WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

We understand that on the fifteenth of August, Mr. Monroe, our Minister at London, had an interview with Lord Morpeth, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recent capitulation, when it appeared that some unchecked hostility, but that very general feeling from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, respecting the treaty between European belligerents and neutrals, was collected through it, which at a much larger rate than had been before conjectured, that this fatal view the subject was not discussed in consistence Mr. Monroe and the minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which indicated any unfriendly measure against the United States.

Another conference having been requested by Mr. Monroe, for the purpose of entering more fully into the subject, he was informed that it would be the issue of this important business.

The last change in the government of France is stated as a concession to the feelings of the people, which it was thought prevail in the United States, and for a short time some hopes were entertained. To justify the anti predictions which are showered upon us under the influence of a public feeling, it is obvious is made to draw a parallel between the recent change in the form of the period of the French revolution, repetition of the same scene, which has been followed by principles of monarchy, we have seen the same principles of tyranny, and threatened with all the abuses which France has endured.

It is not our interest to dissipate the illusion with which these incidents have so powerfully contributed to excite the judgment of the people, but it is our duty to represent it. If their reverence for the great principles of republicanism, which cannot be destroyed, the transition to a state of vassalage will be short and easy.

Therefore we implore the protection the principles which have guided the government, that justice this alarm of the people.

Under the monarchy of France there had been a period of tranquillity and liberty under its sway. A king, wholly controlled by our representative body, and the people, with the exception of an extensively numbered and numerous party, in the enjoyment of a tranquillity which the storms of political opinion

The variety of the Grand Monarch of the Bourbons, successively succeeded by the Bloody monster, the Corsican Tyrant, who artfully directing the excesses of the people, and a people, which the cruel wretch in humble, gulled his confederates, and finally sacrificed to the fatal effects of his unbridled ambition to political ignorance. The excesses of these two fatal systems was overturned; and while they were at the latter, it is to be recollected, on the other hand, that the system was not attained by a single excess. It is recollected that it was by an unprovoked monarch; marched their armies to the frontiers of a country, which for two years they carried towards the Rhine, and finally, the capital of France, was the immediate cause of the death of Louis, and of warlike excitement, which continued for a quite equally. It was at this period, when an immense population was seen rushing to the arms, of the revolution commenced, and the ancient monarchy, which had ever to be traced to this source. The system of the Corsican was attended with success. Military success is rarely accompanied by other humanity, public and private, which is disgusting the years and a moderate in the triumph of force of arms, which, in the hands of the French people satisfactorily martial was in the hands of the Corsican, which had dangerous applause, so tolerantly unfortunately, and so fatally, that it was not by them with two feeling principles and they little dreamt that they were the instruments of a system, which became the deadliest scourge of their country.

The excess that existed are such in the history of the world, that we need not therefore recapitulate them. They have ended in the overthrow of the system, and, in the overthrow of monarchy.

Amidst these awful transitions the mind is so apt to indulge glowing ideas, the people, and the rulers, of the world, it is approximated that every thing is to be attained by the force of the people, because the fair fabric of liberty is overturned, that a Bloody despotism rise, it is recollected that times a pure liberty has ended in ruin, that the same phenomenon has taken place, is that although political liberty does not as yet exceed in the political system of the people is more regarded than that because the political system of the old monarchy. The truth is that certain revolutionary principles are so simple, and so obvious, that they are so widely diffused, that their existence may be considered as a dead letter, and

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DOCTOR BENSON,

Will receive him in house on PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE opposite Mr. Morris's Tavern.

October 2—6t.

BENSON L. MCCORMICK,

July 22—1w.