

either detain or release them, according as their value excites the cupidity of the cruisers.

This degrading state of our harbour, has necessarily raised the premium of insurance, thus forcing additional sums from the pockets of our citizens, has advanced the price of every commodity, and created a distressing stagnation of our exports; for the merchants, not receiving their goods from abroad, are incapacitated from purchasing the produce of the country. Among these deplorable effects of the defenceless and humiliating condition of our commerce may be moreover enumerated the immense loss of duties; those on the ship *Two Friends* alone, being estimated by the Collector at 45,000 dollars.

Your Memorialists have the best reasons for believing that this early success, experienced by these French privateers, will immediately allure others in swarms to our coasts and bar, to the total ruin of private mercantile concerns, and the most fatal detraction of the public revenue: Your memorialists have no less ground for apprehending that British cruisers, availing themselves of the absence of domestic protection, will, under the color of expelling the French, assume and occupy their ground, and either retain us in the same degraded state, harrassing our vessels by searches and detentions, or subject us to the disgraceful and mortifying obligations of gratitude, for alien succour and relief.

Your Memorialists are the more alarmed at these depredations, because much valuable property is still expected this summer from other quarters than London, and considerable importations will be looked for in the fall, for our winter supplies; and should there not be an early and effectual check to these aggressions; should our fall importations be also interrupted, the calamities of the last year produced by the hurricane and other causes, in which this city has so largely participated, would be aggravated to such an extent, as to eventuate in general ruin—and these great alarms and apprehensions of your memorialists are heightened by the well known circumstance of many of the cruisers, which infest our shores, belonging to St. Jago de Cuba and Barracoa, in which receptacles our vessels and their cargoes, with the knowledge of the Government of Cuba, are infamously sold, without even the formality of a trial, or any condemnation whatever, thereby precluding every future probability of relief.

Your memorialists avail themselves of the occasion, to notice a late decision of the district court within this state, grounded on an act of Congress, whereby the territorial jurisdiction of the United States is limited to the short distance of 3 miles, or a marine league, from the coasts or shores, which by the said court is construed to mean three miles from the land; consequently the middle channel of our bar being more than three miles distant from the nearest land, is pronounced by judicial authority, to be without the jurisdiction of the United States! The very entrance of our harbor, in full sight of the city, where vessels are obliged to anchor while waiting for a tide, and with a pilot on board, is, by our own tribunals, acknowledged to be without the protection of our government!!

Your memorialists refrain from commenting on the pernicious effects of a system of policy so pregnant with dishonor and ruin to the trade and navigation of the union at large, but more particularly to those of Charleston, from the geography of whose shores, and peculiar local situation of whose bar and harbor, every vessel in her ingress and egress, is thus subjected to search, detention or seizure. We content ourselves with a bare statement of the above grievance, superadded to so many others, not doubting that the President will take the same into consideration, and being duly impressed with the necessity of some early remedial arrangement, either of a legislative or diplomatic nature, will recur to such as may appear most conducive to the desired end.

Your memorialists having thus exhibited but an imperfect view of their ruinous, unprotected, and degraded situation, rely with confidence on the prompt interposition of the President, to obtain, by representations to the minister of France, and of Spain, (in the event of the *Two Friends*, being carried into a Spanish port) restitution of the said ship and cargo, add to cause a ship to be put to similar spoliations.—And your memorialists further most earnestly solicit some immediate and effectual naval protection for our harbour and shores, together with such other measures as the national councils, in their wisdom may deem expedient, as well for prevention of the renewal of the outrages we have sustained, as for the permanent safety and protection of our commercial and navigating rights and interests.

Charleston, (S. C.) June 22, 1805.

COPY.

Department of State, 10th July, 1805.

SIR,  
I have received your letter of the 22d inclosing the Memorial of the Insurance Company of which you are President, and of the Merchants and others, interested in the commerce of Charleston.

Having been before made acquainted by the Collector of the Customs, with the circumstances of the capture of the *Two Friends*, I lost no time in stating it to the French Minister, who has replied, that the communication made to him respecting this affair, by the commissary of his nation at Charleston, had enabled him to anticipate my desires, by requesting the Captains General of the French colonies, to all of whom he had written respecting it, to obtain satisfaction for this violation of the convention between France and the United States.

The observations contained in the Memorial respecting the local situation, and the protection necessary for the port of Charleston and the adjacent coast, have been weighed by the President, and in connection with other information, will promote such measures as the nature of his functions, the existing laws, and the public good, may be thought to admit and require.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Very respectfully,

Your most obedient serv't.

JAMES MADISON.

THOMAS CORBETT, Esq.

From the Edinburgh Review of "Tennant's Indian Recreations."

From these documents it appears clearly, that during the four years ending in 1801, the company have been adding to their debt at the rate of one million one hundred thousand pounds per annum, to enable them to defray the expences of government, and to transmit the usual investments to this country; that the private and neutral trade has increased in the same period from 1,978,190l. to no less than 3,582,103l. while the sales of the company diminished from 8,337,066l. to 6,643,028l. and that the debt owing by the company has increased from 9,600,000l. to 23,000,000l. between the years 1787 and 1803, even without reckoning the sums due to government in the form of public participation, which have never been paid since 1794, and must now amount to at least 4,500,000l. From the latest accounts, which bring these statements down to the year 1802—3, Parliamentary Debates, 1803, Vol. VII. p. 337.) it appears that the whole concern is worse for that last year and the preceding, by 1,272,880l. although it had been said that during that year, the company would be in a condition to appropriate a whole million as a sinking fund for the extinction of their debt.

Desperate, however, as the condition of the company appears to be, there is no danger of its speedily committing an act of bankruptcy; and though it will continue to add largely to its debts, it will still find money enough to borrow. It is most important to inquire in what manner this is brought about, and to consider to what consequences it ultimately leads. By laying before parliament, yearly, the accounts relative to the East-India company, and certain resolutions of approbation and acquiescence being constantly passed, the legislature, in fact, has held out the credit of the country as the security to which the creditors of the company are to look forward in case of its failure. The assets & debts of the company pass unnoticed; they never enter into the consideration of those who are desirous of lending money to the directors. There is not a man indeed in England, who doubts that if the company should fail, the country would adopt the debt of 23 millions as its own; and there is not a man who would hesitate to recommend that measure. Is it not better, therefore, that the country should adopt the debt now, when it is comparatively small, than permit it to go on accumulating under the bad management of the company, having no control over its increase, and in fact, incurring a large debt which is borrowed for the advantage of individual merchants, not for the expence of government; always recollecting that the effect of the present system of monopoly is to diminish and destroy the resources of that country from which the interest of the debt ought to come in the same ratio as the debt itself increases?

The possession or influence of the company reaches from lat. 10, north to lat. 38; for such is the magnitude of their empire, that miles are too small a compass to compute it by. The breadth of these possessions cannot be so easily determined; but the whole peninsula of India is now subjected to their power.—To our former possessions of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares, the present government of India has added the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, with the Rohilcund; Oude, remains more than ever from its weakness, an appendage of this presidency.—From the Nizam has been taken his share of the spoils of Tipoo; the Carnatic and Tanjore have been added to our dominions; and the choice of a prime minister for the *Rajah Tavancore*, was the only circumstance, since he became tributary, wanting to subject that country also to our power. Possessing, therefore the Mysore, we enjoy in full sovereignty all the peninsula down to the south of the river *Toombridda*. But besides this, the Nizam has been so fond of the English ever since the French were dismissed his service, that he retains in his capital, *Hydrabad*, an

additional garrison of our troops to the amount of 4400 men. The *Paishwah*, too, has not been wanting in his proofs of attachment; and the important cessions, in the Guzerat, of the coast between *Surat* and *Canara*, together with the provinces of *Bundelcund*, must confirm the good opinion which we entertained of his wisdom and integrity, which he has still further increased by taking 8000 of our troops into his pay, and stipulating to make no treaty without our consent. (Lord *Wellesley's* Notes.)

The only powers in that part of the world, who seem to have been insensible to our kindness, are the *Mahrattas*, but they will no doubt speedily open their eyes to the force of reason and of arms. The descendant of the *Moguls*, when restored to the throne of his fathers, will require the assistance of a company of English traders, in the government of his provinces, and in the collection of his revenues, which cannot possibly be in kindness refused him. This, with the addition of the province of *Cuttack*, and some important acquisitions in the *Guzerat*, and the countries between the *Ganges* and the *Jumna*, which are just united to our empire, places the whole peninsula under our dominion.

The population of this vast empire is far from being accurately known. The author of the *Indian Recitations* has copied from the same unpublished printed work, (*Asiat. An. Reg. 1802, Misc. Tr. 41.*) a computation of the number of Inhabitants in *Bengal*, &c. It scarcely need to be observed, that no dependence can be placed on these computations, as they assume, as facts, what we have no reason to believe to be so. The result makes the population of *Bengal*, *Bahar*, and *Benares*, 30 millions; and according to the ideas of the author, the population of the English empire in *India*, including the country of the *Nizam* and *Oude*, will amount to between 60 and 70 millions of souls.

The resources of the commerce of this empire are by no means proportioned to its population. The nature of the government destroys every principle of industry and action. The prosperity of so large a portion of our dominions, is undoubtedly an object of concern of no mean importance, and the consideration of this question must derive additional interest from its having been declared in parliament, by the highest authority, that no man would be bold enough to ask for a renewal of the charter on the footing on which it at present stands. The liberties granted to the private trader will be the first step towards the proper colonization of that country; and as it is obvious that the one cannot be granted without leading to the other, it will be much better to look to it steadily, and consider seriously what is the best means to regulate and direct the change. From the improved system of government in the older provinces of the empire, few can now hope to make a fortune and return to this country again, as was formerly the case. Those who go out must now leave this country with very little prospect of ever seeing it again; and not having European females to adorn and improve their society, they contribute to the production of an intermediate class of inhabitants, who have neither the education or virtues of their European parents, nor the offensive and submissive talents of their Asiatic brethren. The colonization of *India*, as we have before said, is going on silently and progressively, in a way equally detrimental to the interests of England and hostile to the welfare of *India*.

According to the last accounts, the number of the company's civil servants in *India* were 702; officers 214; ditto of the marine 122; and of European inhabitants not in the company's service 2,318; in all 3,161. To this is to be added the numbers of European soldiers 24,000; making a total of 29,161, to govern a people whose numbers amount to 70 millions! The inadequacy of this system when opposed by rebellion aided by European intrigues, must be apparent to every man, while the numbers are sufficient to produce a race that will eventually expel us from our eastern empire.

\* It is a fact extremely worthy of attention, that the officers who have been disciplined and led on to action the troops of *Scindia*, under the direction and after the desertion of the foreign officers during the present bloody contest, are the natural children of Englishmen, who, by the constitution of our Indian government, are prevented holding any situation under the company. Will it be said that no danger arises from the increase of such a population, if not counteracted by a more effective one from Europe.

† This is the number stated by Lord *Castlereagh*. In fact, however, there are not much more than half that number of European troops in *India*.

### JUST RECEIVED

By the brig *Amazon*, Captain *Lurooy*, from *Newburyport*, and for sale by the subscriber,  
Nd. Rum, in barrels,  
Coarse and fine Shoes,  
Hats,  
Choice Retailing Molasses, and sundry other articles.  
T. N. GAUTIER.

Wilmington, August 20, 1805.

THE subscribers to the *Life of GENERAL WASHINGTON*, are informed that the 1st, 2d, and 3d Volumes are received, and ready for delivery agreeably to the terms of subscription.—Apply to  
JOHN LONDON.  
Wilmington, August 27, 1805.

### WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1805.

Further returns of the election of members of the State Legislature.

CAMDEN, Arthur Olds, S.—Joseph Morgan and Caleb Perkins, C.

PASQUOTANK, Thras. Freshwater, S.—F. B. Sawyer and Marmaduke Scott, C.

CURRITUCK, Samuel Ferebee, S.—Willis Simmons and Willoughby Dozier, C.

HERTFORD, Robert Montgomery S.—Jas. Jones and Wm. Murree, C.

BERTIE, Joseph Jordan, S.—Wm. Cherry and Joseph H. Bryan, C.

CHOWAN, Thomas Brownrig, S.—Stephen Cabarrus and Benj. Coffield, C.

TOWN OF EDENTON, William Slade.

MARTIN, John Stewart, S.—James Burroughs and Solomon Williams, C.

PERQUIMONS, Joseph White, S.—Thomas Nicholson and William Riddick, C.

WASHINGTON, Daniel Davenport, S.—Leven Boazman and Jas. Christopher, C.

ANSON, James Marshall, S.—Joseph Pickett and William Lanier, C.

ROBESON, Benjamin Lee, S.—Z. Jordan and M. Neill, C.

MOORE, Thomas Tyson, S.—Francis Bullock and John M. Lellan, C.

CABARRUS, Wm. Alexander, S.—John Allison and John Phifer, C.

MONTGOMERY, J. Sanders, S.—John Mask and Wm. Allen, C.

MECKLENBURG, George Graham, S.—Samuel Lowrie and George Smart, C.

LINCOLN, Ephraim Perkins, S.—John Moore and Peter Hoyle, C.

IREDELL, John Huggins, S.—G. L. Davidson and William Young, C.

ROWAN, Matthew Brandon, S.—Dan. Hunt and Daniel Leatherman, C.

TOWN OF SALISBURY, Joseph Pearson.

SURRY, Jesse Franklin, S.—Nicholas Horn and David Davis, C.

ROCKINGHAM, Alex. Martin, S.—Alexander Sneed and Sampson Lanier, C.

WILKES, James Welborn, S.—Edmund Jones and William Holme, C.

ASHE, Nathan Horton, S.—Richard Williams and John Koons, C.

BURKE, John H. Stevelie, S.—John Casoff and Brice Collins, C.

BUNCOMBE, James Brittain, S.—Thomas Leve and Jacob Byler, C.

HALIFAX, Gideon Alston, S.—William Williams and Matthew C. Whitaker, C.

TOWN OF HALIFAX, A. Gilchrist.

NORTHAMPTON, John M. Benford, S.—Grecia Turner and Samuel Tarvey, C.

GRANVILLE, Thomas Person, S.—John Washington and Henry Yancey, C.

ORANGE, Jonathan Lindley, S.—David Mebane and John Thompson, C.

TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH, Catlett Campbell.

CASWELL, Azariah Graves, S.—Hornbuckle and John M. Mullen, C.

PERSON, George Lea, S.—James Cochran and William Mitchell, C.

CHATHAM, William Brantley, S.—John Farran and William O'Kelley, C.

STOKES, Gottick Shober, S.—Isaac Dohr and Henry B. Dolsen, C.

☞ In our last, from misinformation, we stated *Benjah White* elected for *Lenoir* county instead of *Lazarus Pearce*.

We have obtained returns from all the counties in the State, except *Carteret*, *Gates*, *Hyde*, *Tyrrel*, *Rutherford* and *Brunswick*—The election does not take place in the latter county till October.—*Raleigh Register*.

A letter from *Tangier*, dated 22d June, mentions that the gun-boat captured by the two Spanish vessels in the *Streights of Gibraltar* and sent to *Algerias*, was instantly liberated by *General Castanos* on her arrival at the latter place.

A Court Martial has been convened at *New Orleans* for the trial of *Col. Butler*, for disobedience of orders.

*William Lattimore*, a decided republican, is re-elected a delegate to represent the *Mississippi Territory* in the Congress of the United States. He had 10 votes, *Cato West 2*, and *John Ellis 1*.

We do not think the report, under the *New-York* head, respecting a call of the Senate, entitled to any credit.—*Wash. Fed*.

We are informed from *Washington*, that the frigates *United States* and *Boston*, are ordered to be put in readiness for immediate service.

A late letter from *Cadiz* says, "A Spanish boat lately took an American brig, capt. *Bayley*, with a valuable cargo from *New-York* for *Naples*; under pretext that she had no Spanish Consul's certificate. She is now under trial."

By the arrival of the ship *Sally*, captain *Webb*, at *Newburyport*, in 40 days from *Liverpool*, we learn that on the 6th July, in lat. 43, 30, long. 22, 50, she fell in with the combined French and Spanish fleets. They put on board the ship *Sally*, the *Lady* of the Governor of *Montserrat*, and Messrs. *Drysdale* and *Cook*, late supercargoes of two of the English merchantmen captured off *Antigua*, and burnt by the French fleet. The fleets were but 700 miles west of *Ferrol*, and steering a direct course for that port, so that their