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AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1805. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

HISTORY

Of the West Indies:

A WORK in the contents of which every citizen of America must be interested, whether devoted to business, or desirous of information through the medium of amusement.

—

A new & revised edition of Mr. EDWARDS's History of the West Indies, with a third volume, (completed by its amiable author a short time previous to his death) has lately been published in London. This third volume contains the interesting and important history, with a large Map of the Island of St. Domingo, or Hispaniola, as also that of Tobago; likewise a history of the war in the West Indies from its commencement in 1793, and a tour of Sir William Young through severa of the islands. It is accompanied by a highly finished portrait of Mr. Edwards, a history of his life written by himself, and a prefatory advertisement by Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, Baronet, M. P. F R. S. &c. under whose editorship it has been given to the public.

—

The subscriber, impressed with a sense of the great importance a general knowledge of the History, civil and commercial, of the West Indies, must be to every citizen of America, and of the great celebrity of the above work, proposes to print it by subscription, and respectfully offers the following for public patronage and encouragement.

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Of the British Colonies in the West Indies.

BY BRYAN EDWARDS, ESQ. F. R. S. A. S.

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A comprehensive account of the ancient and present inhabitants, agriculture, productions, laws, government, constitution and commerce.

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Philadelphia, July 15—

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JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Sept. 27—ep3w

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Sept. 25.

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subscriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilst on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchased and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving he respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public, assuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his present hotel, and so to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as those coming to the permanent seat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Washington City, March 25—tf

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE EXAMINER.

It is a treaty———————

"More honored in the *breach* than the *observance*."

"KNOW THYSELF," is an important maxim, not only as it relates to individuals but to nations. The want of this knowledge has been the principal cause of all the troubles and difficulties we experienced during the former administration. The measures they adopted have made impressions which cannot easily be effaced; and lessened our character in the eyes of the commercial nations of Europe. What must those powers have thought of us, when they found us not merely inclined to submit to the impositions contained in the treaty, but outrageously frantic in urging its adoption.

To estimate our European connections, let us attend to the following statement, as submitted to Congress in 1791.

Our trade with Spain was 1,670,797 dols. in our favor—Portugal, 1,687,696 do.—Netherlands, 791,182 do. Sweden, 932,635 do.—France, 2,630,387 do.——Great Britain, 5,923,912 against us—Denmark, 126,000 do.

Notwithstanding this advantageous position in which we stand with respect to Britain, with a profit in their favor of six millions, yet we gave up the rights of neutrality, and submitted to the most humiliating degradation. Our carrying trade we laid prostrate at the feet of Britain; and, as to British factors, we have courted them to our embraces. We have placed our own citizens at the footstool of aliens, and suffered our *young men* to become dependent on their clemency. When we talked of a non-intercourse with England, the federalists exclaimed that it would lead to war, but when a proposition was made to annihilate our trade with France, these same men acceded to the measure with the most fervent complacency. That is, they were anxious to continue in connection with a nation, the balance of whose trade was *six millions against us*, and break off every intercourse with those whose balance was upwards of *two millions in our favor*. This strange, unaccountable, preposterous, disgraceful temper and disposition, which actuated the former administration was "*The Demon that palsied the energies of the United States.*"

The federalists now bluster about exercising their resentment, and talk about a powerful navy, but such nonsense is about equal to their former folly. If we had taken the same precaution that Russia did in their treaty with Britain, we should have stood as respectable as they now do with the belligerent powers. Both sides now court *them*, whereas *we* have become the dupes of each party. France feels a resentment because of our former vindictive conduct towards her, and England despises us for our disgraceful *pusillanimity* in crouching to their impositions. That something must be done to give security and stability to our commerce, is allowed both by federalists and republicans. The former call for ships of war, but the latter propose a more formidable and sure weapon. We should only exhaust our wealth by the one, without any prospect of success, but we should *save millions* by the other, with the certainty of complete triumph. Our commerce is more powerful than a navy, and a non-intercourse with England and her islands, would be more effectual to place us in the respectable attitude of neutrals, than a fleet of 50 sail of the line.

As the subject of our commerce has been fully considered in a former publication, together with a comparison of Jay's treaty, and that of Russia, between England, I must beg the indulgence of my fellow citizens to a re-perusal of it, under the well known signature of "OLD SOUTH."

The OMNIPOTENCE of the British nation has been so long a subject of exultation, and from political motives so generally admitted, that an attempt to place America in an attitude of opposition to her marine mandates, is considered by some, as the height of arrogance if not of madness. But no country has been more over-rated in its real commercial strength, provided other nations would exercise those natural advantages which they possess. The U. States, by exaggerating the power of Britain, and lessening their own energies, have originated the errors they have committed, and substantiated the benefits obtained by England in our commercial negociations. The fears, excited by the friends of the British treaty, that war would be the consequence of refusing it, were derogatory to our national character, as it exhibited a pusillanimity on our part, which stimulated Britain to further excesses. The declaration of our apprehensions of her resentment, and the dread we displayed at her prowess, led the government to pursue a system of depredation unawed by any measures of retaliation from the American administration. Our language on that occasion was that of timidity; we became supplicants to their clemency; we openly crouched to the treaty, though we secretly detested its principles; and thus governed by fear, we unfortunately surrendered every neutral right to the uncontrouled management of an expensive English judiciary.

So far from considering Britain as omnipotent either in her marine, commercial or manufacturing station, I believe there is no power in Europe more completely dependant, as they relate to these particulars. Her marine depends greatly on Russia, and her commercial and manufacturing interests are principally supported by her connexion in America. The immense quantity of manufactures yearly imported into the U. States, together with the export of our staple articles to the West Indies, and within her own dominions, give such a balance of trade, in the various directions of her commerce, as would (if a short time stopped) strike a fatal blow to the revenue and mercantile transactions of that country. The benefits, arising from our commerce with England, are allowed by all the authors who have written on the subject, and the dread excited during the short period of our embargo, proves the propriety of its estimation in the American scale. Our embargo threw the whole exchange of London into consternation.

This principle was strongly urged in the State Conventions on the question of the constitution; it was ever considered the *palladium* of our national importance. Mr. John Adams, (the late President) when in England, asserted, in my hearing, that the commerce of America was the most powerful weapon to attack Britain: and further declared, that if the United States would *unite* in a navigation act, that we could *force* the ministry to our own terms.—These are sentiments which that gentleman vindicated when residing at the court of St James; he regretted that no commercial system was adopted by the American States, and often spoke with a degree of *enthusiastic confidence* on the power of this country to control the insolence of Britain.

England, instead of being *omnipotent*, is in the power of Russia and America, who could (in *alliance*) enforce their demands, upon the most extensive principles. These two countries are the *locks* which invigorate the strength of this vindictive Sampson; a vigorous determination to maintain their neutral rights, would operate too powerfully on the *funds*, the *manufactures*, and the *people at large*, to be treated with levity. It would press with a ponderancy which could not easily be shaken off, and the various interests of the British nation would experience such a convulsion, as to alarm the ministry for the political and commercial existence of the government.

The treaty, lately concluded between England and Russia, sufficiently evinces the apprehensions of England on the Northern confederacy. Russia being the principal nation dreaded by Britain, the terms concluded on are highly favorable to the neutral position of that country. It is founded on liberal principles, and brings the business respecting the navigation of their respective subjects to a precise explanation; it determines without any equivocation, the specific *articles of contraband*; it declares in the most express manner, what characterizes a *blockaded port*; that their vessels shall not be stopped but upon just cause, and *evident fact*; that the *right of search* shall be confined solely to *ships of war*, and shall never extend to *privateers*, or any other vessels, though armed for the purpose of war. Every precaution is taken to prevent any ill consequences by the meeting of their respective ships of war; they shall keep out of the reach of cannon shot, and the commander of the belligerent vessel shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, and the utmost order and regularity are provided in proceeding on the examination. If there appears a *reasonable suspicion* for search, the commander of the convoy has a privilege to nominate and appoint one or more officers to assist in searching, which shall be done in his presence, conjointly with one or more officers named by the commander of the vessel of the belligerent party. If just and sufficient reason appear for detention, the commander of the convoying ship shall have power to *order* an officer to remain on board during its legal investigation, which shall take place in the *nearest and most convenient* port, and be proceeded to with all possible dispatch. If, upon further examination, it shall appear that the said vessel was detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander shall be accountable not only to the owners of the *ship and cargo* for a full and satisfactory compensation for all *losses, charges, damages and expenses*, occasioned by such detention, but shall be liable to *punishment for all acts of violence* or *any other fault*, which he may have committed.

These are the principal outlines of the Russian and British treaty. The parties are secured in their property by the most minute detail in all their procedure: the *contraband* are specified; the *search* limited; the term *blockade* accurately defined; and to prevent a wanton detention, the captors are liable to cost, damages, and punishment.

Where now is the boast of the Anglo-Federalists, in the United States? In what particular has England gained an advantage over Russia? Their trade is admitted upon the most extensive principles, as it relates to the property of its own subjects; nothing is left to chance in a court of law, nor depends on vague authorities, promulgated by interested judges. The treaty stands on a permanent basis, and the subjects of both countries know how far to pursue their commerce, by an inviolable guarantee, as to the articles of condemnation.

The Anglo-Federalists, while exulting at the advantages gained by Britain over Russia, absurdly eulogize the blessings of *our treaty with England*. If Russia is imposed on, what must be our situation? If their negociation has increased the power of England over the sea, what must be the extent of our surrender!—Nearly every point which is explicitly laid down in one, is omitted in the other; *our contraband articles* are extended; the term *blockade* is undefined; our trade is exposed not only to ships of war, but *privateers*; and to complete the whole, even if the capture is unjust, the poor American is *obliged to pay costs of suit*. In short to compare the Russian treaty with the American, will give us the strongest abhorrence of this instrument.

We have not only surrendered these neutral rights guaranteed to Russia, but we have exposed ourselves to innumerable difficulties, attached to other articles in this compact. We have restrained ourselves from laying any further duties on their manufactures, without countervailing ones on their part; we have subjected ourselves to heavy demands for old debts, contracted by private merchants; we have placed English factors and temporary residents on a footing with our own merchants. They have a right not only to reside, but to "purchase stores, houses and shops." To remain "without limitation of time," to continue among us should we ever be "in open rupture with England"—and to complete the whole, provided their conduct should render them "suspected of being enemies to the country," have a right by treaty to remain "twelve months" before they can be removed, and during this period of their enmity, are to enjoy every commercial privilege, with our own citizens; whereas the Russia treaty explicitly declares that "travelling merchants and hawkers shall not be suffered, but considered as smugglers." We have in fact, not only sacrificed our neutral commerce, but have fore-closed ourselves from using those means, which the commercial resources of this country abundantly furnish in case of future emergencies. The truth is, we have *given up all and gained nothing*; we have established a pretended legal plea, which operates just as the judges see fit to use it. The treaty is the *doom's-day book*, by which we are judged, and its terrors are denounced in almost every transaction since its adoption.

The subject is so mortifying, that it is wounding to the feelings of an American to contemplate it; yet as it has produced consequences so fatal, it is our duty to lament over them, even though the reflections are poignards to our bosoms. It is a curse entailed on us and our children, and posterity will execrate its remembrance. "This is the Demon, which has palsied the energies of the United States."

From the Hudson Balance.

It has been known for some time past that there exist within and near the corporation of the city of Hudson, several saline or mineral springs. As the waters of those springs take their qualities from the mineral productions through which they pass, it may not be improper, in mentioning the former, to give some account of the latter.—The soil in and about Hudson consists for the most part of clays with which are intermixed mechanically, large portions of calcareous and magnesian earths, and every where are to be found traces of iron and the sulphuric acid; these are sometimes discovered chemically combined in various mineral substances; especially a fine specimen of pyritous stone, termed blistered marcasite, is often found washed out by the rains in the deep gullies of this vicinity. That hepatic waters should result from the decomposition of such materials; and Epsom waters should abound in such soil, might naturally be expected. We accordingly find here, with some interruptions, a continuation of these springs; some partaking more of one quality and some of the other, for miles in extent! They are to be met with equally on both sides of the river, and are seen bursting through its bed below high water mark; and trickling down the sides of the high clay banks, called the Clavers, about two miles to the north of this city, leaving behind them a very austere and bitter salt, which during the summer season in dry weather, gives these banks at a distance, a white appearance. Although these waters are characterised principally by the sulphurated hydrogen gas and the sulphit of Magnesia, yet some of them possess other qualities in an insu-