beaten?" And on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said "It was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to *know he had beaten the French*."

"Is General Paget in the room?"—On my telling him he was not, he said, "remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain."

He then thanked the Doctors for their attention. Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy, "If all his aids-de-camp were well?"—He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—"*You know I have always wished to die this way!*"

As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

—

Sir John Moore's Monument.

Both Houses of Parliament have unanimously concurred in addressing his majesty to order a monument to be erected to the memory of this hero, as a token of national gratitude and esteem, in the cathedral church of St. Paul.

BELLIGERENT CORRESPONDENCE

Concluded from our last.

No. VIII.—Translation—Note.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has the honor to reply to the note of the 28th of October, signed by Mr Canning, Secretary of State for foreign affairs to his majesty the king of Great Britain, and addressed by his excellency to the Russian ambassador at Paris, that the admission of the sovereigns in alliance with England, to a Congress, cannot be a point of any difficulty, and that Russia and France consent to it. But this principle by no means extends the necessity of admitting the plenipotentiaries of the Spanish insurgents: The emperor of Russia cannot admit them. His empire, in similar circumstances—and England can recollect one particular instance—has always been true to the same principle. Moreover, he has already acknowledged the king Joseph Napoleon. He has announced to his Britannic majesty, that he was united with the emperor of the French for peace as well as for war; and his imperial majesty here repeats that declaration. He is resolved not to separate his interests from those of that monarch; but they are both ready to conclude a peace, provided that it be just, honorable and equal for all parties.

The undersigned sees with pleasure, that, in this difference of opinion respecting the Spaniards, nothing presents itself which can either prevent or delay the opening of a Congress. He derives his persuasion in this respect, from that which his Britannic majesty has himself confided to the two emperors, that he is bound by no positive engagement with those who have taken up arms in Spain. After fifteen years of war, Europe has a right to demand peace. The interest of all the powers, including that of England, is to render it general: humanity commands it: and such a desire, surely, can not be foreign to the feelings of his Britannic majesty. How can it be, that he alone can withdraw himself from such an object, and refuse to terminate the miseries of suffering humanity?

The undersigned consequently renews, in the name of the emperor his august master, the proposal already made, to send plenipotentiaries to any city on the continent, which his Britannic majesty may please to point out to admit to the Congress the plenipotentiaries of the sovereigns in alliance with Great Britain: to treat upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, & upon that of the respective powers of the belligerent parties: in fine to accept any basis which may have for its object the conclusion of a peace, in which all parties shall find honor, justice, and equality.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency Mr. Canning the assurance of his high consideration. Signed,

Count Nicholas de Romanzoff.

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[No. IX *is the ultimatum of the Emperor of France signed by M. Champagny and given in the National Intelligencer of the third inst.*]

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No. X. *Official note, dated Foreign Office, Dec. 3, 1808.*

The undersigned, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has laid before the king his master, the note transmitted to him by his excellency, *Count Nicholas De Romanzoff*, minister for Foreign Affairs of his majesty the Emperor of the Russias, dated on the 16-28 of November.—The king learns with astonishment & regret the expectation which appears to have been entertained that his majesty should consent to commence a negociation for a general peace by a previous abandonment of the cause of the Spanish nation, and of the legitimate monarchy of Spain, in deference to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world. His majesty had hoped that the participation of the Emperor of Russia in the overtures made to his majesty would have afforded a security to his majesty against the proposal of a condition, so unjust in its effect, and so fatal in its example.

Nor can his majesty conceive by what obligation of duty or of interest, or by what principle of Russian policy, his imperial majesty can have found himself compelled to acknowledge the rights assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of loyal and independent nations.

If these be indeed the principles to which the emperor of Russia has inviolably attached himself; to which his imperial majesty has pledged the character & resources of his empire; which he has united himself with France to establish by war, and to maintain in peace, deeply does his majesty lament a determination by which the sufferings of Europe must be aggravated and prolonged; but not to his majesty is to be attributed the continuance of the calamities of war, by the disappointment of all hopes of such a peace as would be compatable with justice and with honor. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING

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[No. XI *is the reply of Mr. Canning to No. IX and was also published in the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst.*]

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No. XII.—*Letter from M. de Champagny to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, Dec. 13, 1808. Received Dec. 17.*

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowlegde the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 9th inst. together with the official note which accompanied it. I shall lose no time in laying this note before the Emperor my master. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

His Excellency Mr Canning, &c. &c. &c.

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London, January 31—Finance.—The following financial intelligence, we understand, is supported by official documents:—

The surplus of Ways and Means this year (beyond the estimate) three quarters, ending the 5th January, was,	L. 2,747,551 16 10
Surplus on the Lotteries, which was estimated at 300,000 for 60,000 tickets, (40,000 tickets having exceeded that estimate) will be about	165,000 3 3
	L. 2,912,551 19 10

So that the surplus of the whole year may be taken at least for four millions; besides which, one million and a half raised last year for the East India Company will not be wanted this year; making in the whole a reduction of five millions and a half from the sum of nineteen millions raised in various ways last year.

The loan is not expected to be made before the end of April or the beginning of May. The public service is sufficiently provided for until that period. The money in the treasury, after eight millions had been sent to the bank to pay the Christmas dividends, amounted to between 6 and 7 millions.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the Premises on the 15th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon

LOTTS No. 16 and 17, in Sq. 101, in the city of Washington, together with the Buildings thereon standing. Said property is directly opposite Mr. Wm. O'Neale's houses near the West Market, and is most advantageously situated, it being the estate formerly owned by Mr. Samuel Wilson, deceased. The terms of payment are one fourth cash in hand, the remainder divided into three equal annual payments with interest annually on these three payments which are to be secured by good notes negotiable Bank and a mortgage on the property. Also at the same time and place, Two Shares in the Theatre.

April 17—tds

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

There is no libel, which has been more industriously propagated, or whose circulation has, perhaps, been attended with more injurious effects, than that which ascribes to a large portion of the citizens of the United States a predilection for France. It has been no less the source of division among ourselves than of misconception abroad. Operating upon the credulity of the multitude, it has sharpened their resentments against some of the best men in society, and, addressed to the vanity of the French, and the jealousy of the British nation, whilst it has awakened the hopes of the former, it has animated the hostility of the latter. Calculated to have all these effects, it must be felt, that a firebrand better fitted to excite and spread a general inflammation could not have been thrown among us. A devotion to the fortunes of any foreign nation must be fatal to our independence; a devotion to the interests of a monarchy, founded in usurpation, and consolidated by conquest, would indeed imply a total destitution of common virtue or common sense. Presenting such a hideous abyss of degradation and ruin, as could not fail to appal the stoutest heart, an honest American, devoted to liberty and true to his country, would instinctively shrink from men who, advocated such a baleful coalition. He would justly infer that such advocates were either the tools or victims of foreign corruption, or that they were callous to all the precious ties that produce a community of interests among us. He would avoid them as a pestilence, and prefer any alliance to one with them.

Monstrous as this conviction is, repugnant as it is to the frank and honest feelings which ought to unite the citizens of a nation knit together by the most homogeneous interests, disgraceful as it is to human nature itself, it has, notwithstanding, unquestionably struck a deep root in certain sections of the union, and is, at this moment, the main spring of the existing discontent against the government.

Convinced, as of our existence, of its utter falsehood, the object of these remarks is, to invite an enquiry into the proofs which are alleged of its existence, to shew their total futility or insufficiency, and to penetrate and analise the sources of such a belief. We are not insensible to the difficulty of combatting a prejudice, whose reign is generally firm in proportion to the absurdity of the causes which produced it, and which may therefore scornfully defy truth and argument as either above or below its apprehension. But we are confident, that, although the clouds that surround some of its victims are impervious to the strongest beams of light, yet a large majority have embraced it from too great a confidence in their leaders, and too little in themselves. It is to these men that the appeal is now carried, under a confidence that their feelings, their principles and interests are the same with our own; and a belief that if a subject is presented to them in the same light in which we see it, there must be a correspondent impression produced on all of us.

It is to the southern states that this predilection is ascribed. Those states are essentially *planting* states. They are rendered so, not only by the uninterrupted habits of a century, but by an universal ambition to remain so. There is no other ambition among them. If they do not despise, they certainly disregard the united allurements of trade and manufactures. This makes them perfectly satisfied with their present condition, which, it may with confidence be said, they would not exchange for the riches of Golconda or Peru. Indeed they believe, and truly believe, *their* mines inexhaustible in the elements of prosperity, while they are too well informed not to know the miseries inflicted on their possessors by the glittering treasures of the earth. They have lands that will not be fully cultivated for a century, and which, consequently, inspire them with no alarm for the subsistence or happiness of their posterity. They are, moreover, rich, in the truest sense of the term. Besides supplying themselves with all the animal or vegetable food they need, they grow an immense surplus of products required by the rational wants or the luxurious habits of their sister states or the foreign world. It is true, that, to a considerable extent, they exchange these products with the middle and eastern states, or foreign nations, for wheat flour, for manufactured fabrics, and for a long list of foreign goods; but it is not less a truth, that their condition, even without this traffic, would embrace almost every solid ingredient of comfortable subsistence.

Can such a people cherish a predilection for any foreign power, and more particularly for France? Why entertain such an attachment? Happy in themselves, they desire no change. They cannot therefore embrace such sentiments from a solicitude to alter their situation; for there is no alteration that could be suggested to them, which they would not reject with disdain. Would the closest alliance with France promote their interests? Has the career of her conquests advanced them?

If ambitious of political distinction would that distinction be gratified by an alliance with France, or by the extension of French conquests? An alliance with France could not add to their weight in the federal scale, with which they are perfectly satisfied, and of whose continuance they are secure; and her conquests, if remote, would be equally inoperative.

But how would these conquests, if near at hand, operate? Suppose them atchieved on our borders, or in the midst of our own country. Would this aggrandise the political consequence of the southern states? It must, on the contrary, have an opposite effect. For it is self-evident that those conquests, if in the bosom of the United States, could only be consolidated on the ruins of all self government; and, if on our borders, would operate as a constant check upon us. The only difference between them would be, that the one jeopardised, while the other effectuated our ruin. Either would, consequently, be the most absurd resort conceivable for an increase of power.

But it may, perhaps, be said, that the southern and western states are jealous of the eastern country, and that to gratify the feeling inspired by this sentiment they would not hesitate to throw themselves into the arms of France.

The existence of such a sentiment is altogether denied. There are no evidences of it, in point of fact; and unless the southern country be as lost to common sense, as the charge considers them lost to common honesty, it is the height of folly to impute such feelings to them. Jealousy is never entertained by the powerful towards the weak; but, always, by the weak towards the powerful. It is founded on the possession by another of that to which we consider ourselves as having a right. Will it then be said that the south is jealous of the north, because the north possesses a political weight to which the south is entitled? Is this the fact? If so, it should effectually silence the discontents of the north, as it proves those discontents altogether ideal. And if it is not the fact; if on the contrary, the south possesses its full quota of political importance, that to which it is justly entitled by its wealth and numbers; if it is happy and contented with its lot; if, in fact, its political weight is the object of envy;—all these facts and considerations imply a tone of mind which absolutely excludes jealousy, and the ill-will consequent upon it.

If, then, the south must be exculpated from any lust of power, inasmuch as she possesses all that she wants, has she any cravings after any other objects enjoyed by her eastern sisters? These objects are commerce and manufactures. Does she wish to monopolise them? So far from this, she does not appear solicitous in the least to cultivate them. The habits of her people still pursue their original bias; the cultivation of the soil alone engages their attention. As to commerce and manufactures, they seem to be below their notice; no laws are passed to foster them, and public sentiment rather frowns upon them as interlopers into the habits of a people resting their support and character exclusively on the cultivation of the soil. Are we called upon to verify this allegation? How can this be more irrefragably done than by stating the facts, that, while to the north of the Potomac there are above forty marine insurance companies, above forty banks, and a vast number of manufacturing associations, to the south of that river there are not more than six insurance companies, eight banks, and not a single manufacturing association in operation. The capital, invested in these institutions, may be estimated as follows:

Marine Insurance Stock.

	Millions.		Millions.
North of Potomac	50	South of Potomac	4

Bank Stock.

North of Potomac	50	South of Potomac	6

Manufacturing Stock.

North of Potomac	6	South of Potomac	0
	106		10

The aggregate relation of which exceeds ten to one.

When to these facts it is added that the population of the Southern and Western country is nearly equal, if not superior, to that of the remaining part of the United States, and that the surplus produce of the former are certainly equal, and probably superior to that of the latter,* we must be satisfied that the South is exempt from all ambition to participate in trade or manufactures, much less to monopolise them.

So much for matters of fact. But if these should be denied, or, if it should be alledged that the present habits of the different states are no criterion of the future, whence, it may be asked, would be the pecuniary benefits to the Southern country from a coalition of interests with France? All the South wants is a secure market for her surplus produce, her rice, her tobacco, her cotton, her salted provisions, and her naval stores. Whatever produces the greatest demand for these, it is evidently her interest to promote; as it is equally her interest to discourage whatever has an opposite tendency. This demand has the two-fold effect of enhancing the price of these products, & of taking off a greater quantity of them, and goes directly to the increase of her wealth, not only by their immediate effects, but by the improved habits of cultivation, and the augmented comforts of subsistence to which they give birth.

The single consideration, therefore, is, what state of things is best fitted to produce this demand?

A state of things, we reply, which *diminishes* the *productive* power while it *increases* the *consumption* of the foreign world, and which at the same time leaves us in the undisturbed exercise of our ordinary pursuits. Such a state of things, while it enables us to attain our maximum of production, likewise supplies us with a profitable market for it. Now, this very state of things is produced, perhaps in the highest possible degree, by the inordinate ambition of France on the land and England on the water. The immense armies of the one and the fleets of the other, together with the desolating effects of both on nearly the whole civilized world, swell the consumption of Europe beyond its ordinary limits, at the same time that it diminishes the products of agriculture & manufactures. Let us estimate the number of men, taken from their usual employments, by this state of things, at only one million (which is not probably half the actual number) and we shall be presented with the following result.

Supposing each man's Labor worth a hundred dollars a year, there will be an annual dimunition in the products of labor amounting to - -	100,000,000
And estimating the maintenance of each person, so employed, at a like sum, there will be an annual increase in the demand for the products of labor amounting to	100,000,000
Equal to	200,000,000

If this statement be at all correct, it is the interest of the Southern country, the great producer of the raw material, to maintain that equipoise between the great belligerent powers, between France on the land, and England on the water, which, by producing such an extraordinary demand for the products of labor, has the certain effect of keeping up the price of her produce and insuring a wide market for its sale. Nothing, consequently can be further from her interest, than the pursuit of that policy, or the cultivation of that disposition, which would tend to give the exclusive empire of the world to either belligerent.

* In the tables of Exports, the Exports of the Southern & Western states amount to about 20 millions; those of the other states to about 28 millions; but it will not be denied, that the surplus produce of the South exported by the Northern states exceeds 4 millions.

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We have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the *W[illegible] Bridge* was on Saturday [illegible] by the D[illegible] and a number of citizens invited on the occasion. On reaching the further section of the Bridge, three cheers were given by the Company who partook of a frugal repast that was prepared, and drank several appropriate toasts, which were received with the same cordiality. Thus is this important work brought nearly to a termination. The whole of the under work is done; and the foot-way nearly completed. All that remains to be accomplished will, we are assured, be effected by the 20th of May.

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The United States Brig Vixen, is commanded by Lieutenant Lawrence; not Lieutenant Dent, as erroneously stated.

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Two attempts have been lately made to set the town of Savannah on fire.