duce of the country. Among these deplorable effects of the defenceless and humiliating condition of our commerce, may be moreover enumerated the immense loss of duties—those on the ship *Two Friends* alone, being estimated by the Collector at 45,000 dollars.

Your memorialists have the best reasons for believing that this early success, experienced by these French privateers will immediately allure others in swarms to our coasts and bar, to the total ruin of private mercantile concerns, and the most fatal defalcation of the public revenue: Your memorialists have no less ground for apprehending that British cruizers, availing themselves of the absence of domestic protection, will, under the colour of expelling the French, assume and occupy their ground, and either retain us in the same degraded state, harrassing our vessels by searches and detentions, or subject us to the disgraceful and mortifying obligations of gratitude for alien succour and relief.

Your memorialists are the more alarmed at these depredations, because much valuable property is still expected this summer, from other quarters than London, and considerable importations will be looked for in the fall; and should there not be an early and effectual check to these aggressions; should our fall importations be also interrupted, the calamities of the last year, produced by the hurricane and other causes, in which this city has so largely participated, would be aggravated to such an extent as to eventuate in general ruin, and these great alarms and apprehensions of your memorialists, are heightened by the well known circumstance of many of the cruizers which infest our shores, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba and Barracoa, in which receptacles our vessels and their cargoes, with the knowledge of the government of Cuba, are instantly sold, without even the formality of a trial, or any condemnation whatever, thereby precluding every future probability of redress.

Your memorialists avail themselves of this occasion to notice a late decision of the district court within this state, grounded on an act of Congress, whereby the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is limited to the short distance of three miles, or a marine league from the coasts or shores, which, by the said court, is construed to mean three miles from the land, consequently the middle channel of our bar, being more than three miles distant from the nearest land, is pronounced, by judicial authority, to be without the jurisdiction of the United States! The very entrance of our harbour, in full sight of the city where vessels are frequently obliged to anchor while waiting for a tide, and with a pilot on board, is, by our own tribunals, acknowledged to be without the protection of our government!!!

Your memorialists refrain from commenting on the pernicious effects of a system of policy so pregnant with dishonor and ruin to the trade and navigation of the Union at large, but more particularly to those of Charleston, from the geography of whose shores and peculiar local situation of whose bar and harbour, every vessel, in her ingress and egress, is thus subjected to search, detention or seizure. We content ourselves with a bare statement of the above grievance, superadded to so many others; not doubting that the President will take the same into consideration, and being duly impressed with the necessity of some early remedial arrangement, either of a legislative or diplomatic nature, will recur to such as may appear conducive to the desired end.

Your memorialists having thus exhibited but an imperfect view of the ruinous, unprotected and degraded situation, rely with confidence on the prompt interposition of the President to obtain by representations to the minister of France and Spain, (in the event of the *Two Friends* being carried into a Spanish port) restitution of the said ship and her cargo, and to cause a stop to be put to further spoliations. And your memorialists further most earnestly solicit some immediate and effectual naval protection for our harbour and shores, together with such other measures as the national councils, in their wisdom, may deem expedient, as well for prevention of the renewal of outrages we have sustained, as for the the permanent safety and protection of our commercial and navigating rights and interests.

CHARLESTON, S. C. June 22, 1805.

COPY.

Department of State, 10th July, 1805.

SIR,

I have received you letter of the 22d ult. inclosing the memorial of the Insurance Company of which you are President, and of the merchants and others, interested in the commerce of Charleston.

Having been before made acquainted by the collector of the customs, with the circumstances of the capture of the Two Friends, I lost no time in stating it to the French minister, who has replied, that the communication made to him respecting this affair, by the commissary of his nation at Charleston, had enabled him to anticipate my desires, by requesting the captains general of the French colonies, to all of whom he had written respecting it, to obtain satisfaction for this violation of the convention between France and the United States.

The observations contained in the Memorial respecting the local situation, and the protection necessary for the port of Charleston and the adjacent coast, have been weighed by the President, and in connection with other information, will promote such measures as the nature of his functions, the existing laws, and the public good, may be thought to admit and require.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MADISON.

THOMAS CORBETT, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

FIRE—On Saturday morning, between the hours of six and seven a fire broke out in a house occupied by Mr. Wilson in E. street, which, with two adjoining houses, were entirely consumed. The flames also communicated to a house belonging to Mr. M'Dermot Roe, but were soon got under by the spirited exertions of the citizens.

It is said that our distinguished countryman, *Joel Barlow*, is arrived at New-York.

FRANKLIN feels little disposition to enter the lists with Mr. Elliot. He attaches but humble credit to the honors of controversial victory; and even a triumph over the profound lucubrations of a representative of the people would not compensate him for the pain of applying a harsh epithet to any man.

It was in defence of principle that Franklin troubled the public with the few remarks which have drawn forth the passionate animadversions of Mr. Elliot. A deference for principle is the sole motive that induces the following notice of those adnimadversions.

The point in issue is the allegation of Mr. E. "that the southern planter who "possesses fifty slaves *has* 31 times "the *political weight* of the New England farmer."

This Mr. Elliot avers to be correct, "Here, says he, is the *proof*."—"The "southern states are allowed a representative for 55,000 slaves. Of course "1,100 *planters*, each possessing 50 "slaves, could form a constitutional district, & might be entitled to a member "of Congress. It requires 33,000 *people* possessing no slaves to elect a "member; and 1,100 is one thirtieth "part of 33,000."

By *political weight* Mr. Elliot means the right of voting for representatives; as if he does not mean this, he can mean nothing. In the case, therefore, which he puts the southern planter is represented as possessing thirty one times as many votes as the New England farmer. If the facts of Mr. E. do not prove this, the charge of falsehood returns upon himself.

Now in this case, extreme as it is and altogether unfounded in fact, inasmuch as there is no district in the southern states in which 1,100 planters each possess 50 slaves, the illogical and extravagant inference of Mr. E. flows from confounding the term *planter*, with the term *people*. Eleven hundred *planters* are represented as possessing the same political weight with 33,000 *people*; and, as though the terms were convertible, it is inferred that each of the *people* ought to have the same political weight with each of the *planters*, and consequently that the political weight of the one to the other is as one to thirty one. But it so happens that the force of the terms, so far from being synonimous, are extremely different.—The word *planter*, as used by Mr. Elliot, characterises all male persons of full age entitled to vote and excludes all other persons; whereas the word *people* includes every man, woman and child in the district. Before then we can draw any sound difference, we must enquire how many male persons of full age entitled to vote are to be found in a district of New England containing thirty three thousand *people*. Even in this region of freedom, the women and children are excluded from the right of voting, and generally those who vote must either possess property to a certain amount, or have paid taxes.—Without aiming at absolute precision it is believed correct to say that not more than a sixth of the whole people are allowed to vote. In such a district then there will be about 5,500 voters, which is only five times the number of planters in the extreme case put by Mr. Elliot. It irresistibly follows that Mr. Elliott's conclusion is totally unfounded. It is probable, indeed, from his statements that he knows little about the principles of mathematics. For in the spirit of his remarks above quoted, he might as fairly have put the following case in the rule of three: If one wise head is a pearl of great worth, what is the value of ten blockheads?

Again—"Franklin denies that the southern planter contributes much less than his proportion to the support of government. Here we are at issue. Let him produce the documents."

No task would be easier did the time of Franklin admit. But can a statesman, an elevated legislator require proofs of this? Is Mr. Elliot unacquainted with the first principles of political economy? Is he yet to learn that an agricultural people always consume more foreign products than a community that carries on manufactures to a considerable degree? Does he not know that the southern states actually consume more such commodities than the eastern, making their federal numbers the basis? It may be that their consumption of articles imported from abroad does not exceed that of the eastern states, though it is believed that it does; but there cannot be a doubt of the aggregate consumption of those commodities, and the manufactured articles brought from the eastern states, being proportionably greater. With regard to the point in issue, there is no difference between the latter and the former. For just in the degree in which the southern are dependent on the eastern states for their productions beyond the degree in which the latter are dependent on the former, will the latter obtain the superior ability to consume imported articles, the duties as well as the price of which will in fact be paid by the southern states, though nominally paid by the eastern.

It is to be feared that this logic, equally with the foregoing, will be lost on Mr. Elliot. If so, we take the liberty of referring him to Adam Smith, in whose writings he will be presented with a new world, in which he will soon learn that political economy is not the superficial thing that is found without research, comprehended without study, or applied to any useful purpose without correct and calm reflection.

A Botanic Garden is establishing at *Charleston*, S. C. and the land is already enclosed.

Accounts from London state that the Emperor of Russia has written a polite letter to General *Moreau*, offering him the situation of a general of Infantry, with the pay attached to that rank, and 12,000 rubles to defray his expenses to Russia.

DIED,

On the 18th June last, near London, ARTHUR MURPHY, an eminent barrister, and a celebrated dramatic writer.

In Halifax, on Saturday the 3d inst. Mr. ABRAHAM HODGE, editor of the North Carolina Journal.

Alexandria, Aug. 16.

We are extremely happy in stating that *Mr. Peter*, the gentleman that was shot and robbed on the 30th ult. in the neighborhood of this town is now in a very fair way to recover. He was yesterday so well as to be removed from Mr. Swift's house to the county wharf, where he was received by Mr. Custis, and placed on a bed under an awning in his elegant ten oared barge, and arrived at George-town about 12 o'clock.

We sincerely wish him a speedy recovery, and that the ruffian who shot him will meet the punishment due to his crimes.

Baltimore, August 8

The unexampled growth of our city has been the frequent theme of our own countrymen, and the admiration and surprise of strangers; but at no period since its foundation has it made such rapid advances as during the last and present years. Its banking capital, its private buildings, churches and wharves, have for this period outstripped those of any other city in the union; and the public improvements, now progressing, will, when completed, give it a proud pre-eminence. The water-works, the Frederick turnpike, and the Jones's Falls turnpike, now all under way, bear honorable testimony of the enterprize and public spirit of our citizens; and when to these is added the Reister's-town road, the notice for which appears in this day's Gazette, we may challenge a comparison in useful works with any other city of ancient or modern date.

In recommendation of the stock which will be taken for this last road, nothing need be said. We believe that a general and accurate idea prevails among our monied characters, that their funds can no where be so well invested, at present, as in a road which must to a certainty produce the full amount of dividend allowed by the charter. Indeed, the short distance to which it will extend from the city (about 30 miles) would give its stock, in point of dividend, a decided advantage over that of the Frederick road, should the latter not reach the amount permitted by law.

There is one object still left, to which it would be well to point the public attention, and to which the remaining degree of prosperity which our city does not enjoy, may be traced—we mean the obstructions in the bed of the Susquehannah. Could they be removed, (and that they can, not a doubt remains on our minds, notwithstanding the great exertions which our citizens have just made, and are making,) a country equal to an European principality would resort to our city as its best and only mart. On this subject we propose, some short time hence, to draw the attention of the public & the next legislature—& request those gentlemen who have made it a subject of reflection, to favor us with their remarks.

New-York, Aug. 14.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Dublin to his correspondent in this city, dated the 26th of May last.

"The state of this country is alarming at present; there is every prospect of another rebellion. The guards patrole the streets of the city every night, and the country is still worse. They assemble in thousands in the county of Kildare. The papists are mad, for they petitioned Parliament to have equal priviledge with the protestants and to sit in parliament, but the bill was rejected by a vast majority, and caused great discontent. They can hardly refrain themselves from breaking into open rebellion: the only thing that keeps them back is waiting for the landing of the French, which they are daily in expectation of. Government is putting the kingdom in a strong state of defence against a foreign enemy. They are building all round the kingdom batteries on the coast so near each other, that they can fire on a fleet that may appear at any part of it. As for the city it is full of soldiers. The archbishop's palace in Kevin street, is converted into a barrack, and near one half of Georges Lane to the same purpose: They have taken all the houses round the castle, one side of Castle street, Cole alley, one side of Great Ship street, and are pulling down the houses and building military stores.

Extract of a letter from Charles Pinckney, Esq. late American Minister at Madrid, dated at Aranjuez, (six leagues from Madrid) May 4.

"It is now five months since Mr. Munroe and myself have been deeply and closely engaged in arranging some very important concerns, and, which are now nearly closing. In August last, I was ready to leave this country, having resigned my appointment as minister here; the malignant disorder which then made its appearance, prevented my departure, either by land or water, as cordons of troops were placed round the sea ports, and all intercourse was prohibited between France and Portugal and this country. As soon as these impediments were removed Mr. Munroe arrived with a new special commission to himself and me; as it was joint and the dearest interests of our country were involved, I was obliged in honor to remain, altho' so eminently inconvenient to me in my affairs. You may expect me now in a very short time, as the special commission is now closing and every moment's stay here is contrary to my wishes, and most ardent desire to be at home."

From the London Times, of the 24th of June.

"That which every one expected, who has watched the ambition and policy of Bonaparte, as to what has regarded the states of Italy, has come to pass—he has united the Ligurian republic, or Genoa, not with his Kingdom of Italy, but with the French empire!—How far this union is in the spirit of those principles which he advanced, when he deigned to accept the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy, the powers of the continent, who are the most interested in the event, are best enabled to judge. There is, however, one striking difference in these two unions, a difference, which certainly cannot escape the most superficial observer. The kingdom of Italy, by its fundamental constitution, cannot, after the demise of Bonaparte, fall under the sovereignty of the same person who wears the crown of France; the Ligurian republic is absolutely incorporated with, and become part and parcel of the French empire. What the policy or caprice might have been, which has given rise to these different tenures, it is not worth while to enquire; nor are the conditions which he has been pleased to impose upon himself, likely to allay the jealousy of Austria or Naples. From the moment that he became President of the Italian Republic, his gigantic views to the ultimate sovereignty of the whole of Italy, were clearly revealed; but we did not expect that he would have proceeded so rapidly to the accomplishment of his purpose. There is in the circumstances of this union, as well as in all its preliminaries and details, a character peculiarly hostile to this country, and insulting, in no small degree, to the Court of Vienna. The Note of the Ligurian Senate, presented to the representative of his Imperial Majesty, seems to have been transmitted more for purposes of offence, than diplomatic communication. The Austrian plenipotentiary is cashiered and dismissed, even before the union is proposed, with as much indifference as the Emperor of the French would one of his military lacquies. The refusal of Great Britain to acknowledge the Ligurian Republic is the principal reason assigned for incorporating the latter state with the French empire. How this motive can satisfy Austria, or any power in the fate of Italy, or the relative state of Europe, it is impossible to conjecture. Genoa, under the protection of the French flag, is, indeed, to be put out of fear from the states of Barbary and their depredations; but in return, the marine of Genoa becomes the disposable property of France. A thinner mask was never used to hide the depravity of ambition and injustice, and that most galling part of it, the insults it offers to the prostrate and afflicted."

Genoa, June 4.

JEROME BONAPARTE, commanding the frigate the Pomona, and two brigs, is cruising before this road. The Pomona is a very fine ship, built in our port.

By the arrival of the Sally Ann at Boston, Liverpool dates to the 8th of July, and London dates to the 5th, are received. We have given the most interesting articles. The House of Commons had rescinded their resolution directing the prosecution of Lord Melville, and had voted his impeachment. Messrs. Whitbread, Fox, Grey and Sheridan are on the committee appointed to conduct the impeachment.

☞ A meeting of the planters of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, who inspect their crops of Tobacco at the Ware-Houses on Patuxent River, is requested at the Port of Nottingham, on the second Monday of October next, to take into consideration propositions for forming a Society of Planters out of the aforesaid Counties, to protect the Planting Interest on said River, and to devise ways and means to prevent sacrifices of Tobacco in the hands of individuals by forced Sales.

August 19, 1805 ——w4t.

NOTICE.

THE Battalion court for the 1st battalion of the 1st legion of Militia of the district of Columbia will meet at Rhodes's tavern, in the city of Washington, on Saturday the 24th inst at 10 o'clock in the morning

And the Court of the 2d battalion of same legion will meet at McLaughlin's Union tavern in George town, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 10 o clock in the morning.

The Legionary court will meet the 13th September next at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order,

WM. D. BEALL, *acting adjt.*

August 19,——1awt13sept.

For Sale

IN the county of Prince William, Virginia, Neabico Furnace and its appendages, with four or five thousand acres of land adjoining, near the town of Dumfries, and within four or five miles of the Potomac—the soil is generally adapted to small grain and if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in Lots suitable for small farms—a description of the land is thought unnecessary—as those wishing to purchase will no doubt first view it: the payments required will be one third cash, and the other two thirds in annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the and; and no deed given until the last payment is made; any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas T. Page, living near the premises, who is fully authorised by me to sell the whole or any part.

JOHN TAYLOE.

August 16—3m.

N B. A valuable mine bank in Maryland may be had with the furnace if required.

J. T.

THE services of THOMAS EWELL, M. D. in the practice of Medicine and Surgery may be had by applying at the office lately occupied by Wm. O. Sprigg, esq. opposite Mr. Semmes' tavern.

George town, Aug. 16—3t.

In the case of DAVID ASTIN an insolvent debtor.

SIX months from and after the first day of August next is limited and appointed for the creditors of the said David Astin to bring in and exhibit their claims to the trustee.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, three times before the first day of October next.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, esq.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

Aug 14—3t

The Subscriber being appointed trustee in the above case, requests the creditors of David Astin above named, to bring in and exhibit their claims agreeably to the above order.

ISAAC JOHNSON.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. LAW, on Capital Hill.

Washington, July 26—tf