

Impartial history will shew how the account current has stood between the United States of America and Spain; and posterity will blush for their fathers' deeds. Some years back Spain was the mere tool of France. During that period, cringing homage was paid her by our servile administration. Spain committed depredations upon the American commerce. Reparation was demanded. It was peremptorily refused. The subject was instantly dropped as soon as it was known that this refusal was declared by Bonaparte. Again, Spain, with apparent insolence, withheld from the U. States the right of deposit at New-Orleans; a right which had been expressly granted them by treaty. A considerable part of both houses of the then congress resented that flagrant insult and injury, and proposed to take New Orleans by force. They were stigmatized as bloody men. Much was said of the inhumanity of war. It was the cant of that day, that republics, both out of regard to economy, and from the principle of humanity, should avoid war, and settle their differences with other nations by negotiation. The truth is, Mr. Jefferson knew full well, that Spain at that time had no independent government of her own, and that her withholding the right of deposit at New Orleans, was in reality the act of Bonaparte. Accordingly, the matter being in all probability understood beforehand by the parties, he sent an envoy to France, and purchased Louisiana, together with New-Orleans, for fifteen million dollars. Bonaparte received the avails; and Spain was swindled out of that whole territory. It is also to be kept in remembrance, that once on a time the Spanish minister, Yrigo, in a manner bearded President Jefferson at the seat of our government; accosting him with language peculiarly and insufferably insolent; and that it was borne with patience, out of respect to the French emperor, who held and used the king of Spain as his vassal. In short, whilst Spain was in vassalage to Bonaparte, do whatever she would, our servile administration durst not touch a hair of her head.

Now see the reverse of this picture. After Spain had lavished her treasures and spilt her blood in the cause of Bonaparte, and done whatever she could to serve and please him; he most perfidiously kidnapped her sovereign, enthroned his brother in her capital, seized her passes and strong holds, poured his cut-throat armies into the heart of her country, and fell to wasting with fire and sword, all who refused acquiescence to his horrible usurpation. Spain resisted and struggled for independence; and never did a nation struggle in a juster cause. And how was it received in America? With sympathy toward the oppressed? With abhorrence of the oppressor?—As respects the governing part of our nation, the direct reverse of this was manifest. No sooner was it known to them that Spain was preparing to resist the bloody despot, than they pronounced her doom; and during the whole course of her direful struggle, their joy at her defeats and misfortunes, has been equalled only by their grief at her successes. When Don Onís was sent over by the Spanish Junta, as minister to the American court, he was not received; his offer of millions, as a reparation for former depredations by Spain on the American commerce, was refused. And yet Spain was one of the first of European powers that acknowledged the independence of the United States, and even waded with England in their cause. But all this is small, however, in comparison with the cases which follow. Look at the conduct of the men who have the principal governance of the American republic, with respect to Florida. See their long continued attempts to corrupt the Floridians, and seduce them to become traitors to their own government. See the anarchy, confusion and misery, the seeds of which their intrigues have sown in that once peaceful country; and, after the manner of the French, what corruption had begun, it was intended the sword should finish. Look at their conduct with respect to the Mexicans. See American brigades march into their country, for the purpose of sowing treason, and bringing about a revolution; our administration in the meanwhile quietly looking on.

What a compound of perfidy, low cunning, and contemptible imbecility! The ferocity of the French marauders, and their abominable depravity, but without their courage. The time of retribution is at hand. Spain, in the day of her coming power, will remember and requite these unpardonable wrongs. She has ships and armies of veterans; and, in all probability, ere long, she will teach the infatuated people of the south, that "they who sow in iniquity shall reap the same."

A. B.

Our last accounts from England say, that the government have in view to interdict the importation of cotton, altogether, from the U. States, as it is found that a sufficient supply can be procured from the British and Spanish India. It was thought that the embargo was sufficiently mischievous in its operation, by teaching the W. India planter how to raise corn and grain for himself, and to find that the crops he raised produced an ultimate profit, as great as though the same lands had been applied to the cultivation of sugar or coffee; but in the case of supplying England, which exclusively, with our cotton, the war has brought upon the country, not merely the enormous expense, but that it will cost but the further and additional loss, when prices shall have taken place, of a diminution in the sales of this profitable article in our single productions. Our wool stores, too, will also be supplied by Russia, and our grain from the Mediterranean. Thus cut off, by our own folly, from every part of the lucrative trade which our country once enjoyed, even Peace, however much desired, will bring with it, nothing but a barren and sterile season.

Col. WILLIAM H. WINDY is promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. in the Army of the U. States.

To the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FELLOW-CITIZENS;

Within a few weeks you will be called to another exercise of your invaluable privilege of choosing your own rulers. The several towns of the state are entitled to one representative for one hundred and fifty rateable polls, two for three hundred and seventy-five polls, three for six hundred; and so on increasing by regular addition of one for every two hundred and twenty-five. This provision of our constitution, derived from principles of perfect justice and equality of representation, has, however, been attended with extraordinary disadvantages. To prepare you, before the commencement of your arrangements for the election of representatives, to apply what appears to me the only simple remedy, is the design of this early address.

You well know, that many devices have been suggested, by ingenious men, to lessen the number of representatives; but the insuperable difficulty is, that no town, however small, will consent to forego its representation, and of course the towns that have a right to two or more representatives will not submit to a rule that would take away the benefit of superior population. Perhaps the bold project of cutting down the representation of every town that contained less than TEN THOUSAND inhabitants, so that it should be entitled to only one representative, is not so generally known as it should be. It was reported by a committee of the Senate of this Commonwealth last year, and printed for the consideration of their constituents. Neither of the great political parties, into which the commonwealth is divided, would fail to observe the extremely unequal operation of such a regulation.

It has long been apparent to me, that the only mode of reducing the crowd of delegates in the General Court, is by the voluntary rule to be imposed by the several corporations themselves, and not by legislative provision. And for nine or ten years, in all which time our representatives have been regularly increasing, the opportunity has not been so favourable as that afforded by the present situation of the community. The vast plurality of votes by which Gov. Strong's re-election is ascertained, and the equal certainty of the choice of a large majority of senators, being probably twenty-nine of one party and eleven only of the other, can leave no doubt of the course which popular sentiment has decidedly taken; and the minority will not be wise, if they renew the conflict with much activity in the May meetings. There can be nothing more sure than that the representatives would be of the same political complexion as the upper house. The whole number last year was about seven hundred and fifty, probably the most numerous assembly that was ever convened to deliberate on the multifarious topics of public affairs. Of these about four hundred and thirty were opposed on party questions to three hundred and twenty, so that the actual result of any vote, which was to be controlled by the general political principles of the members, was never doubtful in any state of the house, early or late, full or empty. The minority seemed to consider it so, and never expected a majority by accident. The changes in the several towns in different parts of the Commonwealth would increase that great majority by fifty or sixty more, if the same exertions are to be employed as for several years back to obtain the whole number of representatives which every town can send. This will not, I hope, be resorted to by either political party; and if by the plan to be proposed, the number of members can be diminished by one third this year, the happy expedient may be next year applied to reduce them one half.

One hundred and seven towns in this Commonwealth sent each two representatives to the General Court last year; and twenty-seven towns sent three members each. Now every body, in every one of those towns, will admit that three fourths of the towns might as well have had but one representative, and the public business would have been transacted with equal propriety and greater despatch. Very few of our country towns have discordant local interests which require to be compromised by choosing one member for the North precinct and another for the South. But the neighbouring towns stimulate each other by their political struggles; and the democratic town that has a constitutional right to send three members to Court, will not abate the least in its ardour for the cause, because the federal town adjoining has chosen four.—Now a very easy cure for this evil is, to have a tacit agreement, a compact in honour between the men of influence and authority

in one town, and the same class of citizens in another, that if one shall not send but half the number of representatives to which by the constitution it is entitled, the other shall exercise the same moderation. Now this contract will in some measure execute itself. For if it is not faithfully kept in this town, that town will hold another meeting, and increase its representation to counteract the perfidy. But nobody need to fear a breach of faith in this way, in the present comparative situation of parties.—The general good will be increased by such a system of confidence, so manifestly, that the people will not permit the squabbles of perfidious partisans to interrupt it.—When this course is adopted, even in a small degree, many towns that have sent one representative each, will go back to their old custom of sending only every other year; and thus will the treasury of the state be relieved from one half of the demands, which in the two last years have so perfectly drained it.

Besides, the violence of political animosity will be abated with the diminution of members in the General Court; and the members will be mixed more together, instead of being divided into opposite brigades. It is found in every assembly that the greater the number, the more difficult is it to exclude passion and preserve decorum. With the best dispositions in the world, a crowd of legislators become tumultuous, and a multitude of philosophers make a mob.

In the next paper, I will endeavour to show how the proposal above suggested may be carried into effect in several of the neighbouring counties.

CAUTUS.

WEEKLY MESSENGER, FOR THE COUNTRY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1815.

The Late Russian Campaign.

We endeavour to give to our readers as complete a history of the great events of the past year, as the nature of the case would admit, at the time of their occurrence. In this endeavour we succeeded perhaps as well as any of our brethren. But such is the diseased curiosity of the public mind, as to preclude the possibility of any thing like precision, or method, in the first relations of political events, in a weekly paper. The great mass of readers, feel a stronger anxiety to bear the first rumours of an important transaction, vague and uncertain as they may be, than after the fever of their curiosity is over, to be acquainted with its authentic details, its connection with any general scheme of events, or its consequences. Therefore, although we claim some credit for suppressing rumours put in circulation for the purpose of imposing upon minds, which the history of the times has wrought into an unnatural credulity, it is necessary to publish the first notices of facts, although not always the most authentic, unaccompanied with the circumstances which give those facts their principal interest. Whenever at the date of our paper, there is any news, with scrupulous care, and sometimes at the cost of much exertion, we bring it forth. But because the pleasure of novelty is but a transitory pleasure, and because the lazy intervals of a week must successively interrupt our efforts to confer this pleasure, we have always aimed rather to please the *studious*, than the *curious* reader. We would not disappoint him, who, when our paper is fresh, with a keen appetite resorts to it, in quest of the news; but we cherish a higher hope of approbation from him, who is willing to sit down, after the glow of expectation is over, and to read for instruction.

For the benefit of this last class of readers, which we hope is not very small, we propose attempting to sketch briefly the history of the late campaign in Russia.—Much has been said on this subject in our former pages, but nothing has appeared to supersede the convenience of a connected narrative.

When we first conceived this design, there seemed to exist one insuperable obstacle to its successful execution. It was impossible that the narrative should be so written, as to be understood without the assistance of a map of the country; and there was no map, of the least utility for this purpose, which could be generally procured by our readers. To remove this obstacle, we have procured a map of the theatre of the campaign, to be compiled and published. This map extends over such a section of Prussia, Poland and Russia, as to include the field of all the military operations there, during the last year; and such routes of the armies, such towns, villages, &c. are exhibited upon it, after a comparison of the best maps of those countries, and

a perusal of the details of the war in the English and French papers, as it was possible to exhibit with correctness, and as was thought would be useful for elucidating the narrative of the campaign. It was published by Messrs. West & Richardson, of this town, and we presume may be procured at a small expence at most of the Book-stores in this state. We therefore consider this difficulty as in a great measure removed, and shall commence our narrative in the next Messenger.

Representatives.

We have with pleasure laid before the public the remarks of our ingenious correspondent upon the subject of the lower branch of our state representation. The excessive number of delegates to that body is a sore evil, which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." The course which he points out is certainly salutary. We hope his advice will be adopted, and should our hopes be realized, there will be a diminution of the number of representatives in the legislature of this year, and so far good will be produced. Still in our opinion the remedy proposed is uncertain in its nature, and inadequate in its extent. Upon any change of political opinions in the people, or of political designs in party leaders, either real or apprehended, it would fail altogether. Much as we dread innovation, and particularly changes in the constitution, we fear that this evil is of a nature so bothersome, and so alarming, as to render the necessity of an amendment imperative. If a convention should ever be called for this purpose, we hope that it will be restricted to the consideration of this single measure, for we have seen enough of the rage of demolition, which in modern times has been called reform.

The late Election.

Some of the democratic editors complain bitterly that many of the republicans neglected (i. e. refused) to attend the polls at the late election. This is no doubt one cause of chagrin—but another and greater is, that great numbers of the republicans who did attend the polls, voted for Gov. Strong.

The legislature of 1811 made the democratic town of Rehoboth into two federal towns. They made the two democratic Senatorial Districts of Bristol and Norfolk into one federal District. All who wish for entire unanimity of public opinion, must regret that these gentlemen were stopped short in their career. Out of perfect anarchy and division they would have produced perfect harmony and union.

Gen. Washington's Gorget.

The Washington Benevolent Society, at their meeting in this town, on Tuesday evening last, were honoured by the gift of the Gorget which the illustrious Washington wore on the day of Braddock's defeat, when his exertions saved the remnant of our army, and pointed the expectations of his country to its future Saviour. This interesting and invaluable relic, upon the division of the effects of its former owner, fell to the share of Mrs. Peters, (late Custis).—This lady, as distinguished by her personal and mental accomplishments as by her birth, is the grand daughter of Mrs. Washington. She formed part of the family of the general, who always discharged towards her every office of the most affectionate parent. The grateful present was communicated through the medium of the Hon. Mr. Quincy. He informed the society that in making the donation, Mrs. Peters observed, that she had carefully preserved this portion of her grandfather's habiliments in the precise state in which it existed at the time of his death, not for herself, but as an intended gift to some public body, to whom its possession might be grateful; and she was pleased to add, that she knew of no place in which the political principles of her illustrious relative had been sustained with more purity and vigour, than the town of Boston—nor any association from which she could more confidently expect the preservation of those principles, or upon which this remembrance could bestow more pleasure, than the Washington Benevolent Society of this place.—It is unnecessary to say what feelings were excited by this invaluable gift, and by these kind expressions of regard proceeding from such a source. If ever, hereafter, we shall be overshadowed by the clouds of suspicion, or overpowered by the shafts of calumny, it will be sufficient to remember that we received the approbation of the family of Washington. The president and vice presidents of the society were appointed a committee to express to Mrs. Peters the sentiments which her goodness had inspired.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1812.	1813.	
Strong, Gerry, Strong, Varnum F.G.			
SUFFOLK DISTRICT—Complete.			
In our last,	3830	1833	3571 1446 128
ESSEX SOUTH DISTRICT—Complete.			
In our last,	2819	3054	2909 2739 405
ESSEX NORTH DISTRICT—Complete except Bradford			
In our last,	3393	1302	3551 976 482
MIDDLESEX DISTRICT—Complete.			
In our last,	3514	4908	3961 4401 854
Ashby	76	84	85 71 23
Buxboro	14	53	13 41 11
	3704	5045	4060 4513 888
NORFOLK & BRISTOL DISTRICT—Complete.			
Norfolk	2105	3028	2390 2650 663
Bristol	3077	2463	3469 2031 824
In our last,	5182	5491	5859 4681 1487
PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.			
In our last,	2636	3715	2939 2376 662
WORCESTER SOUTH DISTRICT.			
In our last,	2486	2623	2707 2355 491
N. Braintree	141	16	155 16 14
Hardwicke	163	123	163 100 23
	2790	2764	3025 2471 524
Complete except Dana.			
WORCESTER NORTH DISTRICT.			
In our last,	3390	1213	3672 1002 493
Lunenburg	102	103	98 96 3
Leominster	126	116	147 110 27
Harvard	98	150	107 129 30
	3716	1582	4024 1337 553
HAMPDEN DISTRICT.			
In our last,	1688	1823	1890 1685 340
Holland			Felt. gain 9
Granville	92	61	119 79 9
Tolland	62	57	70 37 28
	1842	1941	2079 1801 386
FRANKLIN DISTRICT—Complete.			
In our last,	1326	778	1322 622 350
New Salem	189	137	193 97 44
Shutesbury	73	62	77 67 1 d.g.
Warwick	111	90	110 74 15
Wendell	107	60	115 39 29
Gill	93	41	87 28 7
Hawley	144	29	160 22 23
Ashfield	201	108	206 79 34
Northfield	69	108	89 119 9
Orange	42	93	47 82 16
Heath	136	19	138 21 40
Rowe	100	34	119 13 40
Charlemont	123	32	128 26 11
Buckland	105	52	122 50 19
	2819	1643	3111 1339 596
BERKSHIRE DISTRICT.			
G. Barrington	177	97	183 84 19
W. Stockbridge	46	112	59 91 34
Clarksburg	16	11	19 9 5
Otis	71	34	93 42 14
New Marlboro	171	100	197 70 56
Southfield	11	7	14 10
Sandisfield	66	124	120 144 34
Tyringham	92	150	106 106 28
N. Ashford	18	39	20 43 2 d.g.
Williamstown	97	186	108 152 45
Sheffield	182	141	188 118 29
Hancock			12
Savoy	21	109	17 94 11
Egmont	48	64	51 65 2
	2327	2636	2539 2313 547
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.			
In our last,	2363	2435	2347 2057 524
Branswick	193	178	215 121 67
Durham	105	131	108 75 59
Pownall	72	57	79 45 19
Bridgetown	64	83	75 65 29
Minot	122	164	147 138 51
Baldwin	29	36	29 23 13
Harrison	41	33	36 22 6
Otisfield	85	29	102 6 40
Thomson Pond	12	2	14 0 4
	3086	3148	3152 2552 662
OXFORD DISTRICT.			
In our last,	343	652	344 574 79
Brownfield	8	69	7 60 8
Hiram	14	40	18 86 4 d.g.
Lowell	31	29	32 8 22
Waterford	109	29	110 22 8
Albany	15	8	12 8 3 d.g.
Livermore	43	202	48 176 51
Jay	36	126	33 117 6
	599	1155	604 1051 109
BARNSTABLE DISTRICT.			
In our last,	741	984	1229 729 743
Orleans	12	115	41 103 41
Eastham	88	37	72 18 3
Wellfleet	42	21	52 17 14
	883	1157	1394 867 801
One Federal Senator chosen.			
NANTUCKET & DUKES DISTRICT.			
Nantucket	256	482	324 326 244
Glittmark	38	44	42 54 6 d.g.
Tisbury	64	72	47 72 17 d.g.
Edgartown	47	72	83 93 15
	385	670	496 545 236
Complete—Sends one Democratic Senator.			
YORK DISTRICT.			
In our last,	1120	2029	1482 1949 442
Shapleigh	84	172	100 199 11 d.g.
Alfred	48	85	90 30 97
Sanford	53	154	99 144 56
Lyman	131	76	156 42 59
Limerick	79	76	111 60 48
Cornish	21	111	59 115 34
Waterboro	28	107	27 107 14 d.g.
Newfield	71	57	77 67 4 d.g.
Limington	59	141	67 163 14 d.g.
Parsonsfield	79	174	76 171
Lebanon	91	120	124 156 3 d.g.
	1864	3392	2468 3203 703
KENNEBEC & SOMERSET DISTRICT.			
Augusta	292	137	206 119 22
Belgrade	38	89	32 96 13 d.g.
Fayette	54	73	58 75 2
Greene	14	150	29 129 35
Gardner	51	119	67 113 22
Leeds	32	157	49 140 25
Monmouth	33	201	45 159 54
Mt. Vernon	30	134	28 136 4 d.g.
Sydney	120	93	131 76 28
Redfield	97	94	92 88 1
Winthrop	153	90	163 75 25
Hallowell	204	177	231 157 47
Noridgework	100	21	115 25 11
Fairfield	69	116	62 74 42
Waterville	52	148	63 121 37
Winslow	31	59	39 57 10
Fairfax	90	78	69 55 2
Harlem	69	61	69 52 9
Vassalboro	182	63	109 79 29 d.g.
Farmington	95	170	117 167 25
Chesterfield	41	23	45 26 1
Pittston	59	81	72 68 26
Malta	17	67	15 59 15
Griswold	108	96	105 101 8 d.g.
Granville	47	16	48 23 8 d.g.
Wayne	66	74	66 56 18