THE TREATY OF GHENT.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The state of the funds may be said to afford a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent *honorable* to this country. What? An honorable peace with the last of our adversaries, with a populous and commercial nation—and yet a depression in the public funds! the thing is impossible. There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth, unhappily, peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen of diplomatic ingenuity. The Peace is, like that of Amiens, a Peace of *necessity*—and upon what grounds? "a leaning to certain points," it seems has been "hinted" at the Congress of Vienna.—Now let us put this mysterious language into plain English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, has avowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts.—Might not this have been foretold—was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago? Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversary without allies? And is it not a motive for the same conduct, even at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example, have had the baseness to turn against us, it is morally certain, that the treaty of Ghent, will confirm them in their resolution. They will reflect that we have attempted to force our principles on America, and have failed. Nay, that we have retired from the combat with the stripes yet bleeding on our backs—with the recent defeats at Plattsburg, and on Lake Champlain unavenged.—To make peace at such a moment, they will think betrays a deadness to the feeling of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition, inviting further insult. If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, than we possibly can do now. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored; but to say, that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience.—"Two or three of our ships have struck to a force vastly superior!"—No, not two or three, but many on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the Lakes—and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies. Scarcely is there one American ship of war, which has not to boast a victory over the British flag; scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty, that has beaten an American. Our seamen, it is urged, have on all occasions fought bravely. Who denies it? Our complaint is, that with the bravest seamen, and most powerful navy in the world, we retire from the contest when the balance of defeat is so heavily against us. Be it accident, or be it misconduct, we enquire not now into the cause; the certain, the inevitable *consequences* are what we look to, and these may be summed up in a few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war.

The Chatham, 74, (built in memory of the Walcheren expedition,) is ordered to be manned, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America, to strengthen the preparations for that extensive system of warfare, which must take place if the President should delay the ratification of the treaty. We are all convinced that every ship and every sailor, employed in maintaining the vital contest for our maritime ascendancy, far from diminishing, will add a proportional weight to our influence at Vienna, but in truth, Vienna and its fetes, and all its negociations are infinitely insignificant to us now, compared with the growth of an American navy, and the probable loss of our transatlantic provinces. With respect to the latter point, it is certain that the present treaty will produce the most serious discontent among the Canadians, when they find that the great object of their wishes, a secure frontier communication, is referred to the decision of Commissioners.

The Hamburgh mail presents us with no very gratifying view of the harmony of the continental Powers; but one satisfactory conclusion at least, may be drawn from this, that we may with tolerable safety leave them to their own disputes, while we attend to what more closely concerns us. It is now, as in the time of Bonaparte, when one savage despotism threatened to swallow up all national independence. On the contrary, almost every power at the Congress seems to have its separate views, and we are sorry to say, that they seem almost all equally selfish, and equally to set at defiance their pretended principle of equity and moderation. Saxony and Poland, Genoa and Mentz, the Catholic Religion and the Slave Trade, appear to have furnished subjects for discussions and *projects*, and protests, but for nothing else. What is said of the Slave trade is particularly repugnant to all manly feeling. The abolition is truly said to be "interesting to humanity," and yet the humanity of Europe united, is not strong enough to compel even a modification of that system of crimes and atrocities. [*Times.*

From the London Morning Chronicle of December 28.

The Turks have impaled 42 Christians in Servia, and had a vast number in prison destined for the same fate. The Grand Seignor has seized upon the property (several millions) of Solomon Lipman Bergemder, a most benevolent Jew, who fed 3,000 of his distressed nation in a time of scarcity. Throughout the whole Ottoman Empire, the Jews and Christians, forming a very large portion of the population, are treated with a degree of oppression beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed it. Mahometan superstition is a cradle for the plague, as they scruple at any attempt to counteract it. These are facts worthy the attention of Christendom, its princes, and its press.

Lord Byron sets off on Saturday morning for Durham, to lead to the hymeneal altar the accomplished and beautiful Miss Milbanke. His Lordship intends to pass the honeymoon at Seaham house.

LONDON, DEC. 30.—We often hear of the change in the times, but in nothing is a change more visible than in the hours of repast and amusement: now, people of fashion breakfast at *three* or *four* o'clock, dine at *eight* or *nine*, and go to bed at sun-rise. At the commencement of the sixteenth century, things were different; Louis the Twelfth used to *dine* at eight in the morning; but to please a fair young wife whom he had married in his old age, he put off his dinner till twelve at noon, he had been accustomed to go to bed at *six*; but it is not wonderful that soon after his marriage, he was tempted to sit up till *midnight*.

The report now is that Bonaparte is to be removed to the British Island of St. Helena.

The Diet of Norway has unanimously elected the Monarch of Sweden King of that country, and he has appointed Count d'Essen his Vice-Roy or Stadtholder.

Murat is recognized King of Naples, by the Pope and all the powers of Europe, except France.

STATE CARRIAGE

FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On Saturday a carriage for the Noble Duke was completed, which for splendor and magnificence has been surpassed only by the one presented to the Prince of Orange by Government. The workmanship is of the best kind, and the decorative parts are richly and elegantly painted. The body is a dark brown, and on the pannel door are the English arms, with the motto *Virtutis Fortuna Comes*. The lining is white, richly festooned and ornamented. Upon different parts of the body are seven orders. The hammer cloth is of a rich colour, richly ornamented with yellow festoons, and decorated with embossed tassels of a dead gold appearance. The harness, which is made for six horses, is beautifully decorated with emblematic devices of dead gold appearance. It will be sent to Paris for the illustrious Duke, and we understand it is to be a present to him, to be used as a State Carriage of the Ambassador to the Court of France.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 17.—The British sloop of war *Favourite* still remains at anchor in our bay, where all hands are employed in overhauling her spars and rigging, to be rerdy to sail immediately after the ratification of the Treaty.

Mr. David Mitchell, the pilot, who came up from her last evening, favoured the Editors with an English weekly print of the 19th of December. From this paper we find.

That in many parts of Germany, the robbers are so numerous, that detachments of the military have been sent out to guard the great roads.

That it is said that the French Government has suspended the payment of Bonaparte's pension.

That Marseilles has been made a free port by the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 127 to 21.

That on the thirteenth of December, pacific news was received in London relative to the negociations at Ghent, both parties having relaxed in their demands—large purchases were made with a view to Peace.

That Admiral Cochrane had made an application for some three deckers for the American service.

That much damage had been done to the shipping on the English coast by gales the beginning of December.

That the gallant Col. Carr was about to marry the unfortunate widow of Mr. Percival.

That there were arrivals at Portsmouth with news from Halifax to the 23d of Nov. and from Quebec to the 12th. Gen. Kempt had arrived with news of the actual state of the Canadas. The Loire and Penelope had arrived with 430 American prisoners, and the Zealous 74.

That the port of St. Michaels, Dec. 2, was blockaded by a small American privateer.

That the Hyder-Ally privateer had been captured in the Indian Ocean by the Owen Glendower, and carried into Pulo Penang.

That the English notice the loss of the 4 ships destined to Canada, with ordnance stores, 2 of which were captured by our privateers.

That the Dey of Algiers had declared war against Napoleon, and ordered his cruisers to capture all vessels sailing under his flag, and if possible, to seize his person.

That on the 8th of Dec. an American privateer ship was captured off Whitby by a Greenlandman, after a severe action of 50 minutes, and was taken in tow.

That the *crim. con.* case of the Earl of Rosebury v. Sir Henry St. John Mildway, Bart. was closed on the 10th of December. The Jury found a verdict of 15,000 pounds sterling.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

To both Houses of Congress, communicating the TREATY *of* PEACE.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the Commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant success.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative councils, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficacy of its powers of defence; and, when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit—but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment, will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife, which appears beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates, that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensible to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress, will therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprize and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expression of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared, *will* not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the U. States and Great-Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example, must be every where powerful: and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements for the protection which providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upon this paper I will only briefly remark, (says the N. Y. Evening Post) that a man must have long been accustomed to utter whatever may suit his purpose, regardless of veracity, and equally so of a sense of shame, who can utter such things as are contained in the commencement of this Message. What must be his assurance to talk of the national honor acquired, by this necessary war? And what his regard to common decorum to assert, that the nation ought to look back upon the conduct of the government without regret and without reproach.

THE TREATY.

Now that "the long agony is over;" now that Mr. Madison's war is ended: now is the proper time to call Democracy to a settlement of accounts, to see how stands the profit and loss, to compare what we might have obtained without war with what we have obtained by war. Surely all the mighty efforts of our great, wise, and good rulers, our real American patriots, from their first resort to "restrictive energies" to the final winding up of the "unprofitable contest of seeing which could do the other the most harm," have not resulted in abortion. Surely our peace and prosperity have not been sacrificed, our sons and our brothers slaughtered and we loaded with debt, by our paternal government for nothing. Surely Mr. Madison has obtained a *quid pro quo*, he has obtained the unqualified acknowledgment of all our maritime rights with stipulations that they shall not, in future, be infringed.—Surely Canada is ours, and the pledge given by our thunder and lightning Williams' and Widgery's is redeemed. England obliged to cede the Canadas, will never more be able to excite the Savages to hostility against us. As regards spoliations upon our commerce by the "piratical" Orders in Council, we have, doubtless, obtained indemnity for the past and security for the future. The British have undoubtedly agreed that they will not violate the principles of public law, by *illegal blockades*; above all, "free trade and sailor's rights are faithfully secured—a triumph worthy honest and sagacious rulers. When the people pay for *stumped paper* to write notes on, and for *licences*; when they pay their taxes upon their *lands*, their *waggons*, their *houses*, their *boots* and their *shoes*, they will be satisfied that the advantages obtained are more than commensurate with the burthens imposed.