challenge; but the people must take them as they find them, unanointed, unannealed, with all their party and political sins about them.

Yes, sir, when you approach the Senate of the United States, you go one step nearer to the President, one step nearer the head of power, patronage and corruption. The present majority in that body are personal friends and advisers of the President—they are connected by official duties, confirm his nominations, extend the executive patronage, whereby the offices of the people are made use of as instruments to debauch and corrupt them—can you expect such a majority to find one of their friends guilty, when the verdict would seal their own condemnation?

This consolidation of the different departments of government, I must observe to you, sir, is one of the highest crimes which this administration have committed against the constitution and the American people. For party and corrupt purposes, you have broken down the barriers, interposed by the constitution for the safety of the people, between the several departments of power—whereby this administration, including the majorities in both houses of congress, have become one unleavened lump of democracy and oppression. Not content with the constitution, as you violently tore it from Washington and its other friends, not content with creeping under it, leaping over it, winding round it, now sword in hand, attempting to pierce through it, you have so altered it, changed it, and mangled it, to suit your party views and purposes—to perpetuate your power and misrule—that the people no longer know or acknowledge it—no longer find it protection for their property, or safety for their lives. It is time then, sir, high time for the people, in their turn, to look into this instrument, to see if they can heal the wounds which violence has inflicted on it—restore it to its pristine health and vigour, that they may, as at the beginning, find safety and protection under the shadow of the wings of the American eagle.

If this administration can, consistently with the provisions of the constitution, ruin the country and oppress the people as they have done, that constitution should, and must be changed. If, on the contrary, they have brought this ruin and oppression upon this country, in open violation of that charter, once deemed sacred, then is this administration, with James Madison at its head, a common nuisance, and ought to be abated by the people.

We still hear a feeble, though, I fear, insidious cry of union—Union, with whom? the present bankrupt, oppressive administration? for what? to aid them in ruining the country! Believe me, gentlemen, you want no aid for that purpose; you are completing it as fast as time and your crimes will permit you. You complain that avarice hoards, and that timidity locks up the money from you. No, gentlemen, you mistake, it is common sense, and common prudence, which keeps it from the grasp of bankrupts and spendthrifts.

Sir, this country is in an alarming, an awful situation: she is tottering on the brink of ruin. The people have indeed a difficult, a painful labour and duty to perform, to protect themselves and their country, against the desperate assaults of an oppressive, a wicked administration, and of an exasperated foreign enemy; but with the blessings of heaven on their exertions, they will triumph over all their enemies. It is now said, and I think with truth, that the salvation of this country depends upon the revival of its expiring credit. This the present men in power cannot accomplish; the administration is bankrupt in means and resources; and they have ruined most of their friends, who have loaned them money; in vain do they resort to the bubble of paper credit,—which will burst with the very breath that blows it up;—in vain do they turn their vacant stare on that huge spectre of a fifty million paper bank; that castle in the air; that baseless fabric of a vision, which must dissolve in thin air. No, sir, such visions will not meet or avert the dreadful calamity, which surrounds us: there is but one mode, then, in which this nation can be saved. By placing, and that immediately, the nation in the hands, and under the guardian care, of men, in whom the people have, and ought to have confidence; in the hands of men, who, with Washington before, laid the foundation of public credit, which nothing but folly and wickedness could undermine; under the care of men, who, with Washington at their head, and with his spirit and principle in their hearts, raised our republic to glory and renown. But mistake me not; no bribe can tempt—no office seduce, the true disciples of Washington to desert or betray their principles or their country. Nothing but the interest, nothing short of the salvation of their country, could induce them to resume that authority, now so abused—which was insidiously wrested from them. Place such men in authority—put the destinies of the nation into their hands, and thousands of their friends will rally round their standard: not with empty professions of lives and fortunes, but with the free-will offering, of their treasures and their blood.

ADDRESS

To the Delegates of the New-England Convention.

GENTLEMEN,

Tottering upon the verge of ruin, we look to you for salvation. Listen to the voice of your constituents; it shall be loud and bold—for it is uttered by a free and independent people. We come not to present a humble petition, but to DEMAND redress.

You are our fellow-citizens, and have witnessed our misery:—To you, a recapitulation of our wrongs and sufferings would be unnecessary—To us, it would be painful. Our patient endurance of the most unfeeling and vexatious violations of our natural and political rights, has been as unexampled, as our misery has been aggravated. Our national rulers have betrayed us;—we have become the unhappy victims of an administration, whose measures have been weak, wanton and wicked;—men, who have never displayed talents, except in devising the surest means to degrade and oppress our once happy country;—who, in all their measures, have manifested the most illiberal local prejudices and antipathies;—who, in their whole official career, have displayed toward *Northern* men and *Northern* interests, a radical, invincible, and unrelenting hostility, worthy of souls steeped in the gall of bitterness and corroded by the poignant venom of envy. Such are the men, who rose to power by vilifying the wise and virtuous;—who wickedly slandered our WASHINGTON, during his life; and have since celebrated their infernal orgies over his tomb. For fourteen years they have fattened upon the plunder of the nation, whom he rescued from the pangs of despotism.

Seven long years have rolled away since they committed the first overt act of warfare against the interests of this section of the Union:—Since, with hypocritical professions of friendship, they extended the governmental arm for the PROTECTION of Commerce; and Commerce has expired in their fostering embraces. From that day, the doom of NEW-ENGLAND was sealed; our misfortunes and sufferings have been accumulating, and we are now a ruined people.

Our country is a wilderness, and our cities are frightful skeletons. Our government is bankrupt; and we are too much exhausted to protect ourselves.

Plunged in this abyss of woe, we have not forgotten that we were once happy; that we once enjoyed the exhilirating rays of glorious prosperity; that we were governed by a WASHINGTON. But the SUN of American glory has set, alas, we fear, forever. The night of desolation and despair is fast closing upon us. Who shall rescue us from dissolution?

You are our Representatives.—To you we have delegated our authority, as a sovereign people. From you, therefore, we demand speedy relief from our complicated sufferings. Adopt no *partial, ineffectual, half-way* measures;—devise substantial methods to save a sinking State. The spirit of This People, and their misery, must not be mocked by wavering, indecisive policy; we are in the last paroxysm of political dissolution.—*Help us, or we perish.*

Advance boldly to the task assigned you. Suffer yourselves not to be entangled by the *cobwebs* of a compact, which has long since ceased to exist. Let those who have demolished the fair fabrick, amuse themselves with collecting its fragments;—its force can never be restored. Remember the leaders of the revolution—invoke the spirits of Messrs. ADAMS, and HANCOCK—the GENIUS of NEW-ENGLAND beckons you forward. Our fathers bled at *Lexington* and *Bunker's-Hill*; their children cannot be slaves. Liberty is our birth-right, and we will transmit the precious inheritance to posterity, or be buried in its ruins.—*Columbian Centinel.*

EPAMINONDAS.

Uncle Sam's Pay.—The Plattsburgh Gazette of the 9th inst. states, that the militia who had been in the public service for 3 months, had been discharged; but without receiving a cent of pay.—The poor fellows were obliged to beg their way home, from whence, the writer *guesses*, they will not return, unless they have some better evidence of the public faith, than they have experienced.

MILLEDGEVILLE, DEC. 16.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Major-Gen. M'Intosh, to Governor Early, dated

CAMP HOPE, Dec. 12.

"Major Dale arrived at Col. Hawkins' last evening, brings the following intelligence:—50 or 60 British vessels have arrived at the Balize (mouth of the Mississippi) General Jackson had marched for New-Orleans. The infantry from all quarters of his district were marched in the same direction.

"Major Blue, of the 39th, with about 15 or 1600 mounted men, Choctaws, Chickesaws, and Creeks, were to march on the 1st instant, for Apalachicola, in pursuit of the Red Sticks, and their allies.—Lieut. Carey, of the U.S. army, and his associates, three men, a woman and child, passed on Westwardly. They left Fort Jackson by water. The woman and child have since been massacred in the streets of Pensacola, having only time to state, that she was of his party, and that the men were killed."

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 28.

In consequence of the letter from General M'Intosh, published in the Georgia Argus, much real solicitude exists for the fate of New-Orleans. This letter is dated December 12th, in the Creek Country, and states, that they had information that a British fleet of sixty sail of vessels was, on the commencement of the mouth, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and without saying precisely where General Jackson and his army were, mention that they were marching for New-Orleans. Supposing Jackson's army to have been in the Creek Country, at the date of M'Intosh's letter, he would have 400 miles to march before arriving at New-Orleans—this distance he could not move in less than 30 or 35 days, so that he could not reach New-Orleans before the 12th or 15th of January. Should this happen, there is little hope of his being in season to save New-Orleans.

No position within the United States is more capable of being defended at a smaller expence and with a smaller force than New-Orleans. The despatches from Ghent by the John Adams, reached Washington the 8th Oct.; by this ship information was received by government, that an expedition against New-Orleans might be expected. As the letter from M'Intosh reached Washington from the Creek Country in four days, instructions put from Washington, after the news from Ghent, might have reached Jackson by the 22d October, by which, instead of going against Pensacola, which he invaded and took on the 7th of November, he might have been ordered to march immediately for N. Orleans, where, in this case, he would have arrived about the 22d November, a week earlier than the appearance of the enemy at the mouth of the Mississippi. But there is no reason to believe that any such orders were promptly despatched; and here again, as in the case of the attack upon Washington, although government was apprized of the enemy's approach for more than two months before his appearance, no seasonable or sufficient preparations were made to resist and repulse him.

Washington was taken and the public establishments destroyed. New-Orleans may now be in possession of the enemy, the difficulty to expel him from which, will be found to be as great as to force him from Castine.

Washington, Castine, New-Orleans, with ordinary vigour and foresight, might have been effectually defended; the fate of the former is known to us, that of the latter is all but despaired of. When and where are our disgraces to end?—*Federal Republ.*

—o—

New-Orleans—Western States.

By an arrival from Jamaica at a southern port, it is confirmed, that a British force (12,000 strong) sailed on the 20th of last November, for New-Orleans. It must have arrived as early as the 15th Dec. General Jackson had at that period about 5000 men. It is said 8000 men are on their way to join him, from Tennessee, Georgia, &c. but that they would not reach him before the beginning of January. From these facts, we are induced to fear, that New-Orleans will fall.—*Fed. Rep.*

More of the British Expedition.

Captain Haradan, passenger in the brig Speed, from the Havanna, informs us, that a letter of marque arrived there from New-Orleans the day he sailed, and reported, that the British expedition, consisting of 152 sail (of all descriptions) had arrived off the mouth of the river, and some of them gone over the Bay; and that they had 15,000 troops on board. The force is probably over-rated.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, (Vir.) dated Dec. 20, to his friend in this town.

"There is considerable business doing here, but it is principally in barter; there is scarcely any money in circulation, and had not the Legislature passed an act to stay executions, it would be deplorable times for Virginia. The Legislature of this state is now in session, but they cannot have a recess, until they can devise some method to get money to pay the Members, which is the only reason for their now continuing together.

"All classes are anxiously wishing for peace, and the war is deprecated by all; nor do I think there is at this moment a more unpopular man in Washington or Georgetown than James Madison."

From Washington.

"The bill for drafting, or conscripting the militia has passed both Houses of Congress, by very spare majorities. Though it has been divested of more than half its deformity since it was first introduced, it still is a "Monster which to be hated needs but to be seen."

"I inclose Mr. C. King's speech on this bill. It will be found one of his boldest and most happy efforts. Some attempts were made to interrupt him, but they were repelled with so much spirit, that they were instantly abandoned. Every member from the New-England States (including the representation from Vermont) voted against this bill, excepting one from *Maine*.

"The Treasury remains pennyless; and the affairs of the nation, I am sorry to say, are daily growing from bad to worse. Where they will end, Heaven only knows."

Commodore Porter had hoisted a large flag over his battery, and had inscribed on it "Free trade and sailor's rights." Capt. Roberts of the Meteor bomb, in reply, displayed at his main-mast head, a white table cloth, with this inscription, "With our leave." This was so annoying, that we understand the Yankee Commodore felt very indignant at it.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

EXPULSION OF LORD COCHRANE,

FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

In consequence of a meeting of the Members of the Order of the Bath, at which a Warrant was agreed upon, authorizing Francis Townsend, Esq. King at Arms of the Order of the Bath, to remove Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, from being a Member of the Order; Mr. Townsend attended on Thursday accordingly, with a Warrant, signed by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a few minutes before one o'clock in King Henry VIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, and proceeded to ascend a ladder placed for that purpose, to remove the banner of Lord Cochrane from its conspicuous appointed situation, which was the fourth from the top, on the right side of the Chapel, between those of Lord Beresford, and Sir Brent Spencer.

His Lordship's Arms were afterwards unscrewed from his Stall; and it so happened they were unscrewed on the brass plate by the same youth who screwed them up. The Helmet, Crest, Mantling, and Sword, with all of his Lordship's insignia of the Order, were then taken down from the top of the Stall.

The most degrading part of the ceremony then took place, of his Lordship's Banner being kicked out of the Chapel, and down the steps leading to the Chapel, by Mr. Townsend, King of Arms of the Order; and the curious coincidence of circumstance was, that the same two young men who introduced his Lordship into the Chapel at the time of the Installation for him to be installed, on the occasion, happened to be there by mere chance.

Nothing of the kind, as to the removal of a Knight from the Order of the Bath, has occurred since its establishment in the year 1725.

—o—

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Nov. 2.

Brutality of American Privateersmen.

The remains of the Officers of the squadron who were killed in the boats attacking the American privateer General Armstrong, were interred in the English Burial Ground at Fayal, attended by the Commanders and Officers of his Majesty's vessels, the British Consul, and all the respectable inhabitants of the place, and every mark of respect was evinced by the Governor, who had the garrison paraded on the melancholy occasion. Far different was the conduct of the Americans, who evinced their degeneracy, in assembling at a public house opposite where the procession was to move from, and