

elation that discussion could answer no valuable purpose.

But Mr. Pinkney, confident of his power to expose the injustice of the orders, and entertaining, it would appear, some hope of the good effects of sound argument, insensibly led to a conversation upon the whole subject, in which he exposed the injustice of the orders, their unreasonableness and impolicy, and their destructive operation as well upon belligerent as neutral nations, as well upon Great Britain herself as upon the United States.

But his remonstrance was unavailing. It was received with a silence that proved that the administration had unequivocally decided on their new system, which had, no doubt, been long meditated in secret. All that could be got from Mr. Canning, on the enquiry of Mr. Pinkney whether Mr. Rose was authorized to advise the American government of the orders, was, that his mission had a special object, and that it was not meant that his functions should interfere with those of Mr. Erskine, to whom a communication of the orders would be made, as soon as they should be freed from ambiguities and defects by the judgment of practical men being exercised upon them.

So far it appears that every avenue to remonstrance in England was closed by the British government, and that its future theatre, if to be found anywhere, was located in this country. Accordingly on the 23d of February, the orders, three months and a half after their date, were formally communicated by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter, communicated to Congress at their last session, specifying the grounds on which they were issued. To this letter the Secretary of State replied in a strong and comprehensive remonstrance. A copy of this reply was sent to Mr. Pinkney by the April packet, the receipt of which Mr. Pinkney acknowledges on the 30th of May, by which conveyance Mr. Erskine indisputably likewise sent a copy of it, which must have been received by his government at the same time, and at least twenty-four days previous to the delivery of the speech ascribed to Mr. Canning.

However, then, Mr. Canning may equivocally say "since the return of Mr. Rose (who reached England about the end of April) or since his departure from this country (about the first of April) no communication has been MADE by the American government in the form of complaint or remonstrance," the fact is, that such a communication, made at a period anterior to both those events, has been RECEIVED, and to this day remains unanswered. The fact is that the American government, through its minister at London, strenuously endeavored to prevent the orders altogether by remonstrating against them anterior, as he supposed, to their existence; that he afterwards, as soon as he was apprised of their existence, more fully and pointedly remonstrated against them to Mr. Canning, who informed him that remonstrance could answer no valuable purpose; that Mr. Canning closed the door against all further remonstrance in England by making Mr. Erskine the organ of communicating and explaining the orders to our government here; that Mr. Erskine accordingly communicated and justified them in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 23rd of Feb. last; and that, finally, the Secretary of State returned a full reply or remonstrance which remains unanswered. If there be an American, who, after this explanation, would have his government humiliate itself by further remonstrance, which could only serve to court still higher indignity, while too the outrage on the Chesapeake remains unatoned, he is unworthy of the name.

It is only necessary, to prevent all cavil, further to say, that the letter of Mr. Pinkney to which we have alluded, was among the documents presented to Congress at their last session, and was read in the Senate with open doors, and that for the dates of the other papers we applied to the proper sources of authority.

Defence of Mr. Jefferson's administration.—No. 17.

Provision for the rapid discharge of the public debt.—In the animated canvass which preceded the election of Mr. Jefferson, the public creditors bore a conspicuous part. The opinion had been diligently propagated that he, as well as the republican party generally, were hostile to the funding system, and that its overthrow would be among the earliest trophies of their triumph. Although no imputation could be more unjust, it is probably true that Mr. Jefferson and the republicans generally would have preferred a different system for the support of the public credit and the discharge of the public debt, it being well known that Mr. Madison, on the floor of Congress, strenuously contended for a

principle of discrimination between the original and final owner of the evidences of the public debt. This, with another important consideration, had probably produced this opinion. The funding system was the offspring of Mr. Hamilton's policy, and was relied upon by him as the efficient instrument of his ambition. It had accordingly been made the pivot on which many of the most disputable of his measures had turned, and to which Mr. Jefferson had made an undisguised opposition. The public creditors were, therefore, viewed by Hamilton as a fortress, which he might depend upon in every exigency, either for carrying on active operations against his political opponents, or for defending himself against their offensive warfare. And such, it must be acknowledged, was their devotion to their chief, that there were few sacrifices they would not have cheerfully incurred to promote his views. Under his wand, there had in fact risen into sudden existence property to the amount of eighty millions of dollars, principally, too, in the hands of the inhabitants of states east of the Potomac.

Had Mr. Jefferson and his political friends really cherished the feelings ascribed to them, had they been governed by personal or local motives, their first act, after getting into power, would have been to have applied a sponge to the whole debt, or essentially to have modified it. By this they would have razed the strong fortress of their enemy, they would have overwhelmed him with their power, and have liberated the southern and western country from their quota of taxes paid for the discharge of the public debt, amounting to near four millions of annual dollars, which, so far from conferring on them any benefit, had a constant tendency to impoverish them, by draining the south and the west for the aggrandisement of the east.

So far, however, from this, the very first measures of the administration evinced an honorable determination rigidly to comply with the public engagements; and not satisfied with continuing to apply the same sum, which had previously been devoted to the public debt, immediate arrangements were, without delay, adopted for the application of a much larger sum, pledged to this object under the most solemn sanctions. By this means, the public credit has been completely established and an ability in the government created to borrow money, on an emergency, to almost any amount, at the same time that the existing debt has undergone the most rigid reduction.

When the new administration commenced, "no effectual provision for the final redemption of the public debt existed," as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This provision was made at the first session under Mr. Jefferson's Presidency by the permanent appropriation of the annual sum of 7,300,000, which has been ever since faithfully applied without intermission, together with the additional sum of 800,000 dollars since the purchase of Louisiana. In this report it was stated that, under this application, the public debt would on the first of January, 1810, be reduced to 44,592,739 dollars, and would within the year 1817 be totally discharged. The prediction, fanciful as it was then deemed, has, so far as time has allowed, been fully realised, notwithstanding the distracted state of the world, and in particular, notwithstanding the severe measure of the embargo forced upon us by the injustice of the belligerent powers. By a late statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the whole existing public debt on the 1st of Jan. 1809, amounted to 56,647,663 dollars, notwithstanding the augmentation of it by 11,250,000 occasioned by the debt incurred in the purchase of Louisiana.

By the same statement it appears that the capital of the debt, reimbursed from April 1, 1801, to Jan. 1, 1809, amounts to 33,600,000 exclusively of more than six millions paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with G. Britain, and of the Louisiana convention. It is a memorable circumstance, no less honorable to Mr. Gallatin, than to the administration, that in the disbursement of above sixty millions of dollars, a considerable portion of which was remitted abroad, the U. States have not, either through negligence or fraud, lost a dollar.

The public debt, being thus reduced in a sum equal to 33,600,000 millions of dollars, the situation of the nation is in this degree changed for the better, without too any augmentation of taxes, for the amount given up by the repeal of the internal taxes and the duty on salt considerably exceeds that accruing from the Mediterranean fund, the only new tax imposed during Mr. Jefferson's administration.

So far then as the public credit is

involved, the measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration have equalled, nay surpassed the most sanguine expectation. New lustre has been conferred upon us as a nation; a firmness and stability has been given to this valuable instrument of power; and our government has received a tone, equally fitted hereafter to uphold the national faith inviolate, and to insure an early discharge of such debts as our exigencies may render unavoidable.

The following article is from the Charleston Courier, a print heretofore decidedly federal.

"The news of a disavowal by the British ministry of Mr. Erskine's late act of arrangement with this country, and their denial of any powers in him to conclude such arrangement, has wrought up the public mind to a state of agitation but rarely equalled. As far as we have heard or seen there is but one sentiment held on this subject; a sentiment of mingled indignation and sorrow—indignation at the shameful & treacherous manner in which the good faith and honesty of our government have been abused—and sorrow, that the relations of amity and friendship between us and the British nation, which appeared to be in such a happy state of accommodation, should be thus broken up by a mistaken spirit of discord on the part of England. There will be no division of opinion on these matters throughout the whole of the U. S. Every American will make up his mind without hesitation—it will require no time to deliberate upon the question, whether we shall surrender ourselves a football to the insulting power of any nation, or whether we shall rise up with a determined resolution to defend our honor and our best interests—No! In such an alternative we shall hesitate not—debate not—divide not, but, with one voice and with one impulse of honorable zeal and adoration of this our country, we will vindicate the reputation and the rights of the American People, with an ardor and vigor, that in the cause of justice cannot but be crowned with success.

"We have suffered much, and have suffered long, from the unjust conduct of the powers of Europe; but these sufferings have by no means destroyed the spirit of stubborn resistance against oppression, in the bosom of Americans; and the honest fear of infamy and disgrace, we trust, will forever keep our national character exalted in our own eyes, and in the eyes of the world. Our independence cost us too much blood and too much treasure, to be surrendered to any domineering foreign potentate; neither will we tamely submit to bear the loads of disgrace which the enemies of this country may endeavor to heap upon us.—The strength of the American states, if well disposed and directed by a wise and active administration, is sufficient for all defensive purposes, and is entirely adequate to repel the lawless aggressions of any hostile power; and if such power were now arrayed against us, we would not be found wanting in the hour of peril. We deprecate such a trial—we love peace, and detest the murderous trade of war, and we hope that no efforts, either in this country or abroad, will bring us into a state of hostility. Every one cherished the hope, that with England, at least, our peace was about to be made.—Her late obnoxious decrees we were led to believe, upon the best authority, were withdrawn on the 10th of June, and this accommodation was looked upon as the prelude to a final and solid treaty of amity and commerce between America and England, honorable and advantageous to both the contracting parties—all good men rejoiced at this; all parties hailed the restoration of our trade with Great Britain as a national blessing—and one general feeling of grateful joy pervaded the country. But, behold! as we were about to take a full draught of the proffered bliss, the cup is dashed from our lips, and we are tantalized, vexed and disappointed!

"The base and foul deception practised upon the American government, has for its author either the British Ministry or Mr. Erskine. As we must have had hard thoughts of either one or the other and do not think that both were equally concerned in the plot, we lay all the sin at the door of the former. Mr. Erskine's character ranks too high in the estimation of all who know him, to allow us for a moment to believe that he would be an agent in a treacherous attempt to deceive and to injure the citizens of this country. Neither can it be supposed that Mr. Erskine is so blind, so weak and so little versed in the nature and language of diplomatic papers as to mistake the extent of powers which were delegated to him by his masters. If he has committed such a blunder we trust that he will never more pretend to act in the capacity of a Minister resident, either here or anywhere else.

"The probability, and almost the certainty then is, that the British Ministry refuse to carry into effect the arrangement which they warranted their

agent in this country to make—and here must end all faith—all confidence and all belief in the integrity, honour and justice of Mr. Canning, and his associates in the administration. If the pledged honor and faithful guarantee of a nation are thus made a sport of, we can no longer trust them, nor any longer believe them to be honest.

"Mr. Madison, without doubt, will sift this business to the bottom, and if his honest and friendly intentions have been thus made the panders to his country's disgrace, we are sure, that he will pursue those steps that so critical and difficult a situation requires. He will find himself supported by every honest man in America, and in no difficulties that he may encounter, will he be deserted by any individual in the country who makes any pretensions to the character of an American citizen.

"After all we have our hopes that this business will not end so badly as it would seem at first view to promise."

From the Salem Register.

We do not receive from Russia any new arrangements for the nobles of the ancient or any modern establishment, but Russia is busy in the plan of extending its European provinces, and in providing the most extensive internal communications. The war is to determine what success may be hoped in the extension of the empire. The industry of the nation will publish the increase of inland improvements. To unite the Baltic and Caspian by the Neva and Volga by a new canal is to afford them above twelve hundred miles of inland navigation. This is to be joined by another from the Ladoga Lake which has been finished 80 years, and in which the barks freely pass, and in the first year 650 passed. Another canal is to unite the Baltic and Black sea by the Duna and Dnieper. This was finished in a few years, and is to be completed immediately. Another still more westerly is to open the Niemen with the Dnieper in the Courland Canal. This enters the Baltic at Memel, and a vessel has passed by it to the Black sea. It is to be united with the banks of Riga. The Western Bug is to be united with the Dnieper by the king's canal. To these enterprises are to be added the projected works for a junction of the Dvina and Neva, the Pernau and Narova. The Duna and Neva by Lake Ilmen and the canals, so to interlock that the Duna shall communicate below Riga, and all the navigation communicate in all its branches.

We also learn from Germany, that the second section of the canal of the Rhine and Meuse near Nessel, and that empties at Ventoo, is in three parts finished. The fourth unites the Rhine with the Nethe.

We are not without corresponding improvements in our own country, and our natural advantages very much facilitate such designs. A barge from New Orleans of 50 tons reached Nashville upon the Cumberland in 87 days—it was 87 feet long, and 16 wide. With small expence, this whole navigation might be safe for vessels of 100 tons.

New York, Aug. 12.

Yesterday morning, arrived at this port, the United States Schoop of War, Wasp, Lt. Laurence, from a cruise, last from Philadelphia.

Boston, Aug. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the schooner Enterprise, Captain Vinal arrived here in a short passage from Belfast, in Ireland. We have been favored with a file of Belfast papers to the 3d of July, which contain London intelligence to the 28th June, 7 days later.

The news articles from Germany have been anticipated by the French papers, except a few particulars which they had remembered to forget.

The Duke of Brunswick continued to carry on an active predatory war in Saxony; and the Archduke Charles had detached some eight or ten thousand men of his army, into Saxony, under General Amende, who had captured Dresden, Wertzburg and Leipsic. Three thousand Saxons had been surrounded by them and taken prisoners.

Sixty thousand men of the Hungarian insurrection were on their march to reinforce the archduke Charles.

After Marshal Lefebvre left the Tyrol to reinforce the grand army, the Tyrolese rose & massacred the French detachments.

The French conscription in Holland was violently opposed.

Prussia is to remain neutral. A great number of French privateers has been laid up, and the crews sent to the Danube.

Some hundreds of the French who had escaped the massacre of the Spaniards in the re-capture of St. Andero, by flying on board the British ships, had arrived in England.

A great expedition was fitting out of England. From 35 to 40,000 men

were to be employed and commanded by the Earl of Chatham, Gen. Hope &c. Sir Home Popham was to command the naval force.

Lt. Grenville Diverson Gower is appointed British Secretary of War, vice Lt. Murray.

Letters from Holland stated that several English & American vessels had been condemned in Riga.

The English stocks continued rising—June 26th, 3 per cent. were at 69 1/2.

Captain Vinal informs that much anxiety existed in the minds of Americans in Ireland, for the fate of the numerous vessels bound to the North of Europe:—That the Dunes were capturing every thing in the Baltic they could find; and that insurance on the American vessels from England and Ireland was at 40 per cent, to return 19, in case of sailing with a British convoy.

The English papers contain many reports which time has contradicted, and which we have no room to particularise.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Taylor, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, in forty five days, mentions that the French army of about 25,000 men, was about 150 miles from Cadiz, (in Estremadura, no doubt) but that the inhabitants entertained no fears of their nearer approach. Barcelona still remained in possession of the French. Captain Taylor brought no papers.

FROM CADIZ, JUNE 23.

"Our political situation is growing better every day. The French army is retiring from Estremadura. The English and Spanish armies are advancing in pursuit of it; and we now daily expect an engagement, the result of which we doubt not will be favorable to the arms of Spain."

I wish to Dispose of

FIFTY SHARES IN THE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, On a credit.

A LINDO, Sebastian Spring.

August 16—

100 DOLLARS LOST.

ON the 14th inst. I lost near Mr. BARRY'S WHARF a Baltimore Bill of One hundred Dollars. This therefore is to request all Store and Shop-keepers in Washington city, Georgetown and Alexandria, to stop said note, if offered to be changed by any suspicious person, as perhaps some shrewd may have picked the same up. I will give a reward of 20 Dollars to any person who will return said bill to me.

JOS. VARDEN.

August 16—St

A RUNAWAY.

ASCONDED: For Saturday evening, the 12th instant my House servant, ANTHONY, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, straight, slender and active; a dark mulatto, club feet, with several small shot scars over his right eye; the shot can, it is believed, be felt just above his right eyelid; this mark occasioned by his having been accidentally shot when a child. He took with him a great variety of clothes; among which are recollected 2 fine Irish linen shirts marked C. G. 2 white Marseilles waistcoats, pantaloons of common and Malin make, several roundabouts, one dyed with saffron, one yellow and blue lincey, one white cotton and two brown linen shirts, a round black hat, a pair of new shoes, &c. &c. and it is believed a large carving knife, with white ivory handle. This boy has evidently been persuaded to leave me. A reward of Forty Dollars will be given to any person who will bring him to me, if found within 30 miles of this city; if found a greater distance from the city, then that reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail, so that I can claim again; to any person finding him within the district and bringing him to me I will give 20 dollars.

C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 16—

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Washington, will be exposed to Sale on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, inst. at the late dwelling house of Elizabeth Whitwood, deceased, in Georgetown, all the Personal Property, of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Clothes press, Franklin and Tin plate Stove, China and Glass Ware, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. also a MITCHELL COV.

ANN B. POWELL, Adm'r.

N. B. The above property will be sold on the following terms:—For all purchases under 20 dollars, cash; from 20 to 50 dollars, a credit of 60 days; and above 50 dollars, 90 days: the purchasers giving notes negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, or Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, with good endorsers. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

August 15—St

SUGARS, WINES, TEAS, PORK, &c.

W. and C. SMITH having received by the Ceres, Capt. Weeks, from N York. 20 bds excellent Havana Muscovado Sugar. 10 Chests fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Teas. 40 Quarter Casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry and Catalonia Wines. 10 Boxes Claret, 1 doz. each. 50 Doz Fresh London Mustard. 1 Case fresh Nutmegs. 34 Barrels N. York Prime Pork very superior quality. And a few Puncheons of well flavoured Antigua Rum. Geo. Town, Aug. 16—law3w