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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. — PARTS IV

FROM THE FARMERS REGISTER.

The full silence of the above letter (Inclosed by mistake in the last No.) brought to my mind a conversation I had with Mr. Tenore of the city, about two years ago, on the first time I met that celebrated gentleman, I was convinced one that that gentleman is the author. I therefore called on him & followed him the New-York Public Advertiser containing the letter, which he acknowledged to have written, observing at the time time, that he had never intended it for publication, nor had he any idea that it would be published when he wrote it.—The federal papers of N-York knowing since undertaken to q. ■ n the authenticity of this letter, issued Mr. Tenore to find out the following communication, which I received on Friday last.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER.

Lansingburgh, April 10, 1807.

SIR,

Having seen a copy of a letter in the Public Advertiser, copied from the National Intelligencer, and having affe feen remarks on the same letter in the federal prints, in which it is roundly affirmed, that the letter is a false and funny fabricated in the city of New-York for delucidating purpose," &c. I think it a duty I owe the public to whom it was sent to I am the author of this letter.

The arguments of truth are so simple, and her language is so merely adapted to all capacities, that it carries conviction on the foolish as well as on the wise. Will Mr. King or his friends point out a passage in this letter, in which it is falsehood? I know he will not—he knows he cannot. The fole dare of the letter I had seen, and the two questions—Did Mr. King, in this business, act as under part in a conspiracy with the Spanish government and which was not contemplated or alluded to by his country—and did Mr. King act by the express orders of his government? If the former be true—then all he wrote, he possibly could not compensate for the mighty wrongs he has occasioned me. If the latter, I have only to say in reflected Mr. King, tha implore the Divine dispoter of all events that he may never witnefs fuch a government again.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS TRENOR.

Mr. King has declared, since his return to America, that he acted in the above bulletin conformably to the orders of his government, and that the character being made of Mr. Trenor fictitiod that gentleman. If this declaration is true, it will be easy for Mr. King to show the documents authorising such conduct. But it appears from the published letter from Mr. King to Mr. Henry Jackson, that he had no orders from his government—I have neither time nor room for remarks on this letter—The public will view their own reflections. I will only add that Mr. King wrote this letter to Mr. Jackson subsequent to his correspondence with Mr. Monroe, in Europe.

Editor.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Rufus King, the American Minister at the Court of London, to Henry Jackson, one of the Irish State Prisoners.

Brighton, Aug. 18, 1799.

SIR,

I ought to inform you, that I really have no authority to give a public permission to you or any other foreigner to go to the United States; the sailings and arrivals of vessels in that country being a matter that, by a late law, I should forfeit my office if I permitted. It is true that the government of this country in the course of the last year, in consequence of my interference, gave the assurance, that a particular description of persons in Ireland, who it was understood, were going to the United States, should not be allowed to proceed without our consent; this restriction would doubtless be withdrawn in favor of individuals against whom government should not object. I feel sincerely, that it is upon this supposition that you have taken the from an to communicate to me your desire to go to reside in the United States. Without pretending to form an opinion on the merits of the late disturbances in Ireland, I entertain a difinct one in relation to the political situation of my own country. In common with others, we have felt the influence of the changes that have successively taken place in France, and, unfortunately, a portion of our inhabitants has erroneously fuppofed that moral and political institutions, as well as our national policy, might be improved by a close imitation of the models of France. This opinion, the propagation of which was made the duty and boasted the chief employment of the French agents resident among us, created a more comfortable division among the people, and obliged us to watch their arts and attempts, with greater vigilance, than could before have been thought necessary. I affure you, that the remark, & I hall find in need of your candor in adding, that a large proportion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in our middle States has, upon this occasion, a range of mind on the side of our *understands*. I ought to except from this remark, most of the enlightened and well educated Irishmen, who while among us, and, with a few exceptions, they are numerous, have the talent and illiterate, who, entertain an attachment to freedom & are unable to distinguish between it and licentiousness which it disguises into anarchy. It would be in vibre to this that the Irish Citizens, more numerous than of any of other countries, yet being a number from though very minor portion, of our population, they are conspicuous, and it is needless now to explain, of being generally brought up in a country, under arbitrary laws may be, as they have been, exhibited in mischievous colours, by the friends of our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve, the reflection that I have made, and which I am certain, we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from abroad, possessing capital, and, in a degree, is blended with this with due caution may without injury or disturbance, and, which, as well as private advantage, be distributed among us, but on the other hand, the ill-disposed, of the Irish emigrants, there ten fold more dangerous, and might become a disadvantage, which, I hope, we shall be country. You must be sensible that I suffer no sufficient means of knowing the sentiments of my your sentiments, but the motives which lead me to interfere with your intention, are to refrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a *due caution* on the present occasion; at the same time, I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon you the odium of the English imputation of hostility.

Sorry that Mr. Wilmot has written, so far as it goes is satisfactory; and on the whole I have considered, and shall continue to consider, communication, which I hope will be received with the same candor in which it is offered, and, by authorizing you to make use of the information, that I should every objection that may be supposed to stand in the way of your being permitted to go to the U. S. adding only my earnest wish, that you may carry with you an attachment, may find the state of the country, so I believe you will, favorable to your interest, and that it is government deserving your attachment.

I must beg your excuse for the great delay that has occurred in sending you the letter which I asserted to you, then from other causes than the want of the means to convey it to you.

With great consideration
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RUFUS K.P.

** The above letter,*
1 The American Consul in Dublin.

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Edward Jones—in advertising that house we omitted to mention the many other convenience appertaining thereto, render it a most desirable residence for a gentleman or a person, who I can be affiduel will make a tenant, whose family, I hope, I greatly desiroud.

Possession can be given the 8th day of July next—Enq

WM. STEWART.

Georgetown, April 20 eod3t.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill, Washington, Sept. 1807.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. Tiger Cheaper—he is a Negro well made black man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a small scar on his face, is remarkable quick, and a bad gaiter. The above reward will be paid to any person who shall secure the negro and bring him safe to me I go his again.

WM. B. FRANKLIN.

Upper Marlboro', Jan. 9—eod

National Intelligencer.

The following is that part of the *Speech of Mr. Pitt*, in reply to what he referred to our last paper, of opening the parliamentary of the British administration *to Admiral's Expedition*:

In his defence Sir Home Popham says, "I trust I shall be able to show, that the Admiral I received was not only such as, under the circumstances, was fully admissible, but such as the ministers, where whose orders I acted to the Cape of Good Hope, fully warranted by their instructions, and, notwithstanding the conscientious opinions of those who have conscientiously, thinks a large proportion of the emigrants from Ireland, and especially in our middle States has, upon this occasion, a range of mind on the side of our *understands*. I ought to except from this remark, most of the enlightened and well educated Irishmen, who while among us, and, with a few exceptions, they are numerous, have the talent and illiterate, who, entertain an attachment to freedom & are unable to distinguish between it and licentiousness which it disguises into anarchy. It would be in vibre to this that the Irish Citizens, more numerous than of any of other countries, yet being a number from though very minor portion, of our population, they are conspicuous, and it is needless now to explain, of being generally brought up in a country, under arbitrary laws may be, as they have been, exhibited in mischievous colours, by the friends of our government. This view leads me to state to you without reserve, the reflection that I have made, and which I am certain, we cannot object to the acquisition of inhabitants from abroad, possessing capital, and, in a degree, is blended with this with due caution may without injury or disturbance, and, which, as well as private advantage, be distributed among us, but on the other hand, the ill-disposed, of the Irish emigrants, there ten fold more dangerous, and might become a disadvantage, which, I hope, we shall be country. You must be sensible that I suffer no sufficient means of knowing the sentiments of my your sentiments, but the motives which lead me to interfere with your intention, are to refrain the emigration of the persons above alluded to, oblige me to observe a *due caution* on the present occasion; at the same time, I desire not to act with illiberality, and should be unwilling to bring upon you the odium of the English imputation of hostility.

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[After an understanding that question touching our trade neutral should be put in the form of a bill, from the House of Commons, to the board of admiralty, I had occasion to see Lord Hawkesbury, on the evening time of which I had received just before, a letter from Mr. Monroe relative to some projects in contemplated relative to South America. I did not immediately give much attention to that subject, because, not knowing that we were to speak, I did not come to me, consistently with the usual rule, the opportunity of the evening could take any notice part. In the morning of 16th, and particularly I warm the notion of that year, I had little Cooper to my first sound from the official information I has received, receive in the board of admiralty, and from the communication to the board of other points departments. Had this the idea that such a war must soon take place. I therefore thought it my duty to see Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Popham, and others, who I had reason to think were acquainted with the parties which would be engaged in the proposed administration, to inform myself more particularly of the nature and extent of the projects of general Miranda. I likewise had, more than once, had a general conversation with general Miranda himself. The result was, my opinion, that although there was, in the plan of expedition, my projects, within the limits of probability, yet that it was a course that ought to be left to the cabinet of Great Britain, and that it was of importance to the interests of this country, that the plan which the progress of its operations, should be such, that it they could be made successful to Great Britain, and that the general revolution marked to the trade and manufactures of this country, on the general principle I think as we very more popular, should, in the early communications, with us from out of the cabinet with Mr. Pitt, at the time of the general revolution, and the general conduct. The subject was more familiar to my recollection, from the circumstance of my part, particularly in 1790, I was occasionally in the habit of my country, with a view of preparing, in conjunction with the then board of admiralty, operations against Spanish America, in the extensive scale. I was at that time perfectly of satisfaction was of opinion, in consequence of the conversation I had with Mr. Pitt, as already mentioned, about the month of October or November, 1806, or about the time the war broke out, with my friend Sir Home Popham to attend, in order that he might not be hard to attend the Pitt and myself at any time we should have occasion to talk to him, and, I think, about the same time a ship, the Diligence, I believe. There the same on a receiving a letter, addressed to me, including to Sir Home Popham, during this attendance in London. Sir Home Popham came to town, and I had communication with Mr. Pitt, in consequence of the various communications I had with Mr. Pitt, and I was consequently communication, I passed on to Sir Home Popham, and I communicated the admiralty. I desired to see that Sir Home Popham, and I, on the 8th of April, 1806, I had a long conversation with Mr. Pitt, after that period, and more fully than ever, I had read of as his, till one final separation at the end of the month of May, from about from the time I departed to his Highness Prince of Wales, I had a particular rule to avoid all conversation with him upon subjects of a public or confidential nature, and, to the best of my knowledge, I can speak to nothing after the April 1806, I had to speak to him on at this moment, as not limited to the Cape of Good Hope, or South America, at the time looked upon as a probable source of expedition.

Q. Upon hearing of the capture of Buenos Ayres, did the opinion you changed in an inquisition materially altering the great object which Mr. Pitt and your lordship had in view with respect to South America?

A. No; the capture of Buenos Ayres appeared to me as highly beneficial, for the Cape of Good Hope, and, at the time, I was by no means certain, if I may use the expression, that, from the circumstance of Buenos Ayres being one of the specific objects in view, that it was not intended to be conquered in 1796.

Q. Do you recollect of any having been confidentially employed on various objects in the Spanish Main, or, at least, by some of the members of the cabinet, by your lordship and Mr. Dundas, in the year 1806, or at any other period? Answer question, I shall have to mention the answer. I certainly know that Sir H. Popham was employed confidentially by the members of the cabinet at the time alluded to.

Q. Is this your lordship's recollection, that in the conversation that was confidential services, circumstances arose, which were not at the time set up as wanting by ministers proper, or for, the Cape of Good Hope, and, under those circumstances, the chief were induced to undertake the grand expedition to South America?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you recollect, that the