kine has done? For the present I can see no reason why any American should be anxious to take of the blame from the British government, until we have full and evident proof that it does not attach there. Was I to give my opinion, it would be this: That nation is exceedingly jealous of our increasing commerce—The shipping interest, the West and East India merchants, and the landed interest of the kingdom are much opposed to any immediate settlement with us—To procrastinate is their object; and, in this procrastination they know its effect upon us; while with expanded sails they are reaping a rich harvest from every part of the ocean. I am one of those who was from principle opposed to the late administration; as also to the election of Mr. Madison; but while that gentleman conducts the affairs of the nation, with the same honest, manly independence and candor as he manifested in the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, he will have the support of an

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

*PROCLAMATION.*

*By his excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies &c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS, the Act passed in the 46th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act for permitting until the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nine, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, the importation of certain enumerated articles into the British colonies on the continent of North America, from the U. S. of America, and the exportation of other enumerated articles from the same Colonies, to the said States," is expired, and his Majesty not having thought proper, under and by virtue of the power to him given in and by an Act passed for that purpose, in the last session of Parliament, to renew His Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th day of October, 1808, allowing the importation of certain enumerated articles from the U. S. of America, in any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of the said U. S. into the ports of Halifax and Shelburne, in this Province, and the exportation of certain enumerated articles from the same ports, in the like vessels, to the said U. S. and that no person hereafter may engage in a trade which is *now* unlawful.

*I have thought fit* to publish this Proclamation, allowing a reasonable time for those engaged in such trade to have notice of the discontinuance of the said order in council, and hereby commanding and requiring all ships and vessels owned by the subjects of the U. S. of America, and now within the said ports of Halifax or Shelburne, forthwith to depart from the same; and all persons whatsoever are hereby forbidden to import, or bring into the said ports of Halifax or Shelburne, after the 15th day of September next, any of the articles enumerated in his Majesty's said Order in Council, in any ship or vessel owned by the subjects of the U. S. of America; and public notice is hereby given that every foreign ship or vessel of whatever description, which after the said 15th day of September shall be found importing or bringing any of the articles enumerated in his Majesty's said Order, or any other goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever into the ports or harbors of this province, the same will be seized, as forfeited to his Majesty.

And the officers of his majesty's customs, are hereby ordered to suffer all vessels belonging to the subjects of the United States which may arrive in the said ports of Halifax or Shelburne, on or before the said 15th of September next, to land and dispose of all or any of the said enumerated articles, but not to export or carry away from this province, any goods, wares or merchandize whatsoever.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 15th day of August 1809, in the 49th year of his majesty's reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*By his excellency's command,*

SAM. HOOD GEORGE.

PROCLAMATION

*By his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, &c. &c.*

Whereas, by an act, passed in the 28th year of his present majesty's reign, for regulating the trade between his majesty' colonies in North America, and the countries belonging to the United States of America, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or commander in chief, with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, when occasion shall require, to permit and allow the importation of certain enumerated articles into his province from the said U. S. of America.

*I have therefore thought it fit,* with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, to publish this proclamation, thereby authorising and empowering British subjects, for the space of six months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this province from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to law, scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 15th day of August, 1809, in the 49th year of his majesty's reign.

GEORGE PREVOST.

*By his excellency's command,*

SAM. HOOD GEORGE.

BUENOS AYRES.

*London, July 7.*—A merchant vessel, called the Margaret, capt. Burns, is arrived at Liverpool from Rio de Janeiro. She sailed on the 28th of April, and has brought letters from Buenos Ayres to the 29th March.—By this conveyance the following proclamation has been received which was issued by Liniers on the 13th of that month:

PROCLAMATION

*OF DON SANTIAGO LINIERS, Viceroy, Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and their dependencies, Knight of the order of St. Juan &c.*

"The genious of discord accumulates his acts of frenzy; but his fleeting triumphs have already ceased to exist; and he perceived with shame and rage, that his hopes must yield to the valor of the Spaniards. Wavering between guilt and despair, he multiplies in vain his seductive arts to shake the fidelity and humble the dignity of the Spanish American provinces. His criminal calculations, and ceaseless clash of falsehood and truth, from the weak supports of these papers, and lying rumours spread by the infamous satellites of Napoleon. I would condescend to refute minutely those false reports, although the contradiction with which they abound, prove sufficiently that they spring from ignorance and partiality, were I not addressing a people so illustrious as that which I have the honour to command, and did not the unconnected relation of the successes of the enemy, although described in their usual inflated stile, compared with the intelligence which we have received, & to which we may give credit, shew beyond all doubt, the reality of our victories, & that Bonaparte and his satellites are hastening to the tomb. A thinking man hears with contempt of the entrance of the French at Madrid, because he well knows that it will only serve to length on the list of our triumphs. What advantage can they reap from their penetrating into the heart of a nation where they cannot subsist, and where they have no other alternative than to fall victims to hunger, or surrender to our troops, by whom they are surrounded? Let us recollect that when, during the war of Succession, the enemy entered Madrid, it proved their ruin. Spain now contends with a single foe; then without foreign assistance, or any other forces but its own, it caused Europe, whose powerful kingdoms had sworn its ruin, to tremble. The numerous armies which then entered Spain in every direction to take possession of Madrid, & the greatest part of the Peninsula, were completely routed and conquered. At this moment, our forces and our resources are infinitely superior, what ought we not to hope from our tried and intrepid warriors? What impression ought the miserable and ephemeral success of the French at Madrid to produce on our minds? Before the of last January, it has undoubtedly passed away like smoke. The bent which the political affairs of Europe has taken, and the influence of the cabinet of St. James's over all the world, give us well founded hopes that Austria has broken off its diplomatic relations with France, whose frontiers are threatened by a formidable army. The Turks have openly resumed hostilities against the Russians. England has sent her fleets and armies, and transmitted her energy to Naples and to Holland. In a word, all the kingdoms rise from their lethargic slumbers, and the last victories of our armies are harbingers of liberty to Europe. Our whole nation is united under the protection of a wise and regular government. The Spanish and the British empires have calculated their forces and real power, and five-and-twenty millions of souls shall never yield to the sophistry of an impostor. This is the true state of things, which will perpetuate the honor and the glory of the Spanish name and its immortal allies."

"Buenos Ayres, March 15 1809.

# WASHINGTON CITY.

*FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.*

*Defence of Mr. Jefferson's administration.*

No. VI.

The *appointments* made during the administration of Mr. Jefferson have been the source of the most bitter denunciation. They have been ascribed to party, and in many instances to corrupt motives. Insidious friends, no less than open foes, have assailed the reputation of Mr. Jefferson, because he has blasted the gay promise of their hopes.

On this head it is high time that the nation should think correctly. It is high time for them justly to estimate the pretensions of these locusts who consider the harvest as exclusively theirs, who consider government as formed for their political or pecuniary aggrandizement, and who, true as the needle to the pole, point to whatever looks most likely to advance their interests. Under a monarchy these men have a legitimate existence. The patronage of the crown is essential to its existence. Some thing is required to balance the will of the people, on the subversion of which that system of government is founded. It is indispensible, therefore, for the king to buy up all the talent of the nation, to corrupt it by profuse pensions or lucrative contracts. The theory of morals is completely inverted. Honor no longer consists in noble actions or in promoting the public interests, but in the smiles of a monarch, who measures every service rendered accordingly as it administers to his glory, pleasure or prejudice. Nothing short of this formidable patronage could keep down the popular feeling; and it is certainly owing to the great extent to which this system has been carried in France & England that those governments are so completely "the lords of the ascendant" over Europe. No longer confined to promoting the happiness of their people, they have become the terror of the world, which is ransacked or ravaged to satisfy the inordinate cravings of ambition and avarice.

Happy had it been for us, if, with our change of government, we had likewise as decisively changed our habits of thinking and acting! But our recent experience on this subject proves that in some important respects we are still called to make a radical change in the latter.

We have established a republican system of government to insure as far as possible an equality of political rights, which we all know cannot be effected without a complete prostration of the corrupt system of patronage and power consolidated under monarchies. Under our system offices are created, not for the men that hold them, but for the public whose will establishes them. They are created not as under monarchies to balance or resist public opinion, but to carry it honestly into effect. It results from these indisputable axioms,

1. That no member of the community has a right to to office.

2. That the nation has a right to displace any officer, inasmuch as the office he holds was created for their benefit and not his.

3. That as all offices are established to carry the will of the nation into effect, it is perfectly right for the nation to displace every officer who resists, instead of aiding, this effect.

4. That it is the duty of an honest government to reject the pretensions of men who demand offices as a remuneration for services, either real or imaginary.

5. That it is the duty of such a government to remove from office those engaged in resisting the public will, and to appoint such as will zealously and honestly strive to carry it into effect, avoiding, in the discharge of this duty, all personal prejudice or favor.

Let the conduct of Mr. Jefferson be tested by these unerring principles.

When he came in to office, his first official act was to take a solemn oath "faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and, to the best of his abilities, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." This constitution devolves upon him the great and sacred duty of executing himself, or through others, the laws passed under it.

At this time Mr. Jefferson found the public offices conferred almost exclusively on men hostile either to a republican system of government, to the broad principles and measures which were called for by the new era in the public sentiment, or to himself and his most respectable political friends. The first question that naturally must have presented itself to him, was what his duty, as expressed in his oath of office, required of him. As a man, magnanimity might have suggested to him the glory of avoiding every sacrifice; but his personal feelings were now emerged in his official character, and he could not without perjury forego the rigid prescriptions of the latter to indulge in the amicable exercise of the former. He had become a public man, with high public duties to perform. It had become his duty "to preserve, protect and defend, *to the best of his ability,* the constitution of the United States." Was this to be done by retaining in office those who were notoriously hostile to the republican system which it was expressly framed to establish and guarantee? Was it to be done by cherishing an interest unfriendly to the change recently avowed in the public opinion, and ready to exert an active zeal against the change of measures contemplated? Was it to be done by maintaining the power, nay by giving a new sanction to it, of official men long and incessantly engaged in defaming those who were to compose the new administration? Was there reason to believe that these men would faithfully execute the laws, when the execution frustrated their political or personal views? Was there not the strongest reason to fear that they would at best hang as a dead weight upon the government and paralize the complete efficacy of what they could not fully prevent? What has the experience of the last years of Mr. Jefferson's administration proved, but that these men were a host that only watched the propitious moment for hurling their benefactor, their country, its liberties and fame, from the height on which it stood into an overwhelming gulph of ruin? The President and Congress gave us the embargo, as our guardian angel, in a portentous period of peril. Its shameful inexecution has prostrated our rights and our honor; and to what is this owing more than to the criminal neglect of the officers of government, who, though opposed in politics, were basking in the sunshine of public favor? Let me solemnly ask the true friend of his country, whether the personal ease of these men and their families ought to have the weight of a feather compared with the calamitous evils which this inexecution has produced? The writer of this article may speak with the more precision on this point, because there was a time, when he rather preferred the *policy* of removing no federalist from office on account of his politics. This preference was not created by the least claim, which he considered him as possessing to the office he held; but from a zealous desire to steer clear of the corrupting effects that were too likely to flow from the impression that every change of administration was to produce a change of officers, coupled with an anxious wish to keep down among the republicans the depraved thirst for office. But a mournful experience has long since flashed a decided conviction on his mind. He no longer hesitates to adopt the belief that a republican government, faithfully to carry the public will into effect, must be administered by those who in heart and hand are with it, who take pleasure in the discharge of their duty instead of reluctantly complying with it, and whose fidelity, in the day of danger, will be unshaken.

If then Mr. Jefferson erred, his error was that of indulgence. As, on some other occasions, his heart got the better of his head. He was not sufficiently skilled in the sinuosities of the human heart, to guard against its dangerous aberrations from duty. Judging of others by himself he estimated too lightly the depravity of faction and ambition, and he forgot that it is only in the breasts of good men that revenge ceases to watch for the opportunity of destroying its enemy.

The example set by his predecessor would have justified a total removal of federal officers. For, at this era, what distinguished republican retained his place? Or what republican had been clothed with the honors of office? The board had been swept, and it had become a Presidential axiom to appoint or retain none but friends. Mr. Jefferson did not pursue this policy. His new appointments were from the ranks of the republicans, because they did not possess a tenth part of their quota. His removals were for special causes. Some marshals and attornies were changed, to balance the power of the midnight judges, who had begun a career that menaced the liberty of the press. Besides these, only a few collectors were removed. The changes made were gradual, and it may be assumed as a fact, that at the end of Mr. Jefferson's administration there still remained more federalists than republicans in office.

Let the *enemies* of this good man, then, cease to traduce him. *They* have no just cause for clamor on this head. If there be reason for complaint, it is his *friends* that have a right to censure him for his misplaced benignity.

From the tone of most of our public prints on this subject it would seem as if we were a nation of office hunters. This man, we are told, has a right to a high or rich office, and the government is denounced for not conferring it. This man is appointed to office, and it is immediately demanded what right he has to it. Thus is this ceaseless clamor kept up, in most instances by office hunters themselves, while the only impertent consideration for the nation is, whether the individual appointed is competent to the discharge of the duties of his office. This is in fact the only point in which the nation is interested; and this is best shewn by the manner in which the duties have been performed. In many cases the government that appoints may be better advised of the general merits and particular qualifications of the person appointed than the public; and hence there may be a temporary discordance between the judgment of the administration and of the people. But time does not fail to test both, and to decide which is just.

We demand, then, whether the officers appointed by Mr. Jefferson have not discharged the duties of their offices with skill and fidelity? Look at the heads of the administration. In the department of our foreign relations what citizen could have been selected that would have outshone Madison? Does not every honest citizen, of every party, take a pride in the reflection that he is an American? And who has ever doubted his talent or integrity, which have been recently crowned with the highest honors this world can bestow? In the department of the Treasury has there ever been manifested more skill, vigilance, or order than under the guidance of Gallatin? In the receipt of more than a hundred millions of dollars, and a similar disbursement, ramified throughout the continent, there has been scarcely the loss of a dollar. Can the affairs of any individual or government present a parallel? In the Navy department, has nautical skill or valor been ever more successfully excited or manifested than under the direction of Smith, in whose honors the naval officers, best acquainted with him, have manifested so lively an interest? And in the War department, is it not admitted that order and economy (almost the only virtues that can be exhibited during a period of peace) have under Dearborn eminently prevailed, in lieu of the previous chaos?

Pursue the appointments of Mr. Jefferson through their minutest ramifications, and say whether experience has not proved them, in the main, to be good. Some errors have doubtless been committed. But we demand to know any fatal injury that has resulted from them?

With one further remark we shall close the subject. Mr. Jefferson, during his long and triumphant administration, appointed, it is believed, no relation to office. Had his heart been sordid or selfish would he have avoided this too common fault? His amiable feelings (even his and enemies admit him to be amiable) might easily here have led him astray. No one is callous to the happiness of dispensing benefits among those who immediately surround him, and also have strong natural claims on his benevolence. Mr. Jefferson, from his peculiar disposition, could not fail to find in such acts the liveliest enjoyment. But he judged with the calmness of a philosoper and the disinterestedness of a patriot. He never forgot that he was a public man, that his duties were public, and that in their discharge his country was every thing and his family nothing.

We give an insertion to the following communication, not from a coincidence in *all* the ideas of the writer; but because we conceive it a duty we owe to our local situation to admit a temperate and concise discussion of all questions immediately affecting the prosperity of this city or of the district generally:

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANK of WASHINGTON.

*To the Mechanics settled in the City.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is proposed to establish a bank in the city of Washington, expressly for the benefit of the city. Many ill informed persons, and many who are well informed, but who have interests hostile to ours, cry out against the establishment of banks, as anti-republican institutions; as draining the country of gold and silver, and giving us paper in its room; as involving those who deal with them in obligations they cannot pay; and as being rigid and inexorable creditors.

All this sounds plausible enough. Many a fine speech has been made to prove it; but many a flourishing town and richly cultivated country has more eloquently refuted it. A man may die of eating too much beef, & hundreds have perished by drinking too much pure water. Just so there may be too many banks in New England, and there may have formerly been too many banks in England. But these are no arguments against beef, water, or banks, and instead of examining what has been said against these institutions, let us try to comprehend their principles, and judge for ourselves. There is no mystery in their contrivance. I suppose