

any refusal of the British Government to renounce the new principles of blockade, and to revoke the Orders in Council." (Wellesley to Pinkney, 29th Dec. 1810.) There is another evident omission of reference to the act of Congress of the 1st of May, 1810, in the subsequent letter of the Noble Marquis to Mr. Pinkney of the 11th of February, 1811. "If Great Britain shall not submit to these terms, it is plainly intimated in the same letter that France requires America to enforce them." France only required of America to put this act in force.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF AUG. 4.

WE have seen, with great regret and surpris, the many misrepresentations of the views of the Government which are daily published in the federal prints. At a time like this, when the exertions of every individual should be directed to an efficient prosecution of the war, solemnly declared by the constituted authorities, such misrepresentations cannot but have the most baneful influence as well on the present as on the future prospects of our country.

To put an end to them, so far as is in our power, we will remark, that although the Government are making the most vigorous efforts to prosecute the war against England with effect, they are disposed to accommodate all differences on the most reasonable conditions.

As an inducement to the British Government not to impress seamen from our vessels, our Government is yet willing, as it is well known it has long been, to enter into an arrangement, to be reciprocal, to prevent the employment of British seamen in American vessels, public or private. Such an arrangement would put an end to all pretext on the part of Great Britain for impressing men from our vessels; and the great advantage she would derive from it, if her only object, as is alleged, is to get her own subjects, ought to induce her to accede to it; for it must be evident that the exclusion of British seamen from our service, would secure to her more than she can gain by impressment: seamen must have employment, and the exclusion of those of Great Britain from our service would confine them in a great measure to that of their own country. Such an arrangement, then, would be advantageous to Great Britain, merely as an expedient to increase her maritime strength; while it would have the effect of bringing into our service our seamen, and also of augmenting their numbers.

We state with pleasure another fact, which we believe to be equally true—that our Government will not, under any circumstances that may occur, form a political connexion with France. To the injuries received from her, a just sensibility has always been felt. The war with England has not abated it, nor has it diminished the zeal or weakened the effort to obtain redress. The idea of a political connexion with France, as an expedient to extort justice from England, is treated with disdain by every person connected with the Government. It is not desirable to enter the lists with the two great belligerents at once; but if England acts with wisdom, and France perseveres in her career of injustice and folly, we should not be surprised to see the attitude of the United States change towards those powers. We are now at war with England; let her Government do us justice—let the other continue to refuse it; and from that moment we have no doubt that the United States will assume a correspondent relation with both.

The United States are placed by the injustice of the belligerents in an important crisis; but we are confident they will go through it with honor and advantage. If the citizens of the United States make common cause, and support with energy and decision the measures of Government, the result is certain. They will obtain what they have a right to demand,—first of Great Britain, and afterwards of France. Success in this struggle will secure them the respect of both the belligerents and of all Europe. It will also secure them a permanent peace, and in other respects, a just reward for all their exertions. We are confident that nothing will be wanting on the part of the Government to ensure success. It has boldly taken on itself a great responsibility,—one which the exigency of the times required; and we are satisfied it will acquit itself to the just expectations of the country.