

dangerous projects of the latter, "When we consider," says he, "how unimportant *Louisiana* must be of itself to *France*, we shall not entertain the least doubt but that the *French* government means to acquire the dominion of all *America*, and that the possession of *Louisiana* is to be the first act of the tragedy." He advises "to form the best agreements we can with other nations, for putting some limits to the domination of that country," [*France*.] "With common consent," says he, "a system must be devised and adopted, that will faithfully aim at the welfare of all. Such an union will arrest the career of *France* on the *European* continent." Particularly he urges an union with *Great-Britain*, in the following words; "Let *Britain* open to us the unhackled commerce of all her dominions in every quarter of the globe; and the spring we shall give to her manufactures, and the additions we shall make to her force, will produce an increase of wealth and stability," &c.—"All impediments being removed, and a confederacy framed, of which the objects shall be uniformly justifiable, a conjunction of the naval powers of *Britain* and these *States* may, in a short time seize every land held by *France* and her associates."

Whatever may be thought of the justness of the above sentiments, every body will be surpris'd that they should be advanced by a leader among the democratic party—that party which have for so long falsly charged the Federalists with a design of forming an alliance with *Great-Britain*, and of introducing monarchy. Nothing can be more striking proof of the inconsistency of those now at the head of the public affairs. Such is their weakness that they run madly and precipitately from one extreme to another. But after all this democratic bluster, where is *Louisiana*?

Perhaps this moment in possession of *France*, our empire dismembered, our privileges to be recovered only by a long and expensive war. Common wisdom, and measures moderately daring in the administration might have prevented the desperate hazard.

A FEDERALIST.

---

*Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.\**

Mr. Dallas, is preparing a history of the Maroons, accompanied by a succinct History of the Island of *Jamaica*.

The Revd. Joseph Barrett, of Ormskirk, is preparing for the press, a new System of Modern Geography for the Use of Schools.

Mr. Cuthbertson gives the following account of an experiment by which the two kinds of electricity are distinguished, or the direction of the fluid is ascertained:—Insulate two wires, furnished at each end with a ball, three-fourths of an inch in diameter; connect one with the positive, and the other with the negative, conductor of a machine; the balls should be four inches asunder, and between them, at equal distances from each place, a lighted candle, with the center of its flame nearly on a level with the centers of the balls: if the machine be put into motion, the flame will waver very much, and seem to incline rather more to the negative ball, than to the positive one; after about fifty revolutions, the negative ball, will grow warm, and the positive ball remain cold; if the revolution be continued to about 202, the negative ball will be too hot for the hand to touch, while the other remains as cold as at the beginning.

---

\* The Gentleman who favored us with the two publications from which we have extracted the following, receives them monthly; and we hope he will in future enable us to continue regularly, this department of the Register.