

# The National Intelligencer,

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## WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. II.

In my preceding remarks the appointment of Mr. Gallatin to the office of Secretary of the Treasury was considered as not only justified, but required by the wishes of a great majority of the enlightened citizens of the United States. His principles and measures are and have been the same with those which have been pursued amidst the conflicts of party, until their recent splendid and unequivocal triumph. Does any man in his senses doubt that triumph? Does he not behold the man, pre-eminent in the esteem and affection of the people, at the head of the government? How came he there? He came at the voice of the people—that voice which speaks the same language, which wills the same measures, that have been expressed and pursued by Albert Gallatin, by James Madison, by John Nicholas, and by a number of other men actuated by similar motives. Why then is the torrent of reproach directed to overwhelm *one man*, when it ought, if consistently directed, to be applied to the destruction of the whole republican party; of the president of the United States; of the democratic members of Congress; of every distinguished republican in the Union; and of the American people themselves? The answer is obvious and irresistible. Disappointed ambition knows and feels its impotence. It realises that the present is the period of cool reason. The day of passion is past. The people have learnt to respect themselves, and have made their enemies respect and fear them. To succeed, therefore, in its unvarying object, which is to degrade republicanism and debase the people, it is possible to be circumspect, guarded and reserved. It is necessary to withhold an avowal of its ultimate purpose. It is necessary to accomplish its object by piecemeals. Hence it employs its wiles in relation to some particular man or measure. It scatters the poison of insinuation, it defames simplicity of manners by calling it hypocrisy, it depreciates talent by calling it cunning, and in the name of a foreigner concentrates every vice that the most degraded state of human nature gives birth to.

But fortunately it is the nature of error forever to be inconsistent. The same spirit of calumny that now holds up to indignation the appointment of a foreigner, justified and panegyriced the appointment of Alexander Hamilton, himself a foreigner, to the very office in which Mr. Gallatin is to be placed.

Who appointed Mr. Hamilton? Was it not Washington, that man whom federalism extolled to the skies as upright, enlightened, and unerring? The period of the appointment was 12 years ago, when Mr. Hamilton had not been longer in America, than Mr. Gallatin has been at this day. If then Washington in 1789, did right in appointing Alexander Hamilton, will Mr. Jefferson do wrong in appointing Albert Gallatin in 1801? I speak in relation to the charge of Mr. Gallatin's being a foreigner; and in this view I contend that federalists should either approve the nomination, or be silent. As to integrity and talent it is superfluous in this view of the subject to dwell upon them. Whatever may be said of Mr. Hamilton, no one has dared to say that Mr. Gallatin wanted the honor of a gentleman or the integrity of an honest man; and his talents need no other illustration than the universal admiration of the republicans, and the perpetual invectives of the federalists.

Let then the truth, the whole truth, be spoken. Let those, who denounce the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, condemn also the appointment of Mr. Hamilton. Let them say, we clamorously approved the actions of Washington, while we had certain personal views to answer by swelling his fame. Then we anathematized every man who dared to doubt his infallibility; we called him a fool or a madman, an incendiary or a traitor. We have answered our views. And now, as the example of Washington can no longer promote our purposes, we will treat it with neglect, we will virtually condemn it, we

will laugh at those who appeal to it as sacred.

No—Fellow citizens, the departed Washington, no less than the enlightened Jefferson, have manifested an adherence to the sound, liberal, and enlarged policy of national interest, in selecting men of the best talents and purest virtues for places of the highest trust and responsibility. The mind of neither was so narrow as to limit by local boundaries the existence of talent and virtue. They both of them loved their country too well to deny it the aid of science, industry, and fidelity, in whatever country they may have been cultivated. They felt none of those ignoble jealousies, those uncharitable antipathies, and those exclusive regards, which prejudice in a thousand shapes suggests to the darkened mind.

Under the influence of these principles, which no great man will disclaim, however little minds may rail, Washington chose a Hamilton; and Jefferson, it is expected, will chuse a Gallatin to preside over the finances of the country. The former, Washington considered as enlightened and virtuous; (for at that period the private immoralities of his life had not been developed) the latter, Jefferson knew from personal knowledge strengthened by the unanimous suffrage of republican citizens, to be well informed, faithful, and upright.

That, in truth, Mr. Gallatin is well informed, that he is faithful and upright; that he is in principle (however he may be in birth) an American, is so well known to a great portion of the people, that they need no further information. But, to repress, as far as truth can repress, that mass of vague reproach and unfounded charges that are urged against him, it will be shown in subsequent remarks that the political department of Mr. Gallatin has been invariably distinguished by the talents of a statesman and the virtues of a patriot.

DR. BLAIR.

The Rev. Dr. Blair, whose death we formerly mentioned, was the son of a respectable Merchant in Edinburgh, who having suffered considerably in circumstances by the South Sea scheme, was afterwards an Accountant of Excise. Dr. Blair was ordained to the parish of Collieston, in Eislehire, in 1743. The fame of his preaching, even at this early period, procured him in a few months, a translation to the Canongate Church at Edinburgh, in which he remained till 1752, when he was chosen one of the ministers of the city, and in 1758 was preferred to the high church. About this time he opened a Class for Rhetoric and Belles letters, to which he read the first sketch of his Lectures, and these were so highly approved, that in 1759 he was created the first Regius Professor of Rhetoric and Belles letters in the University of Edinburgh. In 1762, he published a Critical Dissertation on the Poem of Ossian, in which, from internal evidence, he supported the antiquity of that Poem. In 1777 the first volume of his Sermons appeared, and since that period three more volumes have been published. These Sermons have experienced a success unparalleled in the annals of pulpit eloquence, which they have justly merited by their purity of sentiment, justness of reasoning, and grace of composition. In addition to these volumes, we are happy to hear that the Doctor, previous to his death, delivered the MS of a fifth volume into the hands of his publishers, which is far advanced in the press. In 1780 his Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Letters were published. These Lectures are eminently distinguished by laborious investigation, sound sense, refined taste; and above all, by that *lucidus ordo* which always proves a writer to be master of his subject. In short, this work may truly be considered as an unequivocal and sure standard of taste.

Dr. Blair lived in constant habits of friendly intimacy with the first literary characters of the age, who could not fail being warmly attached to a man who had employed his life in diffusing through his country a genuine taste for polite li-

terature, maintaining the peace and justice of its ecclesiastical establishments, and enforcing the precepts of Christianity not more by the power of his eloquence than by the purity of his manners.

We shall conclude with observing that every line, every sentiment that has issued from the pen of this eminent Divine, tends to the great centre of all his views, the promotion of virtue, religion, and humanity; and that all his actions were no less pointed towards the same great end.

From the Baltimore American.

Liverpool, March 3, 1801.

Dear sir,

The expected increase of the bounties on American flour is at length rendered probable by the introduction of a bill into the Commons under the auspices of administration, by which the protecting prices are proposed to be, viz.

On all flour imported into Great Britain, which shall have been cleared out in America, between the 12th of November, and 10th of January last—fine flour, 78s.—superfine, ditto, 80s.—per barrel of 196lbs. neat.

On all flour cleared out in America, between the 10th of January and the 25th instant—fine flour, 86s.—superfine do. 90s.—per barrel of 196lbs. neat.

These bounties are exactly the same as those quoted in our letter of the 31st of December, with the exception of 86s. instead of 88s. on fine flour, which we supposed to be not correctly stated to us.

On flour cleared out in America, after the 25th instant, the protecting prices revert to—fine flour, 68s.—superfine do. 70s.—per barrel of 196lbs. neat—and are to continue so, on all flour that may arrive before the 1st of October next, as stated in our letter of the 26th of December last.

The Brown Bread Act, and the clause for preventing the making of fine flour, are repealed, as they were found not to produce the effects hoped for, and to occasion considerable discontent, in consequence of having furnished ground for abuse.

Although the late and expected large supplies of flour, &c. have produced a temporary stagnation in the sale, and some depression in the price, yet we do not expect either will be of long continuance. Almost every other article of native provisions is on the advance, and little doubt is now entertained that the apprehensions of general scarcity have been neither unfounded nor exaggerated. The months of May and June, will probably prove the time of great dearth.

Notwithstanding however, we think the continuance of the demand for all kinds of grain and flour, may be computed on, yet we are not quite so confident, with respect to rice, more especially, if towards the Autumn and Winter, the supplies from the East-Indies, should prove as large as now appears to be expected.

It is with much concern we add, that it is understood the King is again afflicted with a return of his former malady, and unless some favorable change should very soon take place, it is expected the executive government will be committed to a regency, as the present uncommonly critical state of the nation and of public affairs throughout Europe, will not admit of much suspension in the affairs of government. It was deemed necessary that W. Pitt should continue in office, till the terms of Loan were settled, and the supplies for the year proposed, but the coming of the King's illness, before these were finally completed, hath presented a bar to the formal acceptance of his resignation, and he is therefore still the minister.

A definitive Peace is formally concluded upon between France, and the Emperor of Germany, and most cordially should we rejoice to give you similar information respecting this country, but on this subject, as it respects both France and the northern powers, no further information has yet transpired.

We are respectfully,

Your assured friends,

RATHBONE, HUGHES & DUNCAN.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The following is the answer of baron Ehrensward to the notification of lord Grenville, of the 15th of January, stating that an embargo had been laid on the Danish and Swedish ships in England.

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his imperial Swedish majesty, received the official notification, by which, his excellency lord Grenville, first minister of state, signified to the undersigned that his Britannic majesty had ordered an embargo to be laid on all Swedish ships that should be found in the harbors within his dominions. So unexpected an event between powers who were on relations of friendship toward each other, was received with astonishment by his imperial majesty, who was not only unconscious of having given his Britannic majesty the least cause of complaint, but, on the contrary, was entitled to have demanded indemnification for repeated aggressions. Actuated by this reflection he rather expected that the notification was transmitted with the view to bury his grievances in oblivion than to give occasion for fresh ones, which should renew the remembrance of the past.

"As the English court has stated, as the ground of this notification, that a maritime convention was in contemplation it would doubtless have acted with more justice had it waited for an official communication from the Swedish court, which it most assuredly would, in proper time, have received, of a convention, which is considered in so odious a point of view, as to urge it to an act of violence against a court, whose connection with England no hing else could have disturbed. As the dispute between the Russian and English courts related to the island of Malta, and the declaration of the Danish court referred to the convention of 1780, the undersigned can see no just reason why the Swedish court, which had given no other declaration than what related to the note of the 31st of December, which has but just been received, should be attacked in so hostile a manner, before any answer had been given to the insinuations contained in that note.

"The undersigned, who imparted the contents of the note of his excellency lord Grenville to his court, is obliged, in conformity to the orders of his master, to protest, as far as by the present act he can formally protest, against the embargo laid on the Swedish ships, and loss or damage that may be thereby occasioned. He demands, in the most forcible and expressive terms, that, in pursuance of the stipulation of the treaty of 1661, the embargo may be taken off, the continuance of which can no otherwise be considered than as a designed and premeditated declaration of war on the part of England.

"The undersigned, whom the expression of the desire of the British court could not escape, observes, in the hostile determinations by which it is accompanied, only a desire to give his imperial Swedish majesty cause of complaint, as well by the detention of the convoy, as in respect to the affair at Barcelona. He wished the British court had confirmed the truth of its assurances by its actions, in which case this court would have been actuated by corresponding sentiments. The undersigned has the honor, &c.

(Signed)

"BARON VON EHRENSWARD,  
London, Jan. 17. 1801.

A BULL.

The new Pope has directed his attention to the looseness of the female dress, and has actually issued a bull against it. To this disorder he ascribes all the evils which have afflicted Europe and depressed the Church. He says—"The eye of a christian can no where turn itself without encountering abashed the display of seductive charms, in public and private; nay the very temples are profaned by these indecencies.

The importance of this object was deeply felt by Clement of Alexandria, who declares, "that women should on no account be permitted to appear before men in indecent apparel, lest the latter be led into em-