

a comparatively small part will ever see the insulting letter of Mr. CHAMPAGNY.

Such are the two extremes of Mr. MADISON's political life—such was he in 1779—such we find him in 1809. Let us now see how the intermediate series has been filled up. It is immaterial to the present discussion to consider his union with Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. JAY in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and his subsequent desertion of the Federal Cause as soon as that Constitution went into operation.—It is only with regard to his opinions as to our foreign relations, that the history of Mr. MADISON is important in the present discussion.

Upon the breaking out of the war between Great-Britain and France, new and important duties and relations took place in the policy of the United States. Gen. WASHINGTON resolved upon an Impartial Neutrality.—The party which Mr. MADISON has from that moment attached his fortunes, condemned that Neutrality. Mr. MADISON was one of the most strenuous opposers of it, and he wrote a series of political speculations to render that measure unpopular. When our difficulties with Great-Britain assumed a serious aspect, Mr. MADISON was among the foremost to widen the breach, and to censure the steps adopted by WASHINGTON to restore a friendly intercourse between us and Great-Britain. He brought forward in the House of Representatives certain resolutions to defeat the principal objects of the President, and we owe to the eloquence of Mr. AMES and to the vigorous stand which the Inhabitants of Boston and of New-England generally, made to Mr. MADISON's propositions, the preservation of our country from the horrors of war, and the unexampled blessings which have flowed from the prudent and wise conduct of our illustrious President.

In this most critical period of our National affairs, we find Mr. MADISON devoted to the policy of France, courting a contest with Great-Britain and ready to hazard our best interests for the sake of his personal prepossessions. What reason have we to expect, that a man who was in favor of an alliance with France in 1794, when we were so little able to engage in a contest with any nation, should not at this moment entertain the same views when our own strength is so materially improved, and when his old, his long continued favorites the French, increased beyond example in their power, are upon the point of accomplishing their views of universal dominion?

Mr. MADISON, thwarted in his project of embarking the United States in the contest in favor of France, quitted the Government in disgust, not to retire as a private citizen to submit to measures which he could not controul, but to fan the embers of civil dissensions in his native state.

We next find him in the legislature of Virginia, opposing the measures of Mr. ADAMS, and as Chairman of a Committee organizing the whole force of that Proud and Imperial State against the measures, the constitutional measures of Congress.—In this conduct also we discern his foreign prepossessions.—Our country was then threatened with a war with France.—To avoid the dangers to which we were exposed by French Emisaries, the Alien and Sedition laws were passed. The whole scope and object of those laws was to rid our nation of a set of Spies with whom the intriguing policy of France fills every country she wishes to subdue. Mr. MADISON true to his first prejudices opposed these laws, though he well knew they were to operate only upon the public enemies of our country.

The success of the machinations of Mr. MADISON and his party is too well known. The Gallick Interest triumphed over the Interests of the American People, and Mr. MADISON for the last eight years has been enjoying the fruits of thirty years most assiduous labours.

The history of Mr. JEFFERSON's administration is one continued issue of devotion to France, and of hostility to Great-Britain; perfectly indeed correspondent to the professions and to the means by which they acquired power, but as certainly destructive of the best interests of the United States as well as subversive of the honest principles of an Imperial Neutrality.

Is Mr. MADISON accountable as Secretary of State for this policy? Is he to be presumed a partaker in it?

Mr. MADISON is a man independent in his circumstances. If he is not, no apology can be made for any man who would not only consent to hold an office under an administration which was pursuing measures opposed to his sentiments, but who would consent to be the immediate organ of such measures. Mr. MADISON not content with his official duties, has volunteered in defence of the measures of Mr. JEFFERSON, and it will eventually appear that he was not the dupe or the obedient slave of Mr. JEFFERSON, but the principle Instigator of those measures which without the slightest occasion have brought us to our present deplorable condition.

Such has been Mr. MADISON. What he is we shall proceed to shew—but before I quit this subject, I must beg to be indulged in one or two remarks.

The leaders in every democratic Government, but more especially in our own, however they may appear to lead must in effect follow the popular impulse. It was said by some indiscreet persons, that Mr. MADISON might count on the support of the Federalists, and of a portion of his own party if he should adopt a truly honest and impartial policy. This is a mistake, and Mr. MADISON knows better. The history of M'KEAN and of BURR, and of RANDOLPH, shews that there is no sort of compromise with democracy. They sacrifice without a struggle an old friend as they adopt a new one, like JOHN Q. ADAMS, or if I may be allowed to name him in the same line, WILLIAM GRAY.—Democratic leaders must follow, not dictate the measures of their dependents.

(This cannot be more fully exemplified than in the late arrangement with Mr. ERSKINE. Was it an honest one? Was it serious? Why then not praised by the democrats? Why a studied and collusive silence? Why a continuation of the abuse against Great-Britain? When known to be rejected, why such manifest delight? Why the appearance of a triumph? Why the exultation as if the United States had gained a battle?—This subject I shall again recur to with more distinct application.

FRENCH FLEET DESTROYED.

GIBRALTAR, NOV. 11.—The following Letter and Account may be depended upon as perfectly authentic:—

“Off Rosas, Nov. 3.

“DEAR SIR,—As I shall most likely see you soon, I only enclose you an account of the destruction of three French ships of the line, since which we have destroyed the remainder of the convoy in the Bay of Rosas.

“On the evening of the 22d October, a frigate came into Lord Collingwood's fleet off St. Sebastian, with intelligence, that the enemy's fleet was at sea, and very near our's.

“On the morning of the 23d, we discovered, from our main-top, the enemy, consisting of 37 sail of men of war and transports, bearing E. N. E. and, with the whole fleet, (16 sail of the line) made all sail in chase of them. The French ships of war having, on seeing us, separated from the convoy, exclusively engaged the attention of our line of battle ships, while Capt. Barrie in the Pomone, with some other small vessels, pursued the French transports which were standing directly for the Bay of Rosas, on the coast of Catalonia.

“The English fleet, during the whole of the 23d, having carried a great press of sail to get to windward of the enemy, whom they had chased in different directions, was necessarily much divided. On the morning of the 24th, the six following ships only had kept company with each other: Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

“This Squadron, during the whole of the 24th, when it blew very strong, carried so much sail as enabled it to get sight of the enemy from the deck a little after four in the afternoon. The French were then pretty close in with their own shore, endeavoring to get to the mouth of the Rhone. The night soon approaching, we lost sight of the enemy, who fortunately, was again seen about 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, carrying all sail to run into some port to the westward.

“The English Squadron being now to windward of the French, and going 9 or 10 miles an hour, was very close to them, when their Rear-Admiral, in a superb 80 gun-ship, and a 74, grounded on the shoals over against the town of Frontignan, which is E. N. E. of Cete, 4 or 5 miles distant; and W. N. W. of Montpellier, from which it is 10 or 12 miles. The other French line of battle ship and a frigate (the whole of their force seen since the 23d) grounded on a reef of rocks near the town of Cete.

“The French Admiral's ship and a 74 near him being in a perilous situation; the crews began to abandon them very soon after they had struck on the shoal. The mizen-masts of both ships, and the main-mast of the 74 fell over about 4 o'clock; and the other ships near Cete, evinced strong proofs of being most seriously injured.

“On the 26th, Rear-Admiral Martin, with the Renown, Tigre, and Cumberland, stood towards the shoals of Frontignan to found. This demonstration had a good effect: at 7 in the evening, the French Admiral's ship, the Robuste, and the Lodi, 74, near him, were in flames, which, after raging with great fury, communicated to their magazines. At half past ten they blew up, exhibiting a sight at once the most beautiful and impressive.”

From BOSTON, January 3.

Late from Spain.—Accounts from Spain to the 17th November have been received at this port, Providence and Salem.

A Gibraltar Gazette of the 11th November gives an account of the dispersion and partial destruction of the French Toulon Fleet on the 23d and 26th October.—It appears probable the French Fleet was destined to throw succours into Barcelona; and to effect it took a circuitous route; but when near the Spanish coast was intercepted by Lord Collingwood's fleet, dispersed, and chased.—Part of the French, three sail of the line, and a frigate, making for the French ports near the mouth of the Rhone, were pursued by six British ships, under Admiral Martin, and were run aground off the coast of Languedoc, and two sail of the line blown up. The convoy of transports run into the Bay of Rosas, and were destroyed.

Reports from Cadiz have been almost always of a contradictory nature. Captain Barnard, who left there Nov. 7, reports that the Marquis of Wellesley, the late British Ambassador in Spain was to sail from Cadiz for England on the 8th; while Captain Jones (arrived at Salem) from Cadiz, and who sailed thence the 10th Nov. reports that the Marquis of Wellesley had gone to Madrid, &c.

The Spanish fleet, at Cadiz, in November, consisted of 12 sail of the line, and 8 or 9 frigates, several of them having been sent there from Ferrol and Corunna; and were hauled up, and unrigged for winter.

The British Division of Lord Collingwood's fleet which compelled the French Admiral of the Toulon fleet, to run his ship and two others ashore, on the coast of Languedoc; and which afterwards succeeded in destroying the transports in the Bay of Rosas, consisted of the Canopus of 80 guns, Rear-Admiral Martin; Renown 74, Capt. Durham; Tigre 74, Captain Hollowell; Leviathan 74, Captain Harvey; and Cumberland 74, Capt. Wodehouse.

SAINT JOHN, January 22, 1810.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.—Thursday last being the Anniversary of the birth of our Gracious QUEEN, at 12 o'clock Salutes were fired by the Royal and City Artillery, as also by the troops in Garrison.

DIED] At Saint Andrews, on Sunday the 24th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH POTE, aged 79 years and 23 days, relict of the late JEREMIAH POTE, Esquire, of that place; a lady of great piety, extended charity and benevolence, universally esteemed and lamented by her numerous relatives and friends.

A LIST of LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office at Saint John, January 18, 1810.

(Those that are not taken out before next April, will be sent to Quebec as dead Letters.)

CATHARINE Ayres, Thomas Ansley, Mr. Barker, John Bonnel, William Burton, Thomas Coals, Wm. Clark, John C. Cochran, John Cathrian, Margaret Drake, Thomas Danley, John English, William Emgrey, Joseph Emerson, David Fowler, Rebecca Green, John Griffith, Margaret Howard, William Harper, Isaac Haviland, Mr. Hunston, Thadeus Hubbard, Nancy Jenks, Susannah Kent, Samuel Ketchum, Thomas Lubbin, Master Laidley, George Morran, Kenneth M'Kinzie, William M'Knight, Joseph Morse, Henry Nafe, Jacob Pett, David Pettingell, Lucretia Rydicar, Gilfred Reid, Alexander Ralston, Benjamin Reid, Nicholas Beach, Mr. Sherewood, George H. Stoddard, John Stevens, David Sull, William Sprague, Timothy Tobin, Robert Taylor, James Taylor, Walker Tisdale, Margaret Watt, George Widdowson.

WM. CAMPBELL, POST-MASTER.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few Halifax Almanacks for 1810.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF JARVIS RING, G. WHEFFIELD, and H. ALLIN HARTT, will by mutual consent be dissolved on the First Day of MARCH next. All persons having any demands against the said Copartnership, are desired to render their accounts for payment; and all those indebted to said Copartnership are requested to call and settle the same. JARVIS RING, & Co. Fredericton, 12th January, 1810. 3w 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of THOMAS FLUWELLING, late of King's County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Twelve Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment. ELIZABETH FLUWELLING, Executrix. CALEB FLUWELLING, Executor. King's County, 20th January, 1810. 3w 8.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,
St. JOHN, New-Brunswick, 8th January, 1810.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymasters General, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words “Tender for Bills” marked on the letter. Payment to be made in Dollars.

CHARLES STEVENSON,
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to close his Business, requests all those indebted to him to make payment on or before the 1st of MAY next.—All Notes, Bonds, or Book Accounts due twelve months, from that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, as he expects to leave the Province about that time.—All those having demands against him, are requested to present the same for settlement.

HE HAS ON HAND,
A few GOODS, which will be sold low for Cash.
JAMES GRIGOR.
Saint John, 15th January, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON of Indian Island, deceased, are requested to present their accounts attested, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. John Campbell at Marvell Island, who is (alone) authorized to receive the same. JAMES DAWSON, Administrator. Indian Island, 1st December, 1809. 3w 7.

TO BE SOLD,

IF APPLIED FOR SOON,
TWO or THREE pair of excellent working or Beef OXEN.—Inquire of JOSIAH or WM. WETMORE, at Carleton. 1st JANUARY, 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
A LOT of GROUND with a two Story House, Stable and Shed thereon, and a good Cellar under the whole House, the property of WILLIAM HILT, in the Lower Cove. The House consists of four Rooms, two of which have fire places. For further particulars please to apply to Mr. CRAVEN CALVERLEY. St. JOHN, 26th JUNE, 1809.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
English Playing Cards of a good quality.