

THE WILD ROSE.

ALINDA rose at early morn,
 Love's tributary gift to bear;
 She pluck'd the wild rose from the thorn,
 To bind it in her JULIAN'S hair:
 "Alas, dear youth these fragrant flow'rs
 "A short but sweet existence prove;
 "Too frail to picture truth like ours,
 "Who only live that we may love!"
 "And when the bloom of youth is past,
 "And when these eyes have lost their fires,
 "Then, then, my tenderness shall last;
 "My love but with my life expires!
 "Oh! wilt thou then forget my years,
 "The frowns of life undaunted prove,
 "And seek to sooth her tender fears,
 "Whose every life of life is love?"
 "Mark, JULIAN, mark yon insect gay,
 "Which reckless moves from flower to flower!
 "Oh waste not thus youth's joyous day,
 "But give to love each roscate hour!
 "Remember, that such fleeting fires
 "The motions of the moment prove;
 "Mine only with my life expires
 "ALINDA'S vital spark is love!"

ENGLISH EDITORS vs. ENGLISH EDITORS.

[The crudities of the London paragraphists on American affairs have frequently been quoted as authority in politics, when they happen to agree with the administration crudities here.—Whoever will attentively peruse a series of London papers will find their theories as wild, and their information as circumscripted as the papers of any other country. As an "offset" for the texts of the "Times" so often quoted, we give the following article from the London "Political Register," of January 6, 1810:—]

THE AMERICAN QUESTION CONSIDERED.

WHY SHOULD WE TREAT?

STR.—One of the American newspapers, under the more immediate influence and direction of the government of that country, after applauding the conduct of Mr. Madison in refusing to receive any further communication from Mr. Jackson, has the following paragraph:—"If a treaty were formed with Great-Britain, what pledge will she give to us for its faithful observance? Will she deliver us up the Islands of Jamaica and Canada, as a pledge for her faithful intentions? Will she give us up fifty sail of the line for safe keeping, for its due performance; or will she reduce her navy to its pristine insignificance? No, she will not.—Then why should we treat?"

Without making any comments upon the modest nature of the propositions here suggested, I shall confine myself to the question put; and offer a few reasons, which present themselves to my mind, why America should treat with Great-Britain.

She should treat, because the system of policy which she has lately pursued, of suspending her commerce, the great source of her revenue, has exhausted her treasury, and consequently left her without the means of carrying on war.

She should treat, that she may not be driven to the desperate necessity of attempting to raise a revenue by internal taxation; a system at all times highly unpopular in America, and in the present state of that country, while her merchants are without commerce, and her landholders without a market for their produce, not only obnoxious but impracticable.

She should treat, that she may regain that commerce which she formerly enjoyed; which gave her the carrying trade of almost all the world, and opened an unbounded circulation to the produce of her soil.

She should treat, lest she should open the eyes of Great-Britain, and let her see that she is independent of America, either to take off her manufactures, or to supply her West-India colonies.

She should treat, that she may share in those advantages, which the approaching epoch of the independence of South-America now offers to commercial nations; but in which, if she pursues her present inimical line of conduct both towards Spain and Great-Britain, she cannot hope to participate.

She should treat, lest the resentment of a suffering and abused people, should be roused; and overturn a government, which sacrifices their happiness and their interests, to an inveterate prejudice against Great-Britain, and a slavish subserviency to the will of France.

But this question applies to both parties; and we may also ask, "why should we treat?" I can most readily take up this side of the question, by putting it negatively; and giving reasons why we should not treat.

We should not treat, because America has shown that she will not treat with us upon the square; by offering last year, to become a party to the war against Great-Britain, if Bonaparte would revoke his decrees, but making no such overtures to Great-Britain, if she would rescind her Orders in Council.

We should not treat, because America, by circulating the manufactures, staple commodities, and colonial produce of the enemy, has done us infinitely more mischief under the mask of neutrality, than she could possibly do by open hostility.

We should not treat, that the enemy may no more enjoy the advantage of the American flag, but remain as effectually excluded from commercial intercourse with all the world by our Orders in Council, as we are excluded from commercial intercourse with his subjects by his decrees.

We should not treat, that America may not again have the opportunity of importing goods from our territories in the East-Indies, and smuggling them into all our other colonial possessions, to the ruin of the British fair trader and the great injury of the revenue.

We should not treat, that the British provinces in North-America, so long and so unjustly neglected, may rise to prosperity and importance, by enjoying that intercourse with our West-India colonies which a temporizing and mischievous policy had conceded to the United States of America.

We should not treat, that America may no more inveigle our seamen into her service, and then arrogantly dispute our right to reclaim our own deserters.

We should not treat, that we may carry on British trade in British ships, and thus give increased strength and stability to our naval greatness.

Such are the reasons why America should, and Great-Britain should not, treat. She has every thing to gain by treating, we have every thing to lose. Due weight, however, must be given to considerations of humanity, as well as to those of interests and policy; and if a wish to prevent the miseries of war from taking a still wider range, a desire to maintain those ties of amity which should bind nations together who speak the same language, and are descended from the same ancestors, are urged as reasons why Great-Britain should treat; while I admit these objects to be highly desirable, I must observe, that experience has proved they are more likely to be frustrated than accomplished by undue concessions. Give a spoiled child what it cries for, and the next moment it will cry for something else. Give it a sound whipping, and it will be quiet. America is the spoiled child of Great-Britain. We have given her privileges never before given to the most favored nation. We have permitted her to trade to our possessions, both in the East and in the West-Indies; to carry on a great share of our own commerce, and the whole of the commerce of the powers with whom we are at war; and her dissatisfaction has increased with her acquisitions. The more Great-Britain concedes, the more America demands. If, therefore, we mean to keep peace with her, we must adopt a different system.

Mr. Jefferson, refused, three years since, to ratify the treaty entered into by his negotiators, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Pinkney, and thus suffered every treaty between Great-Britain and America to expire. We are now, therefore, bound to her by no ties, and happily stand absolved from all our former improvident engagements.

Mr. Madison appears, by his speech to Congress on the opening of the present session, to inherit the hostile disposition of his predecessor towards this country.—The mantle of Elijah has descended upon Elisha.—Complaints of the conduct of Great-Britain couched in no very gentle terms, and in one instance in most bitter and offensive language, occupy nearly half his speech; but he bestows only a single sentence upon the conduct of France, merely observing, that the posture of their relations with her does not correspond with the measures taken to effect a favorable change. Had Great-Britain sequestered all the American ships and cargoes, that came into her ports, as Bonaparte has actually done, would Mr. Madison have passed over such an outrage in silence? No, language would not have been strong enough to express his indignation. But with him, Bonaparte may more safely steal the horse, than Great-Britain look over the hedge.

Though it would be premature to pronounce any judgment upon the conduct of the respective parties, which led to the late rupture of the negotiation between the two countries, till all the documents are before the public, yet it may fairly be inferred from the tenor of Mr. Madison's speech, that he should not be slow to take offence, if Mr. Jackson furnished him with the slightest pretext for so doing. It rests with his Majesty's Ministers to decide upon Mr. Jackson's conduct. If they think the language he used was really indecorous and insulting, they will, of course, recal him, and send out another negotiator to America. If, on the contrary, they think that no adequate cause of offence was given, or that the recrimination was justified by the provocation, and that Mr. Jackson was actuated by a sense of what he felt to be due to the honor of his government, and a desire to vindicate it from the charges of ill faith made against it by the American Secretary, they will recal him indeed, but appoint no successor.—It will then be for America, when she is tired of that state of dignified retirement (as Mr. Jefferson termed it, in which she has been pleased to place herself, and wishes to regain those commercial privileges which she formerly enjoyed, to send a Minister to Great-Britain, to negotiate for that purpose; and it will then be for us to enquire what pledge she will give, that she may not, as heretofore, abuse the advantages she owes to our indulgence; and if she will give none, to be cautious, how we grant them. We then may ask in our turn "Why should we treat?"

London, December 30th, 1809.

PARIS, DECEMBER 17.

By desire of his Majesty the Emperor, all the Members of the Senate assembled yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, in full dress, in the hall of their usual sittings.—The sitting of the Senate yesterday, at which the Kings of Westphalia and Naples, Grand Admiral the Prince Vice-Roy of Italy, the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Vice-Grand Constable, and the Prince Vice-Grand Elector, assisted, and at which the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire presided, will form an account of the importance of the subjects which were discussed, an epoch in the annals of France. On that day was presented to the Senators, a *projet* of a *Senatus Consultum*, respecting a dissolution of the marriage between the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. This dissolution of marriage, required by the two high parties, and approved of by a family council, at which all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family at present in Paris assisted, received the same day the assent of the Senate, after having been the object of examination of a Special Commission, named for this purpose. After having read the contents of the Imperial Decree, which enacts the convocation of the Senate, and of that which directs that it shall be presided by the Prince Arch-Chancellor, and that the Princes of the Imperial Family hereafter named should be present in the Senate, the Official Journal gives an account of this memorable sitting in the following terms: [Here follows a Speech from the Arch-Chancellor of State, the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, President, and Duke of Parma.]

The Count Regault de St. Jean d'Angely laid before the Senate the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, and explained the motives of it, which are, that they mutually sa-

crifice their conjugal happiness to the welfare and interest of their country. [Here follows a Speech from the Prince Vice-Roy of Italy; after which the Count Garnier, Annual President, proposed to refer the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum* to the examination of a Special Commission of nine Members, which was named, and made its report during the sitting.]

At half past four the Senate resumed its sitting; and Count Lacedpede, one of the Members of the Special Commission, made the report, which terminated in proposing the adoption of the *projet* of the *Senatus Consultum*, and also the adoption of two Addresses, one to the Emperor and the other to the Empress.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE, OF SATURDAY THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1809.

"The Conservative Senate assembled to the number of Members prescribed by article 90th of the Act of the Constitution, and dated the 13th December, 1799, having seen the Act drawn up, the 15th of the present month, by the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, of which the following is the substance:—

"In the year 1809, and the 15th day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, we, Jean Jaques, Regis Cambaceres, Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Duke of Parma, exercising the functions prescribed to us by title 2d of the 14th article of the Statute of the Imperial Family, and in consequence of orders addressed to us by his Majesty, the Emperor and King, in his private letter dated that day, of the following tenor:—

"My Cousin, our desire is, that you repair this day, at 9 o'clock, in the evening, to our grand Cabinet of the Palace of the Thuilleries, attended by the Civil Secretary of State of our Imperial Family, to receive from us, and from the Empress our dear consort, a communication of great importance; for this purpose we have ordered that this present private letter, should be sent you.—We pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy blessed keeping.

Paris, December 15, 1809.

On the back is written, 'To our Cousin, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, Duke of Parma.'

"We accordingly proceed to the Hall of the Throne of the Palace of the Thuilleries, attended by Michel-Louis-Etienne Regnault, (de St. Jean d'Angely) Count of the Empire, Minister of State, and Secretary of State to the Imperial Family. A quarter of an hour afterwards we were introduced to the grand Cabinet of the Emperor, where we found his Majesty the Emperor and King, with her Majesty the Empress, attended by their Majesties the Kings of Holland, Westphalia, and Naples, his Imperial Highness the Prince Vice-Roy; the Queens of Holland, Westphalia, Naples, and Spain; Madame, and her Imperial Highness the Princess Pauline. His Majesty the Emperor and King, condescended to address us in these terms:—

"My Cousin, Prince Arch-Chancellor, I dispatched to you a private letter, dated this day, to direct you to repair to my Cabinet, for the purpose of communicating to you the resolution which I and the Empress, my dearest consort, have taken. It gives me pleasure that the Kings, Queens and Princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers and sisters-in-law, my daughter-in-law, and my son-in-law, become my adopted son, as well as my mother, should witness what I am going to communicate to you.

"The politics of my monarchy, the interest and the wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, require that after me, I should leave to children, inheritors of my love for my people, that throne on which Providence has placed me. Notwithstanding, for several years past I have lost the hope of having children by my marriage with my well-beloved consort the Empress Josephine. This it is which induces me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to attend to nothing but the good of the State, and to wish the dissolution of my marriage. Arrived at the age of forty years, I may indulge the hope of living long enough to educate, in my views and sentiments, the children which it may please Providence to give me; God knows how much such a resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my courage, that I will not make, when it is proved to me to be necessary to the welfare of France, I should add, that far from ever having had reason to complain, on the contrary, I have had only to be satisfied with the attachment and the affection of my well-beloved Consort. She has adorned 15 years of my life, the remembrance of which will ever remain engraven on my heart.—She was crowned by my hand. I wish she should preserve the rank and title of Empress, but, above all, that she should never doubt my sentiments, and that she should ever regard me as her best and dearest friend."

"His Majesty the Emperor and King having ended, her Majesty the Empress and Queen spoke as follows:—

"By the permission of our dear and august Consort, I ought to declare, that not preserving any hope of having children, which may fulfil the wants of his policy and the interests of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotion which has ever been given on earth. I possess all from his bounty; it was his hand which crowned me; and from the height of his throne I have received nothing but proofs of affection and love from the French People.

"I think I prove myself grateful in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage, which heretofore was an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprived it of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man, evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne, and social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no degree change the sentiments of my heart.—The Emperor will ever have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, demanded by policy and by interests so great, has chilled his heart; but both of us exult in the sacrifice which we make for the good of the country."

"After which their Imperial Majesties having demanded an act of their respective declarations as well as of the mutual consent contained in them, and which their Majesties gave to the dissolution of their marriage, as also of the power which their Majesties conferred on us to follow up as