

colleagues, who had no more to do with the matter than the yeomen of the guard had. There is no branch of the revenue that they have cut off. Whatever the peace did, Mr. Pitt was the principal cause of, and as to the debt and all the charges upon the consolidated fund were they not created by Mr. Pitt himself? The whole system is his, and if, as to matters of detail, he had, during the last year or two, seen any thing amiss, why did he not come to parliament and complain of it? The fact is, that on the score of finance he is under infinite obligations to his yielding successor, who, in funding the stock for which the income tax was pledged, relieved him from a burden which was daily and hourly sinking him to the earth. It has been thought by some persons, that the moment that object was effected, Mr. Pitt wished and intended to return to power; at any rate, it is well known that he supported the measure, and it is not less certain, that it was the only measure in which Mr. Addington deviated from the system long pursued by Mr. Pitt. To represent the pecuniary distress of either Great Britain or Ireland as arising from the measures of Mr. Addington and his colleagues, is, therefore, a most mean attempt to impose upon the public. No: Mr. Pitt has been absolute master of the resources of the country for the last twenty years. He has done just what he has pleased with them; and the nation has a full and indubitable right to demand a settlement at his hands, and at his hands alone. It has a right to demand of him how it comes to pass, that its debt has been more than doubled; that its bank paper has depreciated; that a dollar, which, when he first became minister, passed for only 4s. 6d. is now worth 5s. in English bank paper, and 5s. 6d. (English money) in Irish bank paper; and, above all, it has a right to demand of him, how it has come to pass, that the power of its enemy has been nearly doubled; while its own has undergone a positive diminution. All this and much more it has a right to demand of him: the demand it will make too, and will not be answered by an evasion, or a childish story about the extraordinary difficulties he has had to contend with; about the dreadful danger of the French revolution, or the forwardness of the people of this country; that revolution it was his place to foresee, and to prevent or profit from, and as to the temper of the people, let it never be forgotten, that during his administration they patiently submitted to an income tax of ten per centum, and to a seven years suspension of the habeas corpus act. In short, he had the nation, all its property, and all its persons, but particularly its pecuniary resources, at his absolute command for the last twenty years, six or eight months at most, excepted, and during that time no measure contrary to his system was adopted. Responsibility, therefore rests on him, and only him; and this is a fact which should never be lost sight of.

BANK DOLLARS.—There is a bill now before Parliament for extending the laws, against counterfeiting the King's coin to the counterfeiting of the dollars, issued and to be issued by the banks of England and Ireland. The bill stands for a third reading this day. There seems to be a necessity for passing a law of this sort, unless the dollars be called in, or cried down; for, thousands and hundreds of thousands will otherwise soon be made of base metal. But this bill, whenever it becomes a law, will put the seal of the partnership between the bank and the government, and will indirectly confer upon the former the joint power of coining money, which has always hitherto been regarded as an attribute of sovereignty. From the first establishment of the bank of England to the administration of Mr. Pitt, the Parliament appears always to have been extremely jealous of any close connexion between the bank and the exchequer. Till the year 1793, the bank was prohibited by law, and under heavy penalties from advancing money to government except on the credit of Parliament; but in that year Mr. Pitt obtained from the Parliament an act to do away the penalties, and of course the restraint. The consequences have been such as were naturally to be expected; such as were foreseen by those who understood the science of political arithmetic; such as we feel, and such as we shall by and by feel much more grievously. The minister borrowed immense sums from the bank; the bank, in consequence thereof, soon stopped its payment in specie; the minister procured a law to protect the bank in this breach of contract; the abuse has been continued during peace as well as war, leaving no check upon the bank as to the quantity of its issues; the paper has accordingly depreciated, and the evil has extended to Ireland in a heightened degree, and with aggravated circumstances; at last, to supply the place of the coin of the country, driven out by the depreciated paper, the banks are permitted to issue dollars at an advanced nominal value, and in order to give to these pieces an air of respectability and authority, the head of his Majesty is stamped on one side, while the arms of the bank grace the other, thus proclaiming to the world, that, in this first and always hitherto undivided attribute of sovereignty, the bank now participates with the monarch; this measure, this deed of partnership, had, however, as yet received the sanction of the council only; the bill now before Parliament gives it the sanction of the legislature. Henceforward the government and the bank are as to matters of credit, the same; the bank paper is the government paper; and, as no government paper ever did, or even can, retain in any value at all, so ours must come to that of its original rate, unless things can be restored to the state in which they

were in 1793. English bank paper will bear up longer than any other government paper ever has done, because, though it is in fact, the paper of the government; though the government has neither the power nor the right to force the bank to make good its engagements, without first enabling it so to do out of the treasury, yet men have so long been accustomed to regard the bank as an institution having ample resources totally independent of government, that it will require time, though circumstances may render that time very short, to convince them of their error. The longer, however, the crisis is deferred, if it is finally to come, the more dangerous will be the consequences.

July 13.
It is with sincere regret we find, that the apprehensions which have already been expressed in the Dublin papers relative to the state of Ireland, are not without some foundation. Our intelligent correspondent writes as follows:

DUBLIN, July 10.
"The situation of this country grows every hour more critical. From various accounts received this day from several adjacent counties, a spirit of insurrection appears to be pretty general among the lower orders. It is confidently reported that they are sworn to rise the moment they receive an account of the enemy being at sea. Several pieces of gold bearing the image of Bonaparte, have been lately distributed in the country of Wexford, by persons who have lately come from the continent. Yesterday the conservators of this city ordered the names of the inhabitants to be placed on the doors of the several houses, and a reward of 500l. has been offered for the apprehension of William McCale, a person described as having lately landed in this country from France.
"Although lord Hardwicke is much regarded on account of his private virtues, the Marsden administration is very unpopular, and when the circumstance of this city having been suffered to be taken on surprise on the memorable 23d of July, is considered, much regret is felt at that gentleman being continued in his situation, at a moment so critical as the present. The arrival of Mr. Foster here would greatly animate the loyalists of Ireland, and I assure you that under the existing circumstances, they require every encouragement that can be afforded them.

"McCabe, who is now proclaimed, was I understand, aid-de-camp to the late lord Edward Fitzgerald."

PARIS, July 5.
The Emperor has decreed new uniforms for the sailors, composing the crews of our fleets and flotillas. They are in future to be dressed in blue jackets, in the manner and cut of those on dragons; red waistcoats with gilt buttons; blue cloth pantaloons for Europe, but blue nankeen for the East and West-Indies. They are to wear red stockings of wool in Europe, but of cotton in the other parts of the world. Their shoes are to be pointed with round buckles; and their hair to be cropped, without powder. They are to change their shirts three times in the week, and each sailor is to have three shirts, one white and two colored ones. When on shore they are to wear small cocked hats; but when on board except the fore-castle men, the other may wear round hats. Their night caps are to be red, and washed once in the week. Their neck cloths are to be, for full dress, of black silk; but otherwise of cotton dyed black. Each man is to have two night caps and two neck cloths. Besides a boarding axe, each sailor is to be armed with one short sword, a dagger, and two pistols, small enough to be placed in the pockets of their trousers. Each man is to be allowed two pipes in the week, and half a pound of tobacco for chewing; and a quarter of a pound for smoking, if the commanders think the latter matter may be permitted without danger. When at anchor they are to bathe morning and night, for half an hour each time; when at sea they are to wash their bodies all over twice a week, and to be shaved once every four days. When in Europe, they are for exercise, to dance for an hour every Sunday; but when in warm climates for half an hour every second day. They are to avoid scorbutic complaints, to wash their mantles twice in the week with vinegar, and once every day with fresh water.

From the London Morning Chronicle.
To the Editor.—Sir, I was very sorry to see an article in your paper of Wednesday last, in which the character of Mr. Livingston is treated with a degree of asperity which neither his conduct while in this country, nor the estimation in which he is held in his own, by any means entitled him to expect. I am the more concerned at this attack, as, substantially, it is grounded on supposed transactions in which the names of Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey are implicated, and with the nature of which you must permit me to say, sir, neither yourself, nor any editor of any other Journal, appears in the most distant degree to have been acquainted. Whether any conversations of a political nature took place between Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Livingston, I know not, nor do I believe the fact to be known to any persons except themselves, and his majesty's confidential servants; but of this I am certain, that both Mr. Fox and Mr. Grey, (and particularly Mr. Fox, who was much acquainted with him at Paris) have a high respect for Mr. Livingston, and would listen to any important communication coming from him with as much attention, at least, as if it came from any other quarter. I will add, sir, that Mr. Livingston has always been considered in America as a man of the first abilities; that he has one of

the largest properties in that country, where both his public and private character are universally respected.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

RUPTURE.

MADRID, July 16.

"The application of the American minister on the subject of the Convention, has at length drawn from this court the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only, will that instrument be ratified.

First. That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the Convention, which has not been done, as they considered the business totally abandoned by the American government.

Second. That the article relating to prizes, carried into Spanish ports by French cruisers, be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish government upon that account, be forever relinquished.

Third. That the act of the United States, authorising the President to establish one or more ports on the river Mobile be immediately repealed.

"After a proper remonstrance by the American minister on the subject, he demanded his passports, and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

"It is expected too that all the Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.
"Nothing of course but war is spoken of."

The following letter is said to be written by a character of the first respectability at Cadiz, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated

July 20, 1804.

"In my last of the 19th ult. I advised you of the failure of our crops, since which our harvest has turned out even more unfavorably than was at first apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive supplies adequate to our wants unless from your side of the Atlantic. The threatening appearances of hostilities between this country and yours, have lately arisen to so alarming a height, that your ambassador, Mr. Pinckney, has actually demanded his passports, and I presume before this time has left Madrid. If war takes place, we shall be reluctantly forced into the measure in defence of our dearest and best rights, and as it must be interesting to you to be informed of the principal cause of dispute, I enclose you an extract of a letter I have just received from a Spanish gentleman at Madrid, who possesses the best opportunities of information. It will explain to you the unfounded pretensions of your administration in regard to the extent of Louisiana, who in order to enforce a submission to their unwarrantable claims to West-Florida, may involve our countries in a contest, which would be deeply distressing to us, and could never be approved of or become popular in the United States, because unsupported by even a plausible pretext or the shadow of equity."

Extract above mentioned.

Madrid, July 12, 1804.

"Although it is understood that the refusal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West-Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting however therefrom the island of New-Orleans, which attaches to Louisiana.

"This territory Spain will never relinquish unless for a fair equivalent, but, she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New-Orleans and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without any alteration of boundaries whatever.

"In 1780, we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be observed that West-Florida has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a Governor appointed by the Crown, who was in a certain degree, as well as the Governor of Louisiana, dependant on the government of Havana.

"It is evident that the treaty of Cession of Louisiana, first by Spain to France, and secondly by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include West-Florida, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years.

"The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court addressed to the intendant of Louisiana to deliver up that province to General Victor, is also clear and precise, it is therein styled a Retrosession of Louisiana, with the same extent it possessed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain.

"As well might the American government claim East-Florida also under her Construction of the terms of the Cession, because

previous to the year 1710 France claimed all the country East of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof, to the famous Crozat.

"If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meanings of the originally contracting parties must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The marquis de Casa Calvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Aussat on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver, the other to receive Louisiana, without any reference or allusion whatever to West-Florida, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

"The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of Cession, is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court, altho' the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so degrading a proposal.

"You may judge from the translation of my friend's letter, of the unjust pretensions of your government, an adherence to which, and that too for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louisiana, would forever tarnish the honor of your nation, and stamp it with the character of that grasping ambition from which she alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt."

SAVANNAH, September 12.

HURRICANE.

On Saturday last this city was visited by the most violent hurricane ever experienced since its settlement. It commenced by light wind and rain in the morning, until about 10 o'clock, when it began to blow with uncommon violence, accompanied with heavy rain, and continued to increase until 6 or 7 at night, and did not cease before three in the morning of Sunday.

During its continuance, the shaking of the dwelling houses, the scattering of the slate and tile from such roofs as were covered with those materials, the falling of several chimneys in the city, and the levelling of fences and trees around, created an incessant alarm, which the arrival of morning proved to be too well founded.

A chimney in falling, killed two children of Mr. J. Nelson; a house fell, and killed John F. Webb, and slightly bruised his child who was sitting near him.

But it was in the morning that the full horrors of the scene were witnessed. The shores covered with lumber and the ruins of stores destroyed; the wharves with shipping; the hopes of the merchants scattered among the fragments of the buildings or floating in the river, and in many of those stores which withstood the gale, damaged, or ruined; the innumerable small boats crushed like egg shells, and thought almost as little worthy notice; reeds and marsh grass torn up by the roots from the opposite island, and accompanied by numerous serpents, turtles, marsh birds, &c. forming a back ground of the picture; and the negroes who had survived the night on that island, composed wholly of rice plantations, screaming for assistance, and for the loss of their drowned companions, completed the affecting the sublime collection. Insensibility itself could not have looked on unmoved.

We have not heard from the neighbouring plantations, nor can we form any idea of all the damage done.

On Wilmington island, Mrs. Scriven, wife of Major Scriven, and one of their children were killed by the fall of the house.

On Hudson's island, Mr. Hoxham and wife, who had the care of a plantation, were carried away and drowned. The number of negroes drowned cannot be ascertained. It is supposed no less than thirty.

Fort Green, at Cockspar island, is completely levelled, and all the buildings destroyed. Of the soldiers, 7 of these who were there, escaped by getting on the roof of the last house which fell, with 14 others, men and women, soon after floating; the roof parted, and they separately escaped to land on Wilmington island. A son of capt. Nicholls is among the drowned. Four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer were fortunately detained in town, as was Lieut. Piott.

Gun Boat, No. 1, is safely lodged in a corn field on Whitemarsh island, about 8 miles from where she drifted, and within 60 feet of a creek. It is hoped she will be got off without difficulty. All her men are safe and she has received no damage.

Sloop Governor Tatnall, of Charleston, is high and dry on Wilmington island, near Mr. Bryson's, it will not be possible to get off the vessel, but her valuable cargo is safe.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

The brig Sophie, Pinkham, from Liverpool, was boarded yesterday morning, by an English frigate, within two leagues of the Hook, was detained hours, and had two of her men pressed who had regular protections.

A brig from Lagaira, has been captured by the British frigate Leander; she was a privateer of 16 guns, having on board a cargo of tallow, hides, and coffee, and had no papers nor name. She mistook the Leander and Cambrian for the two French frigates now in our harbour, and inadvertently put herself into their possession. She was ordered for Halifax.

At half past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the ship John, Captain Paterson, from Bordeaux, took a pilot on board; the British