exclusion that discussion could answer no valuable purpose.

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

But his remonstrance was unavailing. It was received with a tone that proved that the administration had unequivocally decided on their course, which had, in fact, no doubt, been long meditated in secret. All that could be got from Mr. Madison on the subject of Mr. Pinkney whether Mr. Rose was authorised to advise the American government of the orders, was, that his mission had a special object, and that it was not mean that his functions should be confined to 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 expected upon them.

So far it appears that every avenue to remonstrance in England was closed against the American government, and its future theatre, if to be found anywhere, was located in this country. According to 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, unauthorised by Congress assembled but assion, specifying the grounds on which they were issued. On this letter the Secretary of State replied in a strong and comprehensive remonstrance. A copy of this reply was sent to Mr. Erskine by the April packets, the receipt of which Mr. Pinkney acknowledges on the 30th of May, by which conveyance Mr. Erskine is displeasingly 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 consistently say "it alone (he read 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* MADE by the American government in the form of complaint or remonstrance," the fact is, that such *communication*, made at a period subsequent to both these events, had RECEIVED, and to this day remains unobserved. The fact is that the American government, notwithstanding at London, strenuously endeavored to prevent the orders, suggestion by remonstrance against them afterwards, he supposed, to their existence; yet he afterwards, as soon as he was apprised of their existence, more fully and pointedly remonstrated against them to Mr. Canning, who, instead of that other remonstrance could answer no valuable purpose; that Mr. Canning should be fond enough of 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 explained them in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 23d last Feb. last; and that, finally, the Secretary of State received a full reply remonstrance which remains unanswered. If there be an American, who slightest explanation, would the government but bestow itself by further remonstrance, which could only serve to aggravate the slight indignity, which to 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 in the other papers we applied to the proper sources of authority.

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

Provision for the rapid discharge of the public debt.—In the administration of which proceeded the election of Mr. Jefferson, the public creditors, in a remonstrance put. The principles had been diligently propagated that, 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 capital 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 much 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 adopted, and was made by many of the most disputable of his measures had turned, and to which Mr. Jefferson had made an unchangeable opposition. The public creditors were, therefore, viewed by Hamilton and his friends, who he might depend upon in every exigency, either for carrying on active operations against his political opponents, or for defending himself against their offensive attacks. Of this, no doubt, he acknowledged, was their devotion to their chief, that there were few sacrifices which they would not cheerfully incurred to promote his views. Under his wand, there had in fact been a transfer of the entire property to the amount of eighty millions of dollars, principally, too, in the hands of the individuals of states out of the Potomac.

Had Mr. Jefferson and his political friends really cherished the feelings ascribed to them, had they been governed by personal or social motives, their first act, after getting into power, would have been to have applied a sufficient portion of the public revenue, annually to have modified it. By this they would have raised the strong fortress of interest, which would have overwhelmed him with their power, and have liberated the southern and western states from the yoke of taxes paid for the discharge of the public debt, amounting to near four millions of dollars annually, which, far from conferring on them any benefit, had a constant tendency to impoverish them, by the drain to 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 strictly to comply with the public engagements; and not satisfied with complying to appearance, in a sum, which had previously been devoted to the public debt, immediate arrangements were adopted, which, by the first application of a much larger sum, pledged to this object under the most solemn sanctions. By this system the public credit has been completely established and shining in the government's power, in the most sudden emergency, to almost any amount, at the same time that the existing debt has undergone a rapid diminution.

When the new administration came, memorial, no effectual provision for the final redemption of the public debt existed." so reported by the part of the Secretary of the Treasure.

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 had been regularly and fully applied without intermission, together with the additional sum of 800,000 dollars, which the public creditors, besides, in this report it was stated that, under this application, the public debt would on the first of January, 1806, be reduced to 44,592,739 dollars, and would within the year 1817 be totally discharged. The prediction, verified as it was then deemed, has, so far as time has allowed, been fully realised, notwithstanding the augmentation of the world, and in particular, notwithstanding the extreme measure of the embargo forced upon us by the injustice of the belligerent powers. By a late statement in the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that the whole existing public debt on the 1st of Jan. 1809, amounts to 56 847 663 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, 1803, 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 Dutchman claims.

It is a memorable circumstance, no less honorable to Mr. Gallatin, than to the republican party, that in the abatement of above sixty millions of dolls. a considerable portion of which was incurred during the 12 Sunes years, 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 no any augmentation of taxes, for the annual 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 expectations. New lustre has been conferred upon us as a nation; a firmness and stability has been given to this so fluible instrument of power, and our government has received a tone, equally fitted hereafter to uphold the national faith and honor, 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 to him to conclude such arrangement, has brought up the public mind to a state of agitation but nearly equal to that, for as we have stated, it was but a hot one sentiment held on this subject, a sentiment of mingled indignation and surprise, that a minister so powerful & treacherous manner in which the good offices and honour of our government have been abused—and sorrow, that the relations of amity and friendship between the two nations, which, which appeared to be in such a happy state of accommodation, should be thus broken up by a sudden and unexpected act on the part of England. There will be no division of opinion on these matters throughout the Union. Mr. Erskine, Every American will make up his mind without hesitation—it will require no time to determine upon the question, whether we shall surrender ourselves to foolish the insulting power of our nation, or whether we shall rise up with a determined resolution to defend our honor and our best interests—it is such an alternative, we shall hesitate no—debate to—divide with one heart and one mind one impulse of honorable zeal and adoration of this our country, we will wind up the trophies of the glorious Fourth of American People, with an order and vigour, that in the cause of justice cannot fail to be crowned with success.

"We have suffered much, and have suffered long, from the unjust conduct of the principal belligerents, the sufferings have by no means destroyed the spirit of stubborn resistance against oppression, it has been our lot, Americans and the honest fear of infamy and disgrace, we trust, will forever keep our national character free from stain on our own eyes, and in the eyes of the world. Our independence cost us too much blood and treasure to be now so easily rendered to any domineering foreign power, the blood and treasure, we shall not to bear the loads of disgrace which the enemies of this country may endeavor to fling upon us—The spirit of the American states, if well disposed and directed by a wise and active administration, is equal to the most active purposes, and is entirely adequate to repel the lawless aggressions of any foreign power, and to keep our rights now arrayed against us, we would not be found wanting in the hour of peril. We deprecate war, we love the blessings of peace, and desiret the wonderous trade of war, and we hope that so efficacy, either at, take place, we shall, will bring us into a state of hostility. Every the charge of the ministry at England, at least, our peace was about to be made—Her late obnoxious decrees we were led to believe, by the high authority, were withdrawn on the 10th of June, and this accommodation was to take place in a few weeks, and a final solid treaty of amity and commerce between America and England, honorable to both nations, and the contracting parties—all good men rejoiced at this; all parties hailed the reconciliation of our friends in Great Britain as a national blessing—and one general feeling of grateful joy pervaded the country. But, alas! we find we are 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 loss and full deception practised upon the American government is less for its author either the British Ministry or Mr. Erskine. As we have never had thoughts of either one or the other and do not think that both were equally concerned in the plot, we say all the ill in the world to Mr. Erskine, Mr. Erskine's character ranks too high in the estimation of all who know him to allow us for a moment to believe he would be an agent in a treacherous attempt to deceive and injure his fellow citizens of this country. Neither can it be supposed that Mr. Erskine is so fickle, so weak and so little to know 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 any where 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 have most and all faith—all confidence and all belief in the integrity, honour and justice of Mr. Erskine, 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, nay we longer believe them to be honest.

"Mr. Madison, without doubt, will sift this business to the bottom, and if his honest and friendly intention from been thus made the pandera to his country's disgrace, we are sure, that he will pursue those steps that is 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 detested by any individual in the Union, 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 of it.

From the Salem Register.

We do not receive from Russia any arrangements for the stability of the ancient or any modern establishment, but Russia is busy in the plan of extending its European possessions and in providing the most extensive internal communications. The way to do it, is to determine what success may be hoped to the extension of the empire. The industry of the nation will publish the increase of inland transportation. To tie the Baltic and Caspian by the Volga and Volgoby a new canal is to afford them above twenty hundred miles of inland navigation. This is to be joined by a navigable canal, the dogs Lake which has been finished for years, and in which the barks freely navigate, and to the Caspian, and thence with the basks of Riga. The Western Bug, to be united with the Dnieper by the Kiev Canal. To these enterprises are to be added the projected work for a junction of the Dwina and Neva, the Pernau and Dwina, the Dnieper and Neva by Lake Ilmen and Ladoga, and to terminate, the Don and Dwina 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 Danube near Nieu, and that empties at Venice, 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 national advantages will be equal to either such dedgrees. A large front New Orleans of 30 miles reached 8,000 miles upon the Cumberland, in 27 days—it was 87 feet long, and 16 wide. Of this small vessel, this with twelve men might be sale for voyage of 1000 miles.

New York, Aug. 12.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the Cadmus, Capt. Stoop of Way, Waup, Lit. Laurence, from a cruise, last from Philadelphia.

Boston, Aug. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the schooner Lucy, Capt. Captain Uriel arrived here in a short passage from Halifax, in Ireland. We have been favored with a file of Belfast papers to the 3d of July, which contain London intelligence to the 29th June, 7 days later.

The news articles from Germany are Mere unimportant. The Belfast papers, except a few particulars which they had remembered to forget.

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

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

After Marshal Lefebvre left the Tyrol to reinforce the Archduke, the Tyrolese now is massacred the French detachments.

The French conscription in Holland was violently opposed.

Austria is perfectly neutral.

A great number of French privateers has been laid up, and the crews sent to the Baltic.

Some hundreds of the French who had escaped the massacre of the Spaniards in the recapture of St. Ordrea, 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 Duke of Cambridge. Holland, Sir Hew Hume Dalyman was to equip and the naval force.

Lt. Grenville between Gorgeiza, pledged British Secretary of War, vice Lt. Murray.

Letters from Holland stated that several English & Scotch vessels had been condemned in Hilm.

The English stock cost today falling from 58½ 2 per cent to 58½ 1-2.

Captain Uriel informs that some anxiety existed in the isle of Anglesea in Ireland, for the Tue of the schooner Lucy, which arrived on the North of Europe:—That the Dutch were capturing every thing in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and that the American vessels from England and Ireland was at 40 guineas, to 50 guineas, in case of sailing with a British convoy.

The English papers contain long reports with which we have no room, and which we have no room to publish, larke.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Captain Taylor, of the Ship Lucy from Cadiz, in forty five days, mentions, that the French army of about 200 men was within 20 miles from Cadiz, (in Estremadura, no doubt) and that the inhabitants entertained no fears of the French, and that the city still remained in possession of the French. Captain Taylor brought no news.

FROM CADIZ, JUNE 15.

"Our political situation is greatly better every day. The French army is retiring from Estremadura. The Spaniards and British are advancing in pursuit of it; and we now daily expect an engagement. The result of which, we do not will be favorably to the arms of Spain."

I wish to Dispose of

FIFTY SHARES

IN THE

WASHINGTON BRIDGE

On a credit.

A LIND,

Schenck's Ferry.

August 16—4t.

A RUNAWAY

ASCONDED the Subscriber on the 12th inst. a Negro Man named ANTHONY, about 19 years of age, about five feet six inches high, of a very black complexion, dark eyes, and a very pleasant countenance, he is well made, and has a very small foot, and a very high arch of the shoe sole, he walked very stiff, and spoke his words quick, and very much like a child. He took with him a great deal of clothing, amongst which was a blue cloth Jacket, black striped Cotton Pantaloons, white Cotton Stockings, Pumps and Mixed stockings, several round crowned hats, one of them a black beaver, and blue linsey, one white cotton and two striped Cotton Shirts, besides a great deal of new shoes, he has and is declared to have forged a pass in my name, and I believe he has evidently been persuaded to leave me. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, without any discovery of the place, if found a greater distance than Pittsburgh, that reward will be given to any person who will secure him in gaol, so that I may get again to my person. Doubtless this man will attempt and succeed in passing for a free man.

20 dollars.

C. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 16.—

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court of Washington County, I will be exposed to Sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of September next, at the house of Elizabeth Whitwood, deceased, in Hagerstown, all and Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Clothes press, Pewter and Tin ware, Stoves, Glasses, &c. &c. also a Wind Mill.

N. B. The time for payment will be sold on the day of sale, the purchaser will give bond for 20 dollars, from 20 to 50 dollars, six months, and from 50 dollars and upwards, 90 days; the purchasers giving notes negotiable at the Bank of Hagerstown, or free discount and Deposit, Washington, with security, if required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

August 15—3t.

SUGARS, WINES, TEAS, FORK, &c.

W. and C. SMITH having received by the Lucy, Capt. Weeks, from Cuba,

20 bbls. excellent Havanna Muscovado Sugar,

10 Chests fresh Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,

40 Quarter Casks Teneriffe, Lisbon, Sherry and Canary Wines,

10 Boxes Claret, 1 doz each,

30 Box Fresh London Mustard,

1 Case fresh Sausages,

34 Barrels N. York Prime Pork, very superior quality.

And a few Puncheons of well flavored Antigua Rum.

Geo. Town, Aug. 16—tf.