THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, in the city of New-York,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER, ENTITLED,

THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PROSPECTUS.

On the appearance of a new public journal it is generally expected that some indication should be given of the principles upon which it is to be conducted. It is therefore necessary to say, that this print will be devoted to the support of the republican principles of the American government, and the freedom and independence of the American nation. Commencing its career under the auspices of the friends of those principles, whatever may be the vicissitudes of its fortune, it will continue their steady advocate; it will present a firm front to the assaults of faction, and undismayed by the violence of the political storm, will hold on its course, persevering in this great and good cause.

The present crisis of the affairs of our country, and of the civilized world, offers a spectacle of the most interesting nature, and of which no man can be an indifferent spectator. In this highly favored land, the genius of our political institutions will permit no man to be such a spectator. By the active stimulus they communicate to the faculties of the human mind; by the bright rewards they hold out to honorable ambition, and the avenues they lay open to fortune and to fame, they attract every free citizen to the consideration of public affairs. In a government which is the common property of all, every one has an interest to guard, an honorable feeling of pride to indulge, a manly jealousy of political treachery to keep open his eyes. In the formation of public opinion, by which the councils of republics are swayed, and their destinies decided, the Press has an influence irresistible by all the arts of intrigue and corruption. How important, then, is it, that this fountain of information should flow in a course pure and unruffled; that it should be the salubrious and life-giving stream uncontaminated by petty passions; unrestrained in its majestic progr[illegible] the opposition of vice and crime! When thus conn[illegible] it is the guardian of a nation's honor! When corrup[illegible] by licentiousness, or enslaved by fear; it is a nation's c[illegible]!

Such are our ideas of a free press, as it *should* be conducted; and in conformity to which this print *shall* be conducted. It will never wound the feelings of virtue; never infringe the laws of decorum; and never spare the vices of political turpitude.

At a period when every honest mind sickens with disgust, at the continued repetition of the scenes of political profligacy and the acts of political inconsistency, in which so many of our public men have figured, and by which so much of their public conduct has been distinguished, nothing but the eminent examples of virtue, and devotion to our country's cause, which are still left, can prevent the patriot of despairing of the Republic. The remnant of those revolutionary heroes and sages, to whose virtue, wisdom and valor, we owe the invaluable inheritance of our freedom, and who have not backsliden from their primitive faith, still reminds us of what our country was in the infancy of her political existence. Some of them, in whom the light of life is almost extinguished, watch with tremulous anxiety the events of the contest in which we are engaged. Others still lend their counsel and their arms in this second war of independence, and temper the fiery valour of our young defenders, or preside over, and guide the deliberations of our national legislature. A portion of their spirit has descended on the rising generation. A sense of wrong; a knowledge of those national rights which have been violated; a conviction of their vital importance, and a confidence in those who have undertaken to redress them, animate the great body of the republican party. These feelings and sentiments are honorable to them; and still more honourable do they appear, when contrasted with the blind adherence to the enemy's cause—the tacit, nay, avowed acquiescence, in his most unreasonable pretentions on the part of opposition; and, with the cold calculating indifference, and feigned neutrality of local faction.

Negociations, fruitless of every thing but fresh insults and injuries on the part of Britain, have been spun out, until they are brought to an issue, which the plainest understanding may comprehend, and at which the coldest heart must be fired with indignation. Whatever might have been thought of the policy or necessity of the war, at the time it was commenced, no doubt can now be sincerely entertained of the policy and necessity of prosecuting it until it is brought to an honorable and successful termination.—Whatever doubts might have been entertained of the difficulties which have hitherto prevented an adjustment of the subject of impressments, none can now be entertained, that those difficulties, whether real or imaginary, have been attempted to be removed by our government, by the offer of every concession which could honorably or safely be made. Unless we are prepared to say, that the national faith, solemnly pledged to our neutralized citizens, ought to be violated in compliance with the maritime pretensions of Great Britain; we cannot say, that the rupture of the late negociation is in any, the least degree, to be attributed to the want of a conciliatory temper and pacific disposition on the part of our government. On the contrary, he who does not perceive in it the evidence of the most inexorable hostility and studied contempt of this country on the part of Great Britain, must be blinded by inveterate prejudice, or corrupted by foreign partiality. That such is not the case with the great body of the American people, we have reason to believe. They are *sound*; and incapable to any bias foreign to the rights and interests of their native land. Their fidelity to their leaders, who have risked in the cause of their independence, life and fortune, and reputation, during the long and trying contest of the revolution; their wisdom in adopting a form of government, at once free and firm; the [illegible] which they have repelled the pretentions of "va[illegible] ambition," defeated the arts of hollow patriotism [illegible] intrigue, seeking to climb to power by dereliction of principle, by violating the bonds of public and private honor, and by the prostration of the most sacred institutions, are so many proofs of their fitness for self-government, of their sound, republican spirit, and manly honorable character.

The addition recently made to these proofs in the re-elevation to the supreme executive magistracy of the distinguished citizen who presides over the union, is not the least among the evidences of their discernment of real merit, and gratitude for useful public services. In opposition to the efforts of intrigue, and to all the falsehoods which the fertile genius of calumny could invent, Mr. Madison has once more been called to this high charge; and it is to him that the nation looks for the fulfilment of those proud hopes anticipated from his wisdom, talents, and experience. That he will infuse into his administration that energy by which alone war can be waged with a prospect of success; that he will call to his aid those abilities with which the country is so fortunately stored, and bring into action its inexhaustible resources, is what that country has a right to expect at his hand, and in which, we confidently predict, it will not be disappointed.

The great contest in which we are engaged, sanctified as it is, by the rectitude of our cause, and by the magnitude of the interests at stake, calls for the most strenuous exertions of valor, discipline, and wisdom, to prosecute it to an honorable and successful issue. Compelled, as we have been, to seek PEACE, through WAR, it is in vain to sigh for the soft repose of neutrality, and to seek respect for our own rights, merely by refraining from violating those of others. Although forced on us by imperious necessity, this contest may do more than merely defend the national independence, for which it was commenced, and may be instrumental in elevating us to that rank among nations for which we were destined, and which will for ever secure the possession of that independence. It has always appeared to us that our ideas of national grandeur and glory have been taken up upon too low a scale; that we have not aspired to mount those heights of fame which we might reasonably hope to attain; but have been contented to creep in the vale of mediocrity and hold a secondary rank to those nations, with whom we might grapple, and from whom we might extort that respect which our remonstrances have failed to obtain. Base fear, and still baser avarice, have quelled the risings of manly indignation; and faction has palsied, with her accursed touch, the national energies. It is to redeem the country from these contaminating influences that we are to look to the efforts of our gallant military. On land their laurels have been withered by treachery or cowardice. By sea, they have sustained the drooping honor of the country with a noble intrepidity, directed by prudence and discipline. The achievements of our Hull, Decatur, Morris, Porter and Jones, have emulated on the same element the immortal renown of Van Tromp, and De Ruyter, and Nelson—When the theatre of their action shall be *extended*, we may confidently anticipate deeds transcending these, and compelling Britain to repent having roused this infant Hercules to arms.

If we turn our eyes from the scenes of war and our foreign relations, to the domestic and interior state of our country, we shall perceive multiplied causes of exultation and hope. In the cultivation of the useful arts, in education, and in the rapid progress and improvement of manufactures, we behold the fair fruits of protecting freedom. Under her auspices our happy population enjoy those blessings which are unknown to the other civilized nations of the globe. It is the possession of these very blessings which has excited against us the jealousy, envy and hatred of other powers, and made us the objects of their rapacity and enmity. Despairing of sapping our free institutions, and severing the happy union of these states, our enemies have aimed a fatal blow at our commercial greatness, and independence on the ocean. The value and benefits of commerce, as ministering to the comforts and elegance of civilized life, and as invigorating all the springs of national strength and prosperity, they have long known and felt; and least these benefits should be shared by us, they have determined, refining on Carthagenian and Michiavellian policy, that we should be driven from the ocean; that common property of the human race. An acquiescence in the despotic edicts of this policy, would have been a base abandonment of the stand made by the American people in their revolution; would have passed them again under that yoke they so nobly shook off; and would have forever quenched the bright rays of glory which illustrated the infancy of this Republic.

Such being the nature of the contest in which we are engaged—such the character of our people, and such the blessings they enjoy—no means more effectual of aiding this contest; of exalting this character, and perpatuating these blessings, can be devised, than a fair developement of the views of our public measures; a full and manly defence of our republican government.

In support of these objects we ask the aid of literary volunteers; and shall cheerfully accept their services, whenever they appear to us well meant, well timed, and well directed.

CONDITIONS.

The National Advocate is published every day in the week (Sundays excepted) printed with a new and handsome type. The price is the same as the other daily papers in this city.

For the Country, a paper will be published on the second Wednesday in January, once in each week, comprising the most important contents of the daily paper. The price will be 2 dollars and a half per annum—payable in advance.

January 1, 1813.

[illegible] *Sub[illegible]ons are solicited for the* National Advocate [illegible] *his office.*

5000lb. Juniper Berries,
1000lb. refined Salt Petre,

FOR SALE, BY

Robert Elliot,

Corner of Hudson and Court-Streets, Albany.

January 23, 1813. 1—4

CALVIN WALKER,

No. 33, *COURT-STREET, ALBANY,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and his customers, Ladies in particular, that he has on hand, lately opened, in addition to

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

An extraordinary and beautiful Assortment of drest and undrest

Chints, Copperplates & Calicoes

Also, [illegible] *dozen Fashionable Imported*

SILK BONNETS;

All which he offers for sale at the lowest cash price. Every favor will be thankfully acknowledged.

January 11*th*, 1813. 1w6

JOHN WILLARD,

At the GREEN STORE, *No.* 36, *Market-Street.*

HAS received, from the *Columbian Manufacturing Society*, a quantity of

Cotton Goods,

of a superior quality, which he offers by the piece or otherwise. He has also on hand a very handsome assortment of

Fancy Goods, Carpeting,

Cloths, Men and Women's Socks, &c.

January 23, 1813. 1

WANTED,

50 Hhds. good Rye Whiskey.

APPLY TO

Mather & Thorne.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. St. Croix *RUM;*
9 Hhds. 4th proof *NEW RUM;*
4 Pipes Holland *GIN;*
10 Pipes Country do.

For Cash or approved credit.

Albany, January 23, 1813. 1

Albany Insurance Company.

THE Legislature of this State having by a law passed during the present session, incorporated the Albany Insurance Company, with a capital of *HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS*; the President and Directors are invested with the most ample means to undertake insurance against loss or damage by fire, of which their fellow citizens are now invited to avail themselves.

To gentlemen residing in the Northern and Western parts of this state, and to citizens of the adjoining states, it is believed, there are many inducements to make insurance at this office in preference to any other; and the Directors pledge themselves, that those who transact business with the Company shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.

All applications for insurance must be made to the Secretary in writing, and the subject offered for insurance accurately described.

JOHN W. YATES, *Sec'ry.*

Albany, March 28, 1811.

Clothing Store.

J. HEERMANS,

MERCHANT TAYLOR, No. 24, Court-Street, nearly opposite the Old City-Hall, has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, for the accommodation of travellers and others, a general assortment of ready-made Clothing—among which are, fine and common Dress Coats, Short Coats, Great Coats, Surtout and Frock Coats, Coating and Frize Surtouts; Coating Frize and Lyon-skin Great Coats; fine and common cloth, double and single milled Kersemere Sattinett, Bedford Cord, Stockinnet, Velvet, and Fancy Cord Pantaloons; Sattin, Silk Toilnett, fancy and plain Toilnett, Swansdown, Patent Cord and various other kind of fancy and common Vests; Sailor jackets and Trowsers; flannel wrappers with and without sleeves; Drawers, Shirts, Gaiters, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE, JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Fine and Common Cloths,

double and single milled Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Bedford Cords, Stockinnets, fancy and common Vestings, flannels, and a general assortment of Trimmings, in his line—all of which will be sold at a very small advance for cash.

Albany, January 22, 1813. 1

JOHN BISSELL,

HAS FOR SALE,

AT his Store, No. 14, corner of State and Dock Streets,

42 Hhds. 4th and 1st proof N. E. *RUM,*
10 do. *ST. CROIX,*
4 do. *JAMAICA,*
6 do. Brown *SUGARS,*
4 do. Lump do.
2 Pipes Cogniac *BRANDY,*
3 do. Spanish do.
2 do. Holland *GIN,*
6 do. Country and Mason's India Point do.
24 Chests Hyson Skin *TEA,*
6 Barrels *COFFEE,*
1 do. *INDIGO,*
60 Boxes Spanish *SEGARS,*
30 Kegs Plug *TOBACCO,*
20 Bbls. and Tierces Cut do.
4 Tierces *SNUFF,*
20 Jars Marlot and Rappee do.
10 Barrels *GLAUBER SALTS,*
1 Ton Burt's plated *SLEIGH SHOES* :

Together with a good supply of other GROCERIES, and a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

well selected—All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the City of Albany, for Cash or approved credit, or exchanged for any kind of Country Produce.

HE WANTS TO PURCHASE,

Hatting and Shipping FURS and DEER SKINS.

Albany, January 22, 1813. 1

Iron & Nail Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ON HAND,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, &c.

CONSISTING OF—

SWEDE's, Russia and American Iron, assorted, flat and square;
Shear Moulds; Plough Shears;
Nail and Spike Rods;
Hoop Iron assorted, from 3d. to 20d.
Band Iron, steel plated;
Draft and Cast Iron Sleigh Shoes;
Axle-Trees and Crowbar drafts;
Sheet Iron; Round Iron, assorted sizes;
American, Swede's and Russia L.
Crowlay, German, Sterling, Eagle and Cast Steel;
Smith's Anvils, Vices, and Beck Horns;
do. Hammers and Sledges, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps;
Spades and Shovels; Trace and Log Chains;
Saw-mill Saws;
Clothier's Screws, Bars and Plates;
Scale Beams and Weights;
Waggon and Cart Boxes;
HOLLOW WARE assorted;
Caldrons, Pot-ash Kettles, forge Hammers, Anvils and Plates;
Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Cranks & Gudgeons;
Box, Oven and Franklin Stoves and Stove Pipe;
Wrought NAILS, assorted;
3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. ~~& 30d.~~ Cut Nails, of superior quality, from the Monroe Factory;
BRADS, from 3d. to 20d.

I. & J. Townsend.

Albany, January 23, 1813. 1

NEW-YORK & ALBANY

New Line DILIGENCE,

WILL, on Monday the 25th inst. commence running through in two days. It leaves Albany every morning, and arrives at Poughkeepsie the same day—Leaves Poughkeepsie the next morning, and arrives at New-York the same day.—Leaves New-York every morning, and arrives at Poughkeepsie the same day—Leaves Poughkeepsie the next morning, and arrives at Albany the same day.

FARE *Ten Dollars*—Way Passengers and extra Baggage as usual. All baggage at the risk of the owner. For Seats apply to C. DUNN and I WETMORE, Green-street, Albany; Beeman's Hotel, Hudson; Ruggle's Hotel, Poughkeepsie; J. Ackley's, Fishkill, and Thomas Whitfield, No. 1, Cortland-street, New-York.

I. Wetmore,	*Jesse Campbell,*
Thomas Powell,	*Egbert Somerindike & others*
Leonard Baker,	*J. Ackley,*
John B. Swan,	*Henry Kelsey.*

N. B. As Travellers have heretofore been deceived in respect to the place from which this line starts in the city of Albany, they are now cautioned and informed, that it does not start from Mr. Cande's, in Court-street, or have any connexion with that house.

Albany, January 23, 1813. 1

SMITH COGSWELL,

AT HIS OLD STAND IN LION-STREET,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends, that he still continues to carry on the

Manufactory of Nails,

and can on the shortest notice furnish any quantity of

4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 24d. and 26d.

of the best kind, together with an assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, &c.

Among which are Locks, Bolts, Door Turnings, Sleigh Shoes and Waggon Tire of superior draft and quality—all which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

January 23d, 1813. 1

Sterling Eagle Steel.

THE Subscribers have erected a STEEL FURNACE, which is now in complete operation—the Steel of which will continue to be converted from the *Sterling Refined Iron.* Experience has already proven this Seeel equal (if not superior) to the English blistered (L) in every point of view.—Orders directed to PETER TOWNSEND, Chester, or DANIEL JACKSON, Sterling Iron Works, Orange county, will be duly attended to, for supplies of the above article.

N. B. The Sterling Eagle Steel is designated by the stamp of the *American Eagle* on every bar.

PETER TOWNSEND,
DANIEL JACKSON.

Sterling Iron Works, Nov. 10, 1812. 1

☞ A quantity of the above STEEL just received and for sale at the Store of I. & J. TOWNSEND Albany.

HAT WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the Indian Chief
OPPOSITE THE CITY-HALL,
COURT-STREET, ALBANY,
WHERE

Warranted Hats,

OF ALL KINDS,
Are Made and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

Elisha Dorr.

☞ *HATTER's FURS,* of every description, purchased.

January 23, 1813. 1

MAYELL's HAT STORE,

NO. 58, COURT-STREET, opposite Church-Street, ALBNAY,

IS replenished with a FRESH SUPPLY of Gentlemen's BEAVER HATS, from the celebrated Manufactory of WHITE, BROTHERS & Co. of New-York. Likewise, portable

Military and Infantry Hats,

Men's and Youth's fine Castor, Rorum and Wool Hats; Children's Beaver Turbans, Jockeys and Sydneys, and Morocco Hats; Misses fashionable Beavers, FEATHERS, &c.

The flattering encouragement the advertiser has met with, and the satisfaction his goods have given, induces him to call the attention of the public, and to solicit a trial of his HATS, which he is confident are of a superior quality and fashion, and will give the purchaser complete satisfaction.

☞ *HATS* neatly dressed and altered.

January 23, 1813. 1

BENJAMIN KNOWER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he continues to keep for sale, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,*

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Beaver, Castor, Rorum & Felt

HATS;

And is now enabled to offer, to Hatters in particular, *A handsome and general Assortment of*

Stock and Trimmings,

VIZ.—

Best Boston fine *LAMB's WOOL,*
Beaver, Muskrat, Racoon, Rabit & Morocco Skins,
German Carrot and Camel Hair,
Hat Linings—Galloon Binding,
Buckles—Bands and Loopings,
Bow-Strings—Raising Cords,
Logwood—Copperas—Verdigrese and Glue
And generally every article in the Hatting line.

☞ All orders from the Country thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Albany, January 25, 1813. 1

ROBERT HURST,

INFORMS the public, that he still continues his business at his Store, in *LION-STREET, NEAR THE CAPITOL,* where his friends can be supplied, as usual, with

Fashionable Umbrellas,

Gentlemen and Ladies' SOCKS,

of the latest fashions, and made of the best materials.

HE ALSO KEEPS A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

HAT-CASES & NECK-YOKES.

☞*Watch Crystals fitted to Watches.*

Umbrellas repaired on the shortest notice.

January 25, 1813. 1

BOOT & SHOE-MAKING.

J. P. & B. Van-Benthuysen,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends and the public, that they have removed to their *NEW STORE, No.* 27, in front of the City-Hall, Court-Street, where they continue to carry on the

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

in all their various branches, and where they have constantly for sale a general assortment of Ladies' *SHOES* and *SLIPPERS,* Gentlemen's *BOOTS, BOOTEES* and *SHOES,* of every description.

ALSO—*An extensive Assortment of*

LEATHER,

as cheap, and warranted equal in quality to any in this city.

Albany, January 25, 1813. 1

J Bradnick

THE ALBANY ARGUS.

PRINTED ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*, IN STORE-LANE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND GREEN STREETS.

[VOL. I.] Albany, Friday, February 12, 1813. [NUMBER 6.]

PUBLISHED BY J. BUEL,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
ONE HALF TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

☞ *Subscriptions for less than a year to be paid wholly in advance.—No papers stopped till arrears are paid up.*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *conspicuously inserted on the customary terms.*

POETRY.

FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

BEAUTY AND FASHION.

SAYS *Beauty to Fashion*, as she sat at her toilette,
If I give a charm you are certain to spoil it;
When you take it in head there's such mend'ring and mangling,
'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling—
I hope you won't think me ill natur'd or vain—
But I scarce know my own when I see it again:
Now you cannot conceive how my mind it distresses,
When I think of the beautiful sweet auburn tresses,
With which I was pleased fair Maria to deck,
And meant they should curl down her ivory neck;
When I saw her again I was never so shock'd,
For the tresses, alas! from her head was all crop'd.
I soon found that you had been running your rig,
And made her head look like a greasy scratch'd wig.
To Delia's fine form I had given each grace,
And with roses and lilies had finish'd her face,
But you, who in spoiling my work take delight,
Said the rose was too red and the lily too white,
And if the true modish complexion she'd have,
She must live upon pickles or else she must starve.
But that was not all, the dear girl you have told,
That her form, which I cast in my very best mould,
Was too large for your taste, to speak plain, was too fat,
But by bracing and lacing you'd soon alter that.
Now mark the sad consequence; by you misled,
She brac'd and she lac'd till the roses all fled;
And the saffron has left on her cheek such a stain,
Nor roses nor lilies can bloom there again.
Thus Beauty went on—and thus Fashion replied;
Who does most for the sex, let it fairly be tried;
And madam, in spite of the favors you boast,
How scanty your blessings, how scarce is a toast;
A complexion, a shape, you confer now and then,
But to one that you give you refuse it to ten.
Impartial to all, did I not lend my aid,
Both Venus and Cupid might throw up their trade,
And even your ladyship die an old maid,
For your nymphs, with their forms complexions, and features,
What are they without me, but poor awkward creatures;
And in spite of your power it must still be allow'd,
That a woman is nothing unless *a la mode*;
Nay, this one thing at least to my favor you owe,
That every charm you may please to bestow,
I suffer my vot'ries *most truly to show.*

MARY.

FRIENDS TO THE UNION.

Amongst the men, what dire divisions rise!
For "*union*" one, and one "*no union*," cries,
Shame on the sex that such disputes began;
Ladies are all for *union—to a man.*

MELISH's TRAVELS IN AMERICA.

Among the numerous Travels in the United States by foreigners, which have been published on both sides of the Atlantic, few have done any thing like impartial justice to the subject.—Almost every thing is viewed with a jaundiced eye, and little is deemed good or even tolerable, which is not tinctured with something European. But as an exception to the generality of travellers, we have the satisfaction to notice an instance of enlightened and noble liberality, and a sincere disposition to do complete justice to all parties. We allude to a work lately published in Philadelphia, entitled "*Travels in the United States of America*" by JOHN MELISH.—How ought the enemies of our government to be ashamed, and the declaimers about French influence to be abashed, when they read the remarks of this eminent and learned Englishman, on the state of parties in this country, and the correct and forcible language in which he explodes the charge of French influenc, so much talked of by the opposers of republican government? After some observations upon the freedom of the press, in the United States, he remarks vol. 1, page 62,—

"Party politics is here, as well as in Britain, a noisy subject; and the question between the parties not being well defined, it is difficult to understand it. From the best account of it which I could procure, the *schism* seems to have taken place about the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, which gave rise to very animated discussions, in which those who were in favor of it were styled *federalists* and those opposed to it *anti-federalists*. It now receives the approbation of the whole community, but the distinction of parties continues, under the names of *federalists* and *democrats*. They equally lay claim to the title of *republicans*, and are oftens styled *federal republicans* and *democratic republicans*. It was in vain that I looked for a satisfactory account of the matter in the New-York papers which I had an opportunity of seeing; but I observed, in one of them, that the federalists were styled the disciples of Washington, and the democrats the supporters of Jefferson. I thought I would discover the difference in the declared opinions of these two eminent characters. I accordingly turned to general Washington's Farewel Address, and Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Speech, but the sentiments inculcated in these two papers appeared to me to be precisely the same. The one recognizes popular government, and recommends union, obedience to the laws, religion and morality, and to keep party spirit within bounds. The other declares, that the will of the majority, legally expressed, is the law of the land; and recommends harmony and affection, with the free exercise of reason, of religion, and of the press. Professing to act under these sentiments, it is somewhat singular that there should be a difference at all; but, to use the words of one of the characters above alluded to, "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle," and the political question may be considered as essentially different from what it is in Britain. In Britain, the question between *whig* and *tory* is, whether the controuling power shall be vested in the *people* or in the *crown*. In America, it is whether it shall be vested in this or that set of men."

Speaking of the consequences to be feared from a peace between France and England, and the fears entertained by some as it relates to America—he says at the 95th page—

"In the course of my travels through the United States, I have frequently heard similar sentiments, principally from those professing the greatest regard for Britain; but I must say, that they appear to me to be very incorrect. I grant it is better for Britain, or any other nation, to cotinue in a state of war, than to make a *dishonarable* peace, or to submit to have their rights *infringed* by their neighbors." "But, in my opinion, the greatest curse that ever befel Britain is the present war." "As to the supposed attack upon the liberties of America, I think it proceeds upon a very incorrect view of the subject, and implies an idea highly derogatory to the American character. It is perfectly obvious to me, from what I have seen in this country, that the Americans could maintain their liberties against the whole world combined, and no single nation, however powerful, would be mad enough to make an attack, which would infallibly end in disaster and disgrace. America contains upwards of six millions of *free people*, and, if invaded, could, at a short notice, turn out a million of fighting men. This fact is well known in Europe, and would, of course, enter into the calculation of any general who would plan an attack upon the country."

In p. 211, he proceeds thus—

"Having in the course of my travels, heard a great many conflicting opinions about British influence and French influence, and federalism and democracy, and the supposed enmity of the American government to Britain and British trade; and of a partiality for the French and Bonaparte; I determined to take no share in the argument, but to hear all the evidence on both sides, as it came in my way, and to judge for myself. The result of this judgment I now communicate.

"I was satisfied, from all that I had seen and heard, that there is *bona fide* British influence in the country, of a very powerful nature, great in extent, and arising from very obvious causes. The principal of these are the identy of language, the similitude of manners and habits, and the extensive commerce between the United States and Britain. To prove the influence arising from these, it is unnecessary to go beyond my own person. I landed in America a stranger. I travelled through the country, associating every where freely with the people. I was uniformly received as a friend. I waited on the chief magistrate of America altogether in an unprecedented manner. I sent up my address as "a native of Britain." His conduct and conversation have been faithfully recorded in the preceding chapter, and the public can judge of it. Did it look like prejudice against Britain or British people?—I say no.

"In regard to French influence, it stands upon a footing exactly the reverse. The natives of France have a different language, and different manners and habits. When they arrive in this country, they have a language to learn; they never can learn to speak it with the fluency of a native; and they have few ideas *in common*, so that there really is little whereon to ground a free interchange of sentiments and of friendship." "I cannot illustrate this subject better than by a quotation from M. Talleyrand. He had travelled extensively in the United States, and had paid very close attention to the manners of the people. He closes a series of observations with this sentiment. "In all my travels through the country, I never saw an Englishman that was not treated as a native; I never saw a Frenchman that was not treated as a stranger."

The writer concludes by saying—

"I shall here remark, that it appeared to me, there was every disposition to have an amicable adjustment of all differences with Britain, and to cultivate a friendly intercourse to any extent that the nations mutually wish, or that their wants might call for; and as to partiality for Bonaparte and the French, it was my sincere opinion, very deliberately formed, that there was none."

These are the spontaneous sentiments of an European and an Englishman. How ought they to weigh upon the minds of our countrymen—and especially those who continue to repeat, what this learned traveller so pointedly denies. We would say to all such, "go and do likewise."

FRANKLIN.

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FOR THE ARGUS.

Nothing is more sincerely to be regretted, than that evident want of principle and patriotism, manifested by some among us, calling themselves Americans, and professing to be the exclusive followers of Washington, who upon every trifling defeat sustained by our armies, not only endeavor to stigmatise our government, but seemingly exult in the success of the enemy.

This unnatural sympathy between a portion of our own citizens and our ancient and inveterate foes, is a most degrading instance of want of virtue, and that "*amor patriæ*," which led the heroes of our revolution to grasp the sword, and shield with their own lives, their country from despotism and slavery.

Surely that person must possess an uncommon share of depravity, who can deliberately rejoice at an advantage gained by the enemy of his country, and at a time too, when his government is religiously employed in defence of those invaluable rights and priviliges which have been purchased with the precious blood of thousands,

That this picture, however shocking, is not exaggerated, may be satisfactorily evinced, by adverting to the columns of a certain description of newspapers, edited by men of known talents, and professing to speak the sentiments of a large and respectable portion of the people. These editors display a more than common zeal in depreciating every thing American, and charging with cowardice and ignorance all those whom the government have intrusted with the management of the present arduous contest upon the frontiers. Surely those who are opposed to war, and are anxious for peace must be destitute of sagacity and foresight; because it requires little exertion of intellect to perceive, that the consequence of such opposition, must have a direct tendency to protract the war, and procrastinate the return of that peace which they so ardently profess to desire. No person of common sense, and even imperfectly acquainted with our revolutionary history, can mistake the deplorable effects which resulted from the execrable conduct of the partizans and hirelings of Britain; and unless the connexion of causes and events are materially changed, the same unhappy consequences must be expected to flow from the ungenerous opposition excited by a class of scriblers whom the credulous as well as the designing, equally contribute to encourage. The idea of rebellion (which shocked the minds of some in the period of the revolution) might reasonably form an excuse for many of those who opposed the war, but such a pretext has long since vanished, and nothing but a want of principle and political honesty can actuate those who now resist every endeavor of the government to obtain redress of injuries and insults, which no free people ever submitted to indure, without surrendering the independence and sacrifising the most important and vital interests of their country.

Every consistent measure has been practised to procure an honorable neutrality, and avoid the collisions of belligerent Europe, until repeated grievances and fruitless endeavors to procure redress had exhausted the cup of reconciliation, and imposed upon us an imperious necessity of attempting that by force which was denied in every other way. The reluctance of our rulers to resort to these ulterior measures is sufficiently proved by adverting to facts which evince an almost unconquerable aversion to war, as the greatest calamity which can befall a people, base submission only excepted. Those mild measures of restriction which were adopted by congress, and which, but for the odious conduct of some among us, would have produced the most desirable effects, are an undeniable testimony of a pacific disposition, and aversion to engage in a struggle calculated to waste the lives of the best of our citizens and stain with blood the annals of our history.

Since then, we are thus reluctantly, but unavoidably precipitated into a war, with a jealous and powerful foe; it behoves every man, as he values the dignity, honor and independence of his country, and as he prises the blesings he enjoys, to withhold no exertions either of body or mind which can have the most remote tendency to perpetuate the inestimable privileges providence has so wonderfully conferred upon us; and above all transmit to posterity the rich inheritance which our fathers have so nobly atchieved, and which hitherto we have continued to enjoy in an unspeakable degree.

Let divisions be healed—let faction hide its deformed head and one common sentiment of enlightened reason and unadulterated patriotism be manifest at all times and on all occasions. FRANKLIN.

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FOR THE ALBANY ARGUS.

In the Albany Register of January 29th, there was published an anonymous communication over the initials A. B.—"Remarks on the prevailing epidemic, with an account of the mode of treatment, by one of the most respectable physicians of this city." To the method of treating that disease, as described by the author, no objections will be made; but it may be observed, that the disease, as represented by him, has not appeared with those strongly marked symptoms of inflammation, as it has exhibited itself among the soldiers. This will satisfactorily account for the apparent difference in our modes of treating the disease. The author of that communication has stated that this epidemic appears with weak arterial action, "pulse weak, and very little quicker than in health." The epidemic has appeared under the above form, in a few instances among the soldiers. Here, however, it is necessary to state, that there are two conditions of the disease, somewhat similar as regards the pulse, but which are essentially different. In one condition, with apparent weakness of the pulse, there is a hardness; we call it a contracted hard pulse, and it should be distinguished from the other which is a weak soft pulse. In both cases the pulse is small. The first state, attended with laborious, and suffocated respiration, with acute pains through the chest, requires a cautious use of the lancet; if the pulse becomes larger, and the artery expands after bleeding, and this is sometimes the case, it is evidence that bleeding is proper. The second state, and where there is a weak soft pulse, bleeding is not only unnecessary, but it may be injurious. Medical authors have noticed this contracted or small hard pulse, in fevers; it is called a stifled pulse by some. The larger arteries, over distended with blood, do not admit of that full contraction and soft free expansion, which are found in health, nor that hard full pulse, which is expected to be met with in inflammation, with a high degree of excitement. Nevertheless, with these contracted hard pulses, there is often the highest state of inflammation. This has been made evident by the various dissections of those who have died under this form of the disease. By what means, could these formidable congestions within the lungs, which assumed the appearance of the liver, accompanied with excessive inflammation, producing a sense of suffocation, be removed, except by bleeding? Without the employment of the lancet, other remedies will often prove ineffectual. The quantity of blood taken away, at first, should be small, if any relief is procured, the diameter of the artery will expand, the pulse becomes greater, which indicates a repetition of bleeding. With respect to bleeding, one observation further will be made; that this operation should generally be employed in the cold stage of this epidemic, even where in its subsequent hot stage, it might be found necessary to perform the operation.

The greater number of cases among the soldiers, have shewed an increased arterial action, with a full and hard pulse, and the common symptoms of local inflammation, such as pain through the chest, with laborious respiration, a sense of soreness upon inspiration, and cough. As the writer over A. B. has not mentioned these strongly marked symptoms among his patients, it is presumed, that none of this description has come within his practice; consequently, he must have generally seen the disease under its mild form. This will account for the circumstance, that he is not prepared to name the disease; also, for the remark, that he "can find no disease in any medical author, that will justly correspond with it."[*]

We next will take some notice of that part of the communication, denominated by the author "speculation," wherein he considers the proximate cause and effect of this epidemic, and wherein he says "that the liver is the reservoir, from which this *noxious matter* is diffused through the system." It is presumed that this "*noxious matter*" refers to what he, in another place, denominates "*morbid bilious matter*;" especially as the liver is the great "reservoir." and adds, "its deliterious particles entering the blood vessels, contaminate that fluid, tend to destroy its vital principle, and of consequence, lessen the energy of the arterial system." This, to be sure, is an ancient doctrine. The same opinion may be found in medical books of more modern date; while medical gentlemen of the present day, do not forget to retail it upon all occasions. That the vitiated state of the bile is the cause of fevers, and other diseases, is continually sounded in our ears. What language is more common, than bilious fever, bilious dysentery, and bilious diarrhœa, upon a supposition that in these diseases, a superabundance of bile, or a vitiated state of this fluid, is the cause of the whole phenomena of morbid action. But this common opinion, that the bile promotes or hastens putrefaction, Dr. Saunders entirely refutes. He demonstrates, that it preserves in a sweet state, animal substances; that these, under similar circumstances, without the admixture of bile, would in a short time, have assumed the character of putrefaction. From the result of his experiments, he concludes, that the bile possesses a twofold property, of the greatest importance in the economy of life; that by means of its alkali, of which it is a component part, it corrects acidities in the *primæ viæ*; and by means of its resinous bitter, it restrains fermentation, and resists putrefaction. The bile, he considers a mild cathartic prepared by nature; and when its other properties are attended to, it will be found of the utmost consequence in the great laboratory of the animal system; never productive of those baneful effects, which have too frequently been ascribed to it.

Let me ask those, who believe that the bile is ever hurtful, while progressing through the intestinal tube, at what period, it is converted from a salutary to an offensive fluid. Does it assume its morbid state, at the time of its secretion in the liver, or in the gall bladder, or after it has passed into the duodenum? What are the causes which subject it to this change, if it takes place, and what are its properties after it assumes this vitiated state? Are not the morbid condition of the bowels in fevers, and other disorders, most frequently occasioned by a deficiency of this salutary fluid?

When a man in perfect health exposes himself to wet and cold, the effect being a sudden expenditure of *caloric*, or heat, and rigors supervene; and under these circumstances, drinks ardent spirits to the point of intoxication, and a violent disease ensues, such as has been above described, with pain through the chest, great oppression, difficult respiration, and a sense of suffocation, are not the causes of the disease very obvious, without having recourse to vitiated bile? Are not these well known causes equal to the excitement of a violent disease, and such as has appeared under the present epidemic state?

The arguments above adduced, have on a former occasion, been offered to demonstrate the inoffensive quality of the bile.[†] Others might be adduced, which would protract to too great a length, a communication for a weekly paper. In order to reinstate the bile to that high rank, it really sustains, and the important offices, it executes in animal economy, these are presented, while in opposition to vague reasonings, and conjectures, we hope, that this mild and salubrious fluid will maintain its high dignity, and will no more be viewed in the false light of a destroying angel.

JAMES MANN,
Hospital Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Greenbush, Feb. 4, 1813.

P. S. It is with much satisfaction to be observed, that Dr. Fuller, of the 23d regiment, in his communication to Dr. Smith, published in the *Argus* Feb. 5th, has with so much precision detailed the symptoms of the disease, as it appeared at Buffalo; and it is not a little remarkable, that his method of practice, although at the distance of 300 miles, should in all material points, have so exactly agreed with that adopted at this post, and at the cantonments of Plattsburgh and Burlington.

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[*] An anamalous disease is a rare circumstance, in the history of medicine, at this day. That an epidemic should have assumed an appearance somewhat different among citizens, in a city with an extensive population, from that in camp, produced by the same general cause, may be easily accounted for, from the circumstance, that epidemics generally prevail most among that class of people of every age and constitution, whose situation does not admit of all the necessaries and comforts of life. Cold lodgings, coarse and spare diet, and dirty houses will predispose the body to a form of disease somewhat different from that, which appears among robust men, fed with a full ration of animal food, and an abundance of ardent spirits.

[†] See this subject more fully discussed in my dissertation upon the CHOLERA INFANTUM, which obtained the Boylstonian prize for the year 1812.