

of Representatives, and it was known that the Government would be influenced by the majority of that body; this circumstance tended to throw some obscurity on the measures which would be ultimately adopted. The governing party has however retained the majority,* and pacific measures have prevailed. An Ambassador has been sent to the Court of Spain to remonstrate against the violation of the Treaty; and it is also supposed that he is instructed to endeavour to purchase some arrangements with the French Government, on the subject of the Navigation of the Mississippi, as Two Millions of Dollars have been appropriated for "Foreign intercourse." In the mean time the President has been empowered to call out 80,000 of the Militia; 15 gun boats are to be built and arsenals erected on the Ohio and Mississippi. The following extract from a letter written by an intelligent Gentleman of New-York, to his friend in this City, will shew in what light the business is considered in that place.

"Our Politicians have been very much agitated of late by the apparent crisis of our Country. At one moment we thought ourselves on the eve of a Spanish War, it was indeed a few days ago reported that the People of Kentucky were in arms and on their way to New Orleans. But now it is said they are very patient and are lulled by the pacific embassy sent by our President to his Consular Majesty.—This business I think must either make or break the governing party in our country. If Bonaparte treat and restore the rights we demand the ministerialists will take much credit for their pacific measures; on the contrary if in the event we are obliged to go to war,

their losing present opportunities for the sake of popularity and to maintain a groveling system of economy must bring them into the universal contempt which we Federalists think they deserve. It cannot but be a comfortable reflection to every American that on the event of War we shall have Great-Britain on our side; and that her glorious navy may be a defence for us which we are too spiritless to provide for ourselves."

CONSIDERATION sur l'organisation sociale, appliquée à l'état civil, politique et militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre, à leurs mœurs, leur agriculture, leur commerce et leurs finances à l'époque de la paix d'Amiens. A Paris, chez Migneret et chez les marchands de nouveautés. Trois volumes in-8°

(PREMIER EXTRAIT.)

L'AUTEUR de l'intéressant ouvrage que nous annonçons le divise en plusieurs chapitres classés suivant l'ordre des objets qui entrent dans l'organisation sociale. Il commence dans l'introduction, par jeter un coup-d'œil rapide sur les vicissitudes éprouvées par le gouvernement Français, depuis le commencement de la monarchie jusqu'à l'époque de la révolution; il s'arrête plus particulièrement sur les événements qui ont accompagné celle-ci; sur cette longue chaîne d'erreurs de toute espèce, tour à tour adoptées, professées, défendues; et prouve que c'est dans un sage système d'équilibre des pouvoirs que se trouve la liberté.

Dans le premier chapitre, l'auteur recherche l'origine des sociétés, qu'il trouve dans l'augmentation progressive du nombre des hommes; cette cause paroît en effet avoir donné lieu à la réunion des premières peuplades: mais, comme l'observe l'auteur, elle

* On questions which have called out the strength of the two parties, the division in the House of Representatives has been generally as 100 for and 100 against.