National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

VOL. VIII. | WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. | NO. 1254.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

COMMUNICATION—*(Concluded from our last.)*

Mr. B. thus concludes his account of the differences between the two countries:

"We have now reviewed the neutral commerce of America, and our conduct towards it, from the beginning of the last war until the commencement of the present administration, and it will be difficult to discern those concessions on our part, and those insolent encroachments on that of America, with the repetition of which the Newspaper publications of this country have endeavored to inflame the public mind. We have seen, on the contrary, that America never took any part in the extravagant pretensions of the Northern powers, at whose courts she even had no accredited ministers, and that her complaints of the system of vexation and oppression practised towards her commerce since the year 1805, were but too well founded."

The author thus concludes a very luminous and convincing exposition of the interests of this country in the prosperity of America:

"From the examination which we have concluded of the nature and extent of the commerce of America, the following consequences are obvious: First, that it is for our interest to promote the consumption of the produce of the soil of America in all parts of the world, and that three fourths of the money proceeding from that consumption of the continent of Europe are paid to us: secondly, that we are also interested in the indirect trade of America, and that articles of our own manufacture are the principal objects of it: & lastly, that every dictate of sound policy should lead us to see with pleasure the prosperity of a country, whose accumulating wealth contributes in various ways so essentially to our own."

One of the most serious among the consequences, which Mr. Baring apprehends from the effects of the orders in council, is thus represented:

"A principal danger from sudden and forced changes, produced by the interference of government, in commercial affairs, arises from the difficulty and almost impossibility of tracing its extensive consequences and ramifications through the whole œconomy of a nation; for, although in the present instance, the decay of our manufactures is the most conspicuous consequence, another evil of a most serious nature presents itself.

"I have shewn that, even supposing the cordial co-operation of America in the execution of the orders in council, there would be a diminution of our receipts from the continent of four or five millions sterling. The moderate state of our foreign exchanges for some time past, shews how much we want this large aid, which our American connection indirectly afforded, and every merchant connected with America knows that this demand alone for bills on London, which has prevailed in every part of the continent, has for a long time supported the Exchange, the circulation of which, even between Paris and London, all the vigilance of the enemy has not been able to prevent. In this manner what we have paid to a considerable extent, for the support of fleets and armies in the Mediterranean and the Baltic,* by sending our manufactures to America; a circumstance which must be easily understood by those who know the effect of the general circulation of exchanges, and that bills are frequently drawn in Paris, or Madrid whilst the real transaction in merchandize, which gave rise to them, may have taken place in Russia, or in India. Is it probable that this great defalcation will be made up in any other quarter? The only point of the continent with which (to judge from present appearances) we have a chance of direct or indirect trade, is Russia; but in that country, the balance in the best times is against us, and this intercourse would rather encrease than correct the evil.

"When the arm of power interferes and deprives us at a blow of four or five millions sterling which the industry of our manufacturers, if left to themselves would have procured us; at the same time that political causes prevent that correspondent contraction of our wants abroad, which it would otherwise be hardly possible to produce as suddenly as to meet the exigency; the consequences of such a shock demand the most serious consideration; and more especially when applied to a country standing in the singular predicament of abandoning the general medium of circulation, gold and silver, for paper, which is of no value beyond its own limits."

* Bills drawn by our Commissaries in the Mediterranean on the Treasury, to a large amount are frequently received from Leghorn, and other ports, for American accounts.

We would solicit public attention to the remarkable circumstance recorded in the subsequent passage. One or the other party must err:

"We have a strong proof of the opinion of the enemy on the subject in question, in the singular coincidence that, while we are determining that the neutral state of America was injurious to us, he had come to precisely the opposite conclusion; and a very short time before the appearance of our orders in council, it seems that the intention of France to permit no longer the neutrality of America was intimated to the minister of that country at Paris—a circumstance which, reaching America very fortunately before our orders in council, may serve to mitigate the resentment with which the latter must otherwise be received. We therefore evidently differ in opinion with France as to the value of this neutrality, which both countries at the same instant had resolved to extinguish. I am decidedly disposed to think the opinion of our enemies the best judged. At all events, it must serve to reduce our idea of the extreme annoyance to them, which we expect from this measure."

In our selection of extracts, it has not been our object to consult the vitiated taste or to fan the miserable deceptions of the day; we have had solely in view the wishes of those who seek and value real information. Though both the publications which we have been reviewing are possessed of rare merit, they are marked by a great difference of character. In the former, we see acted the part of a dextrous and powerful advocate; in the letter we seem to peruse the advice and councils of a friend; nothing can be more forcible and luminous than the statements of the one, nothing more ingenious and candid than the representations of the other; the one is a most able exparte argument, the other a free and liberal discussion; the one *forces*, the other *wins* our assent."

From the extracts exhibited of these two celebrated pamphlets, and the criticism of the authors of the Monthly Review, with their remarks, the American intelligent and impartial render, will see, how strong a case is made out for America! How honorable is it to our government! How deserving is that government of the support of the whole nation! When lawyers of the first ability—when a merchant second to none in the British empire, either for intelligence, or fortune, and when the most learned men in the empire support the justice of the American cause, in opposition to the encroachments of their own country, by reason, by the law of nations, by an attention to the interest of Britain, and by an undeniable statement of facts. What then is to be thought of that part of our fellow citizens, who vindicate the accumulated wrongs England has heaped upon us, who assert there is no just cause of enmity with Britain, who encourage her transgressions, who use every attempt in their power to alienate the affections of the people from the government, and to destroy the efficacy and energy of that government in their attempts to procure redress. This conduct cannot proceed from ignorance; it must be the offspring of evil designs; they avow in private their approbation of some of the strongest measures of which, in public, in speaking, and in writing, they are the most bitter opponents.

Their last grand effort is their violent and open abuse of the embargo. This measure, without doubt, is calculated to rouse all the feelings and antipathies of the greedy, the covetous, avaricious, and of those who think but of the present moment; but, with the honorable, the high minded, and the intelligent, that measure stands completely justified. No honest nor intelligent man will allege that the embargo is not an evil, but he will at the same time allow, that, to have permitted our usual foreign trade, would have been a still greater evil; and therefore our government were directed by that excellent maxim, when there is only a choice of evils, to choose the least.

The outcry raised against the embargo, is merely for the purpose of operating upon the public feelings, on the eve of our elections, to try the forlorn hope, of bringing federalism into power.

The great coincidence of conduct between the federalists and some of the English administration, can scarcely escape the observation of my fellow-citizens. Pickering's letter to his constituents, has been much approved of, admired, and circulated by the strongest friends of the British government, in England, whilst that part of Canning's speech, which declares there has been no late communications, nor complaints from the government of the United States, and that their negociations with England seem to depend on those with France, have been seized on with great avidity by the federalists, and published in all their papers with their accustomed comments.

By this means the federal party in America, and the friends of despotic government in England, play into each others hands; it, by their concurrent exertion, the republican and democratic government can be set aside, and replaced by federalism, then will the league be complete. Jointly they will crush and destroy popular government, they will make common cause together, and as on the one hand, little opposition would be made to British despotism, or British mercantile aggrandisement; so, on the other hand, would not be wanting American obsequiousness, power and corruption to maintain at all hazards federal rule, in despite of the opposition and will of the people.

It is a subject of the most sincere gratification to every honest American, and every well wisher of the human race, that there is scarcely a doubt that the event of the present elections will give stability to the republican cause, by placing Madison in the Executive chair, and by choosing a representative body, that shall most completely harmonise with him. By these means, and by these alone, we shall be able to bring our enemies to reason, to negociate upon fair and honorable terms with our foreign connections, to support the national dignity and honor, to protect all our citizens, and to apply the national treasures to the most laudable objects. So shall we maintain the honor and true glory of the republican character, by conducting ourselves honestly to all nations, by encouraging arts, sciences, and the diffusion of knowledge at home, by the application of the taxable industry of the United States to national improvements, avoiding as far as possible, military and naval establishments, by defending every citizen with the power of the whole body, by submitting individually and collectively to privations, when the necessities of the times in the opinion of the majority render it a probable mode of redress, and in all our actions endeavoring to maintain *the amity of the spirit in the bond of peace.*

LUCAS.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to regulate the weighing of Hay, Straw and Fodder, in the city of Washington.

Sec. 1 BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Woshington,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Weigher of hay, straw or fodder to give the person who has hay, straw or fodder weighed, a certificate describing the gross weight of the hay, waggon and all the pieces that are used in securing the hay in the waggon; also the weight of the waggon and pieces, and the neat weight of the hay, straw or fodder so weighed; and it shall be the duty of the weigher of hay to brand with letters W. C. all waggons, carts, or other carriages used in bringing hay, straw or fodder for sale, also all the pieces used in securing said hay, straw or fodder, & to number the same, and place the number in the certificate. In case the waggon shall not be in the practice of bringing hay, the certificate is not given till the waggon and pieces are reweighed.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the weigher of hay to make any allowance on account of the hay being wet that he shall think just; and that he shall take an oath before a justice of the peace for the county of Washington, that he will carry this act and the act to which this is a supplement into force with justice to all concerned.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That for each and every breach of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, the weigher of hay, straw or fodder shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the sealer of weights and measures shall proceed to examine and adjust the hay-scales in the East and West ends of the city, and shall be paid one dollar, fifty cents in addition to the fees of his office by each weigher of hay.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted.* That the gross and neat weights in the body of the certificates given by the weigher shall be written at full length, and shall be set down in the margin of said certificate.

APPROVED, OCTOBER 13th, 1808.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to open and improve 17th Street West from F street to the wharf on the Potomac, for extending said wharf and opening and improving Maryland Avenue."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the first and second Chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That the mayor be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in opening and improving the East end of Maryland Avenue from 7th street West to 7th street East.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the said money be expended by two commissioners to be appointed by the mayor.

Approved, Oct. 13, 1808.

An act to repeal in part the act entitled "An act for the establishing City Commissioners."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the first and second Chambers of the City Council of Washington,* That so much of the act entitled an act for the appointment of the City Commissioners and City Constables as allow compensation to the City Commissioners be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, Oct. 13, 1808.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government will have been more important than the one at hand.

To enable the Editor the more satisfactorily to discharge these duties, he has associated with himself, JOSEPH GALES, Jun. who, during the sittings of Congress, will be principally occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shewn his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

JOHN GOULDING

IS now landing from on board the POLLY from Baltimore, a few barrels of *West India COFFEE* and *New Orleans SUGAR,*

Bottles in hampers,

Red and White *Champagne Wine* in boxes,

Fresh *Tea, &c.*

On hand, as usual, most kinds of choice old Wines in bottles and in casks; best Albany Ale; Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Spermaceti Candles, Train Oil; Castile Soap in boxes, with sundry articles in his line, to be sold for CASH, and as usual, cheap to his punctual customers.

Georgetown, September 16—2m

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Accusation against the administration of hostility to England and partiality to France—Continued.

We proceed now to a review of the measures of the administration as exposed in the correspondence laid before Congress at their last session. This embraces the whole correspondence on British affairs. It appears to have been commenced with the year 1804, and includes as well the *instructions* of our government to its ministers, as the correspondence between the latter and the British government. This circumstance is noticed, because of its great importance in the view here taken. The object at present is to test the disposition of our government towards England. This, we say, will be clearly done by attending to their confidential instructions to their ministers, which were exclusively meant as their guide, and were never expected to be published. They mark, moreover, the precise boundaries of discretion vested in our ministers, and shew the real length of accommodation to which our government were disposed to go in their eventual arrangements with the British cabinet. Whatever may, then, be alleged of the other communications, the instructions to our ministers must be viewed as the precise expressions of the views and wishes of the administration.

On the 5th of January, 1804. Mr. Madison gives the first instructions of the President to Mr. Monroe, then at London. In these instructions Mr. Madison says—

"Although there are many important objects which may be thought to invite conventional regulations between the U. S. and G. Britain, it is evidently proper to leave for subsequent consideration, such as are less urgent in their nature, or more difficult in their adjustment; and thereby to render the way plainer and shorter to an agreement with respect to objects which cannot be much longer delayed without danger to the good understanding between the two nations. With this view the plan of a convention contemplated by the President is limited, to the cases of impressments of our seamen, of blockades, of visiting and searching our vessels, of contraband of war, and of the trade with hostile colonies, with a few other cases, affecting our maritime rights; embracing however, as inducements to Great Britain to do us justice therein, a provision for the surrender of deserting seamen and soldiers, and for the prevention of contraband supplies to her enemies."

On the great subject of *Impressments* Mr. Madison says, "the commanders of British armed vessels have, as is well known, been long in this practice. They have indeed not only continued it, under the sanction of their superiors, on the high seas; but have, with impunity, extended it to our own coasts, to neutral ports and to neutral territory; and, in some instances, to our own harbors."

Here follows a most able refutation of the British assumption to impress seamen on the high seas, which every American ought to be thoroughly acquainted with, and which has heretofore been inserted in this paper.

In this exposition an appeal is made to official documents, by which it appears that during a period of four years of war there were 2059 cases of impressment; that of this number only 102, after examination, were detained as British subjects, that 1142 were discharged, leaving 805 for further proof, "with the strongest presumption that the greater part, if not the whole, were Americans or other aliens, whose proof of citizenship had been lost or destroyed, or whose situation would account for the difficulties and delays in producing it." "So that it is certain," adds Mr. Madison, "that for all the British seamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number who were not so, were the victims. It is highly probable that for every British seaman so gained, a number of others not less than ten for one must have been the victims, and it is even possible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of twenty to one.

"It cannot therefore be doubted,