merits of a case, in which so much prejudice, and misrepresentation have prevailed; or until circumstances shall have enabled the government of the United States to give those good titles, which they at present under the judgment of the Supreme judicial court are utterly unable to grant."

Mr. P winds up this curious "Cautionary Notice," with subscribing himself "one of the principal owners of land in the Mississippi Territory under the grants of the state of Georgia, recorded in the office of the secretary of state of the United States, and whose title has been adjudged valid in the case aforesaid."

Reader! Such are the facts submitted to your notice.—Meditate their consequences well—More of this subject anon.

In 1807, Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, from the committee on that subject, made a most ingenious report to Congress on the benefits of a purchase of the Floridas. \$2,000,000 were appropriated to that effect. Mr. Monroe repaired to Madrid, as our agent—but, he failed in the purchase. The particulars of this negotiation have not yet been laid before the world—but it is said, that the Prince of Peace started some objections, because he himself laid claim to a million of acres, which our minister did not think himself authorised to buy.

We are already entitled to as much of what has been styled West Florida, as reaches to the Perdido—for this river was the Eastern boundary of Louisiana.

Considering that the Floridas are so contiguous to us, it is curious that we have not gleaned a more particular account, of their strength, population, resources, &c. Elliot's Journal of his tour in '99, &c has a few faint sketches of this region:

By itself, West. F. may be of little importance—but it is of immense consequence, when "viewed as possessing all the avenues of commerce to the large productive country to the North—a country, which extends North from the 31st degree of North latitude to the sources of the Pearl, Pascagoula, Tombecby, Alabama, Coconuch, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, and at least 500 miles from East to West. The coast abounds in live oak and red cedar, in considerable abundance, fit for ship building, which is not to be met with north of the boundary. From the safety of the coast of this province, added to the great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels; that of Pensacola, into which a fleet may sail, and ride with safety, and that of St. Joseph's, into which vessels not drawing more than 17 feet may sail at all times; it must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulf of Mexico."

The population in W. F. as it has been defined, is small—the principal settlement lies towards the Mississippi—On the north of the Iberville and the lakes, to the Gulph of Mexico, there are a few scattering inhabitants.—Thence along the coast to the Mobile Bay, are a few more—From the city of Mobile