

ving been afforded for the admission of English merchandise into those parts.

N. Y. June 21.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The business of Parliament was yesterday finished, and this day the Prorogation took place. The Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for this purpose were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Lord Walsingham. The following is a correct analysis of his Majesty's speech, as delivered by his Commissioners, to both houses of Parliament;

His Majesty states, that, the business of the Session being concluded, he has thought proper to bring it to a close. His Majesty then congratulates both Houses upon the capture of Gaudaloupe, an event which for the first time in the history of Great Britain, has deprived France of the last of her possessions in the W. Indies; and also upon the subsequent capture of the Dutch possessions in the same quarter of the Globe—acquisitions which must inevitably deprive the enemy of all further means of annoyance to our daily extending commerce.

In the Speech to the House of Commons his Majesty thanks them for the supplies which they have so liberally granted for the services of the year; and while he regrets the continuance of the ardent struggle in which we are engaged, he congratulates the country on the daily increase of our resources, and revenues, from the unprecedented extension of our Commerce to all parts of the world—a circumstance which happily renders the imposition of new burdens or fresh taxation wholly unnecessary.

His Majesty next alludes to the modifications and regulations which have been adopted during the session, respecting the revenues of Ireland, as having relieved that country from the pressure of many burdens, without losing sight of a due regard to the necessary receipts from taxation.

His Majesty thanks the House of Commons for their liberal provisions made for the Duke of Brunswick.

His Majesty next congratulates both Houses of Parliament that Portugal has been rescued from the grasp of the enemy by the strenuous efforts of his Majesty's army, aided by the exertions of the Portuguese nation—and that Spain, notwithstanding the many reverses of fortune she has experienced, still maintains her resistance to the invader with an unabated spirit of zeal and perseverance.

His Majesty then assures both Houses Parliament, that he deems it equally for the honor of his Crown and the interests of his Kingdom, to continue his firm and unshaken support of both these loyal Nations.

His Majesty concludes by recommending to the Members of both Houses of Parliament to exert themselves, during the ensuing recess, in their respective counties in propagating a spirit of unanimity and concord, with obedience to order and the laws, as the only means of enabling his Majesty to give effect to his exertions in the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged; and while his Majesty thus exhorts both Houses of Parliament, he assures them that his conduct will ever be regulated by these dictates—a line of conduct which his Majesty's long reign, and the general loyalty of his subjects has convinced him, is best suited to enable him to meet the foreign enemy with effect.

Boston, Aug. 1.

Latest from Portugal.—The brig Corporal-Trim, Capt. Elwell, arrived yesterday at Gloucester, from Lisbon.—She sailed the 27th June. No new events has occurred; but a general engagement between the allied English and Portuguese, and French armies, was still daily expected. She arrived just as the mail was starting, and no papers have been received in town. The English and Portuguese troops occupy stations extending from the Douro to the Tagus. The whole line is under Lord Wellington, who also commands the centre; in which the main body of the English troops are posted. The right is commanded by Gen. Hill, whose flank extends to the Tagus, and who communicates with the Spanish force, under the Marquis Romana, at Badajoz.—Marshal Berresford commands on the left, and is flanked by the Douro, and, has under him the main force of the Portuguese troops. A French account stated, that Marshal Ney had taken Guidad Rodrigo.—But in a Lisbon paper of the 12th June, we find a copy of despatch from the Spanish Commander of that garrison, to the Marquis Romana, under date of the 1st June, which

says, "According to all the advices which have been given me, it appears, that the enemy is preparing to carry on a formal siege of this place, which they are surrounding; for Marshal Ney has been before the city since the day before yesterday; and on the 28th all the troops from Salamanca, and adjoining places, marched with 38 pieces of heavy artillery for this place. In fact, we observe movements in their camp which indicate unusual dispositions; and they are making a line of circumvallation from one side of the river to the other. The only passage which remains open to us is over the bridge of the fields of Argankan and Robledo. I have made the necessary arrangements to prepare this place for a siege, and freeing it of all useless mouths and cowards who might be detrimental. I trust every thing will go well; and that we shall defend ourselves with the vigor becoming so just a cause, and the honor and patriotism by which we are animated.

[From the Baltimore Whig.]

MARVELLOUS—AND NOT MARVELLOUS.

How can it be accounted for, that two plain farmers or mechanics will understand each other's speech or writing—but our great deal of time, words, ink and paper, in carrying on a correspondence to ascertain in what sense they understood one another in a previous conversation or correspondence? Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning have left a long model of courtesy and suavity about the apprehension and misapprehension of their respective epistles. When I read the super-elegant stuff, I felt deeply in love with plain dealing. There is certainly something mysterious in words;—for, as every philologist knows, there is no good reason why the word *black* might not have been used to express an idea of *white*; or vice versa. Surely, then it is not wonderful, that profound men should in a fit or abstraction mistake one phrase for another. There might, indeed, be something like affectation in the thing; but great men must have great indulgence—particularly when in contesting for the weather gage in diplomatic tactics, they sail on a thousand tacks, puzzle themselves, pose the spectators and lose their reckoning.—I say, it is not so strange then that they enquire, when the battle is over, what latitude and longitude they were in;—for it must always be remembered, that the beauty of diplomatic writings consists in circuit, long words, few ideas,—incomprehensibility.

Having thus made a new sort of pavement with charity to criticism, the reader can travel as far as the road goes without a *map* to point the way to the official letters which Mr. Erskine wrote to Mr. Canning concerning some unofficial conversations which he had held with Mr. Smith and Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin. Canning instantly instructs him to negotiate on certain conditions; but he sends him a few braces of instructions at the same time. The memorable instructions are published; and it would seem that Mr. Canning had either misunderstood Erskine,—or Erskine had misunderstood Mr. Gallatin—or Mr. Gallatin had (in his simple innocent, blundering way!) confounded indirect with direct trade, or there was something confoundedly oblique in the talk or the repetition.

Erskine, to be sure, gave Gallatin a certificate, that his conception or proposition was "direct;" and so all was smoothed over for a while. But people will be turning over old documents, when they have nothing else to do. Gallatin says some curious things to Erskine; he is sure, so he is, that in their conversations they never misunderstood each other; but, that Canning expresses the proposition "in a manner" which "goes further than had been suggested by the members of this administration;" that though the non-intercourse act might be continued as to France, yet it must be done by law, and not appear to be a "condition" of the bargain.—The legislature must do these things; and it would not tell well for the executive officers to stipulate before hand that the legislature should be moved by them. Erskine too then said all was fair, and there was no misunderstanding between him and Mr. Gallatin. We are curious however to learn what has been since said, written and published in England on this mortifying theme;—and we are also curious to learn why the secretary of our treasury meddles with the diplomatic duties which are assigned to a separate officer. By this impertinence and intrigue, our government and nation appear in a very contemptible light—our affairs seem to be entrusted to any body or to no body. We seem to have no uniform system, no plan, no ma-

agement, (or too much of it, which just amounts to the same thing.)

Some may argue, that the secretary of the treasury is a fit agent to settle the principles of a treaty; as having such influence over members of congress, that they would seal whatever he would sign. We think this is marvelous doctrine.—but, what, in our present predicament, or past conduct,—is not marvelous in the extreme?—An invoice of marvellous manoeuvres, words, and deeds, would exhibit a marvellous group.

MORE MARVELLOUS STILL!

Our readers are informed that the preceding remarks were written cursorily, yesterday morning, before the National Intelligencer was received, concerning two papers being part of the correspondence laid before the English house of lords by Mr. ERSKINE—detailing a traitorous sort of conversation with Mr. GALLATIN.

N. B. Gallatin publishes a long defence in the same paper, dated the 21st April last; and now wrung from him by a discovery that his treacherous conversations were found out.—The prayer of a late paper, "Give us but light," has been speedily answered. Of the treachery of the arch apostate Gallatin, we have now ample official evidence.—If Mr. Madison retains him another week in office,—why, it will be marvellous, if not worse.—Meanwhile, let the public read and ponder well the extract from Erskine's dispatch dated Washington, December 4, 1808. This man has therefore, it would appear, been near two years in office, carrying on his intrigues, and stopping the wheels of government.

SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,

Are now developed.—The conversations with Madison and Gallatin published by Erskine, display the respective motives and behaviour of these men. Mr. Madison may be said to stand in a favourable light, Gallatin in a very unfavourable one, from these publications. But, if Gallatin be in fault, (as is undeniable) it is Mr. Madison's duty to remove him from office—because he is the president, clothed with greater care and higher responsibility.—Gallatin too has placed Mr. Madison in an awkward predicament by representing him as entertaining different opinions and determined to pursue a different policy from Mr. Jefferson.—How far the events that have occurred since Mr. Madison became president, give sanction to Gallatin's insinuations, the public can judge. These descriptions of old conversations are important only as they show secret springs of action in our executive officers, and explain perhaps the submission bill, &c. of last session.

When the writer of this was at Washington in April last, he was informed by a reputable member of Congress, that Erskine had disclosed certain conversations, which reflected deep blackness on Gallatin that letters had been received stating such sentiments; and it was expected the whole would be published in a few days, with the other intelligence received by the ship Cincinnati, Conklin, which had arrived at New-York the 11th of April. Gallatin doubtless received these papers by that conveyance, and wrote his defence under the impression that other copies of the correspondence had been received here. Finding this was not the case, we are not surprised that he withheld them from the public from April till July. He naturally dreaded the exposure of his treachery, and trembled to encounter public scorn. Recent 'occasional hints' startled the secretary, and compelled him to march out of his concealment to meet the enemy which was marching to meet him.—He may have heard of a certain letter from the famous Cobbett to an old crony in Philadelphia (lately received)—and he may have learnt that a copy of the correspondence was also received at Philadelphia. In a word, concealment had become impracticable any longer. Such is our opinion of this business from all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. But, the correspondence! look at the force of truth, virtue and high character: through Gallatin insinuated calumny against the immortal Jefferson in private, he dares not slander him in public—No; he is compelled to write his eulogium. We have now a true key to the intrigue that palsied the 10th and 11th congresses.

THE CONCEALMENT—AGAIN.

It was Mr. Gallatin's best plan to hold fast the evidence of this intrigue, whilst he was forcing federal measures on the congress, at last session. To have indulged it, might have given his worshippers in that body a centrifugal fling and reject them from his gripe—ere unconstitutional bank laws could be adopted; or other anti-republican schemes could be matured.

It is worth the while to compare the intrigues at Washington to our foreign relations, &c. &c. &c.

[From the Aurora.]

When the message of the 29th Nov. 1809, was laid before congress, accompanied by the correspondence, part of which now appears, we were struck with the novelty of the conversations referred to by Mr. Erskine's correspondence; we then imagined that there was something behind and we offered at the moment the following observations on the suspicious character of these unofficial conversations.

It is to be regretted that every member of administration does not adhere to the province which the law has assigned him. These topics are peculiarly within the scope of legislative function; but the secretary of the treasury was so anxious to dabble in affairs of state; that he was indiscreet enough to enter into a conference beyond the threshold of his duty, and encroaching both upon the president's and secretary of state's functions, in conversations with a foreign minister, by no means calculated in tenor or form to his credit or the public advantage; in like manner, without referring to the scandalous if on pre-determined character of the financial report, to the tail of it is tacked in same manner, a suggestion of alternatives wholly beyond his province; which it belonged exclusively to the president to make. This man's conduct in the ridiculous assumption which he made about *Pennsylvania* being hostile of the general government, is no longer entitled to forbearance; we know of no persons in this commonwealth hostile to the general government but Snyder and his privy counsellors, who are well worthy of their correspondent during the presidential canvass.

These observations we were induced to make from a consideration of Mr. Gallatin's conduct on other occasions during Mr. Jefferson's administration; occasions of the greatest interest and the greatest confidence which he betrayed to John Randolph, and out of which he endeavoured to withdraw himself by a letter which like the letter just published only confirms the fact.

NORFOLK, AUG. 3.

Those who have constantly insisted that Great Britain, can be coerced by our commercial restrictions, may gain some information from the Parliamentary proceedings in this days paper. It was our fatal embargo, that taught Great-Britain to feel herself more independent of us, than she had believed herself to be. The importance of her North American colonies, would not have been known but from our embargo, and other measures of that description.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, May 22.

FOREIGN TIMBER.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, the house resolved into a committee to consider of the propriety of imposing additional duties on foreign timber imported into Great Britain, Mr. Lushington in the chair.

Mr. Rose then begged to call the serious attention of the committee to the motion he meant to submit. His object was to impose double the present duties on foreign timber imported into Great Britain. Letters had been written on the subject to the Out-ports, and the intended measure published in all the newspapers in town and country, so that no inconyeniene could be felt from want. The price of timber imported from the North of Europe, had of late risen considerably and rapidly, and had been imported into this country principally in foreign ships. The tonnage of vessels employed last year in this trade amounted to 428,000 tons, of which 333,000 were foreign, which cost this country between two and three millions sterling for freight alone. It would be obviously the interest of this country to procure this supply of timber from its own colonies in British ships, which would employ from 12 to 15,000 seamen. This measure would encourage the colonies, and by enriching them, enable them to take a greater proportion of the home manufactures in lieu of the timber they would supply. The vessels which were employed in bringing timber from the North of Europe, generally went out in ballast, whereas they would take out cargoes to our own colonies. Upon these grounds he should move "that it be the opinions of the committee that certain additional duties be imposed on foreign timber imported into Great Britain, except by the East India Company, or from the colonies of Great Britain."

Mr. Horner begged to call the attention of the committee to the immense number of foreign ships employed in the trade of the country. The right honorable gentleman had admitted, that in this one branch