

AMERICAN---EXTRA.

SATURDAY, NOON, OCTOBER 6, 1804.

American.

BALTIMORE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1804.

The following is the reply of the SPANISH MINISTER, to the heavy charges lately brought against him by Major JACKSON, as published a few days ago in the American.

The National Intelligencer containing it, was last night received per private hand, by the editor of the Telegraph—this has enabled us to anticipate the mail, by presenting it to our readers in this morning's extra.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 5. The following letter, communicated to the Secretary of State, is published at the request of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

SIR, Having been absent from Philadelphia for these 18 days past and travelled far into a part of Virginia, where I had no opportunity to see the late newspapers from the northward, it is but to day on my return to Washington, I have been apprised of a publication highly injurious to my character, which under the garb of sworn evidence, has been made by a certain W. Jackson, of Philadelphia, in the paper of which he is the editor, called the Political Register.

Had the said evidence appeared isolated, with no other weight but the name of the editor and the circumstances of his disposition, I would have treated his malicious attack with the silence of contempt, as all the facts therein related even when true, would not prove I had violated the laws of this country nor the duties of my station; but a letter from the President of the United States to Jackson having been circulated along with his evidence, this circumstance alone, although the President does not express his opinion upon the subject, stamps this affair with a degree of importance, it would have been otherwise divested of.

For this reason and for the respect I owe to the President of the United States, to this government and to myself, I have thought proper in thus addressing you, to enter into the explanation of this transaction, innocent in itself, consonant with the laws of the country, proper in my station, & which cannot be disfigured even by the artifice of insidious malignity.

In a country where the liberty of the press prevails, its use must be a shield of defence, as it is an instrument of attack. This is consonant with justice and congenial with the principle of equal rights, it is then legal to establish a defence by the press against the attacks made through the medium of the press. This sacred principle of self defence is as inherent to political states, as it is to individuals, and when an offence is thus made against a sovereign which cannot be brought into a court of justice, it is not only the right, but also, it is the duty of the representative of that sovereign or nation, to repel the attack with the same weapons, which are made use of for his injury.

Were the foreign Ministers to be deprived of this right, enjoyed by every individual who breathes the air of the U. States they would be reduced to the sad condition of distinguished slaves in the very centre of the land of liberty. For some time past some of the Philadelphia newspapers had published paragraphs and circulated comments about the existing difference between the king of Spain and the United States, mutilating facts, altering circumstances and drawing false conclusions highly contrary to the character of justice and generosity, so often and so magnanimously proved by the king my master; I myself was pointed out as the author of some letters from Cadiz and Madrid, although I never knew of them but by the newspapers, and with the same injustice, an abusive paragraph against the president was since attributed to me; thus the public mind was poisoned with in-

correct accounts & obnoxious conclusions; under such circumstances I believed then, & I believe now, it was not only my right but also my duty to check the torrent of impressions as contrary to truth as the interest of my country. Being very well acquainted with the great influence of public opinion in a popular government as is that of the United States, with a just intention of bringing the subjects of discussion under a forcible point of view, which had been carefully concealed, and presenting them to the public eye under new aspects, and apprehending that the editors who had previously espoused a party on the question would refuse to insert in their papers my intended publication, I thought that Mr. Jackson among others would not perhaps have the reluctance which I anticipated in the former. I requested him to call upon me, and having acceded to my request, after a desultory conversation about the news of the day, of Mr. Pinckney having called for his passports (my apprehensions of the rash step) and the detriment which would arise from a war between two nations invited by their reciprocal interests to the preservation of peace, I told him he could do more good to his country by advocating peace, than by the warlike principles he was proclaiming in his paper.

I dwelt awhile upon this topic, and finished by bringing forward the only object of our meeting, and telling him that if so disposed, I could give to him for publication, explanations, and elucidations which could not fail to be favorable to the cause of peace, and that for his trouble he would have the acknowledgment that would be proper; those were my only words upon this head in all the course of our conversation, in this offer I had in view but the just compensation which is due to an editor of a newspaper, full of advertisements as Mr. Jackson's, for the room that my intended essays would have occupied in his Gazette, or a reward for his labor, if he was to take upon himself to couch my ideas in a more correct language than I could do it myself. Surely the honor of a man who is in the habit of retailing the space of his paper by lines should not be hurt at a just compensation which was offered, when it was questioned of occupying some columns of it, and Mr. Jackson is less excusable in the perversion of my meaning (converting under cash a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact) as I repeatedly told him, "Sir, this is not a diplomatic intrigue, it is a plain case, and if there was any thing dishonorable in it, I would be the last man to propose it, and you would be the last man to whom it would be proposed by me." Why Mr. Jackson has omitted in his affidavit these expressions of mine, so illustrative of my true meaning, is better known to himself, but if he is a man of honor I defy him to deny them; and leave to your consideration, sir, if it had been my intention to persuade a person to an improper conduct, I would have been so awkward as to bring the sentiments of the most scrupulous honor before his eyes; it is then evident that Mr. Jackson has perverted the meaning of the compensation offered, and this is the more ridiculous as the only thing which in rigor was contemplated by me, was the mechanical part of his office, that is the printing of my publications; it could be apprehended that a foreign minister would risk an intrigue to bribe directly or indirectly a high officer of a crown, depository of the secrets of state and director of its measures, but to bribe Mr. Jackson, the editor of a newspaper whose sheets are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuylkill and the Delaware, without a place in the government, without personal influence, to bribe him for the typographical publication of ideas, which were not his own, by their nature perfectly harmless and legal, is a conjecture only to be suggested by a wicked heart or a miserable head. I repeat that the only apprehended refusal of the editors who had espoused a side of the question contrary to my ideas, determined me to call on the said W. Jackson; but although I consider him a man of some talents, he is highly deceived if he supposes I could mistake his pen for the key to the temple of Janus.

Where is then what he so very politely is pleased to term my infamous purpose? is it in the elucidations or explanations proposed? surely not as he knew very little of them, and even if known they were perfectly innocent. Was it in their tendency? that is impossible when their object was by his own confession the peace and advantage of our two

countries; was it in the attempt of publishing them? it is demonstrated that in such circumstances I have not only the right, but it was even my duty to do it; was it in the tender of the compensation? it is evident there was no more indelicacy in this proceeding than there is in the offer or the present of a fee to a lawyer or to a physician; where is then the offence to Mr. Jackson's honor or to the rights of his country?

If Mr. Jackson has proceeded with a culpable levity and affirming under oath that he had penetrated my infamous purpose when it is evident he had completely mistaken it, he has been not less incorrect in asserting upon oath, that I had mentioned to him to have myself received a letter from New Orleans, which stated there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jefferson's hand writing, which declared, that if the settlers between the Mississippi and the Rio Perdido would raise the American colors they should be supported.—No, sir, it is not true, although given under oath by Mr. Jackson, that I had received such a letter. I only told him in the way of conversation, and not for any other purpose whatever, that there were in Philadelphia one or two letters from New Orleans, mentioning the above account. I never informed him I had received one, as in reality this was not the case; that such letter or letters, under the above mentioned date, have been written from New Orleans, is a fact known by some people in the city. I myself have seen one of them directed to a very respectable person in Philadelphia, and if authorized by him I would mention his name, but after the president's declaration I am convinced of the falsehood of the assertion, and persuaded that calumnies can be invented and propagated with the same facility in New Orleans as they are done in Philadelphia.

This, sir, is the history of this transaction, ridiculously magnified by Mr. Jackson who has presented it to the public, with as much solemnity, as if he had discovered the gun powder plot or the conspiracies of Fiesque and of Bedmar—all the heinous crime is that I wished to make use with decency and decorum of the incontestable right I possess of self defence, applying it to my sovereign and to my country; the intended elucidations have since appeared in other papers under the signature of Gravira Manent, and by the perusal of those essays, you may easily judge if their contents are of a nature to bribe Mr. Jackson with any acknowledgments, as he declares in his evidence, or if there is in them to be found a single expression contrary to the respect due to the government or to this country; the use I have made of the liberty of the press cannot be disputed without attacking the constitution, as the law does not consider in its salutary restrictions the publisher but the publication, and if this does not infringe the law, it would be a criminal attempt to restrain any person in the United States from the exercise of this sacred right; this is, sir, what was intended to be done and has since been done by me: my means have been just and legal, my object pure and benevolent, and can only give offence but to persons, who, groaning under pique and disappointment, establish their expiring hopes of retrieving their shattered fortunes, on the public calamities of a war, for such persons the doctrine of advocating peace cannot be but high treason.

I would have demanded from this government the punishment of the said Jackson for the offence of converting a mere surmise of his into the affirmation of a fact, and employed under his perverted idea an infamous and defamatory language; had I not anticipated that when the particulars of this letter shall be known to the public I shall be completely avenged by the severity of his feelings.

Although the vindication of my conduct exclusively belongs to my king and government, a favourable opinion of the good people of America is far from being indifferent to me. For this reason and for the degree of interest and importance that the circulation of the president's letter has impressed into this affair, I have thus condescended publicly to notice an incorrect affidavit with unjust and abominable conclusions. With sentiments of high consideration,

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ED. MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.
James Modisen, Esq. Washington, October 3, 1804.

P. S. I have reserved to the last what Mr. Jackson has mistakenly introduced, to imply that I had assumed a contemptuous style, by refusing to term the administration the "government."

On this head I am particularly desirous of vindicating myself, as it is so foreign to my disposition.—In truth during the debates of Congress in 1798, I learnt the difference between the two terms, and in speaking to Mr. Jackson, I mentioned the administration, and added "not to say government," thereby meaning to distinguish between the administration of the three branches of the legislature which constitute the government.—Thus this apparently disrespectful language evinces only the cautious precision of a foreigner.

So many misconstructions, if they had not been given upon oath, I could not have suspected of being accidental. The Marquis de Casa Yrujo requests those editors who have inserted Mr. Jackson's statement, in justice to him also to insert the above communication.

Extract of letters to the Editor of the Aurora, dated,

NEW-CASTLE, OCTOBER 3, 1804.
"There were 2885 votes given in, in this county. Of this number 1125 have been counted off, and a majority found for the democratic ticket of 403. It is allowed by persons of all parties that of the remaining tickets to be counted there will be a large majority for the democrats."

"We yet count on 1200 votes more for the democratic than for the federal ticket."

No. 2.
"When all the votes for New-Castle county, except 563, had been counted, the democratic majority was 863."

No. 3.
"KENT COUNTY, October 3, 1804.
"Nine hundred of the votes given in Kent county have been counted off—and there is a democratic majority of one hundred"

American vessels left at St. Thomas, 12th of September.

Brig George of New York, had lost his bowsprit and foremast, by vessels driving foul of him; brig —, Connel of New York, homeward bound from Demerara, to sail 12th; brig Mentor, Thurston, of Philadelphia; sch'r Polly, Colliason, of do; brig Typhonia; Myers, of do; sch'r Intrepid, Kennedy, of do. Active, Levering of Alexandria, and schooner —, Moulton of Portland, from Philadelphia, for St. Croix, came in the 11th with the loss of bowsprit, head of the foremast, mainmast, boat, camboose and one cable, in the late gale, a little to the northward of Auguilla.

Accounts were received of a number of vessels having been drove ashore at St. Croix, among which were two American brigs. Accounts were likewise received from St. Bartholomewa, that out of 32 sail lying there, only two rode it out. On Saturday 15th inst. at 8 A. M. in lat. 23, long. 67, spoke brig Nancy, of and for St. Thomas, from Charleston, under jury fore-mast and bowsprit, had lost them (in a heavy gale) with head of his rudder, and sustained considerable injury in his hull on the 8th.

On Monday 24th, at half past 3 A. M. in lat. 37, 20, just on edge of sounding, blowing heavy at E. N. E. run foul of the sloop Julia, of Gloucester, Henry Some, master, she lost her bowsprit and mast, and had her bow stove in the first stroke, we were on different tacks, and could not see her until it was too late to clear her; the master and all the crew except one man, got on board the ship, we received considerable injury before we cleared her, and before we lost sight of her could plainly perceive she was sinking. She was from Martinique, bound home. Is this day a little below New Castle, put them on board sch'r Hope, (or Hawk) bound to Boston.

FROM THE AURORA.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The editor of the Aurora solicits the indulgence of his country subscribers for the frequent disappointments they have recently experienced, in not receiving their papers: on explaining the cause, he has no doubt the favor will be granted.

For some weeks past, it had been observed that the requisite number of newspapers had been deficient. Three, four and even five hundred papers, of one impression were frequently missing. Previous and subsequent to impression, the number had been counted, and found correct, but on the night immediately preceding the days, on which they ought to have been forwarded, access to the counting house had been procured, and the papers taken out.

Every precaution had been taken, but without effect, until Wednesday morning last. Two persons employed in the office, determined to remain concealed in the counting house. From 11 o'clock until 12 of Wednesday night all remained undisturbed—about half past 12, they heard a key put into the lock, and the door was opened; preferring to seize on the person

in the act of robbery, he was suffered to enter and take out a number of the news papers prepared to be sent to subscribers—he was taken. Outside the door, a cloth had been spread to receive them.

The offender was committed to the care of the watch, and the key, cloth, and articles taken, were retained. Yesterday morning he was committed to prison.

It is deemed unnecessary at present to name the offender, or to express conjecture with regard to the incentive or motives of this extraordinary act of robbery, and the time of its commission. The explanation given has been deemed necessary in order to exonerate the editor from blame. At one time five hundred subscribers were disappointed. In future, it is hoped, there will be no interruption. The editor regrets the circumstance the more, since it has been at the period of election that the circulation of his paper had been thus obstructed!

M. Tiernan and co.

252, BALTIMORE-STREET,
Have received by the *Paine* from Liverpool, PLANNELS, Coating, Cloths, Halfhicks and Kendal Cottons, which will be sold on the usual low terms.

Also,
Blue Plains
Fullicat Handkfs. } Entitled to drawback.
Madrasa do. }
October 5. eob*

Just received,

By the brig *Sophia*, from Trieste, and for sale the subscribers,
Platillas, Checks, Hollands, Britannias, Bagging, Red Turkey Cotton Yarn, Velvets, White and Marbled Castile Soap, Zante Currants, Iron Wire, Sheet Iron, and Pans. For terms apply to S. SMITH & BUCHANAN, or JOSEPH YOUNG, two doors below the custom house.
september 14 d30*

John Bryan & Co.

AT the Warehouse of McCulloch & Lannan, No. 13, Calvert-street, have just received and offer for sale, by the piece or package, an assortment of INDIA MUSLINS, viz:

Biafats
Sannahs
Cosnahs
Gurrans
Mumlat handkerchiefs
Fine Long CLOTHS for shirting
And
A few pieces Trieste LINENS
Which will be sold on moderate terms for cash or good notes.
aug. 1 eo

John M'Kim, junr.

No. 108, Market-street,
Has just imported in the ship *Six Sisters*, from Liverpool,

Low priced deep blue Cloths }
Superfine do. do. } Assorted in
Deep blue Cassimeres } bales.
Scarlet do do }
White do do }
Also per the ship *Suffolk*, via Norfolk, from London,
Turkey red Fullicat handkerchiefs
Threads, assorted, white and colored
Calico checks, cotton and linen checks. }
And per the ship *Orin*, from Liverpool,
Ginghams, Dimities
Fullicat and romal handkerchiefs
Calico, cotton and linen checks.
Aug 21 eo

H. A. Wilms,

No. 181, Market-street,
Imported in the ship *Tyngo*, Captain P. Jacobs de Jong, from Tonnigen,

2 boxes Bonien } entitled to
1 do. assorted Cotton Stockings } drawback.
He has on hand, and will dispose of,
An assortment of elegant large }
and small Alabaster Figures } entitled to
Marble Slabs } drawback
Mortars, and }
Chimney pieces }
Which he will sell very low—and in particular, uncommonly low, if to be disposed of entirely.
He is provided with an usual assortment of GERMAN GOODS, to serve those who may favor him with their custom.
september 26 eob*

John M'Kim, junr.

No. 108, Market-street,
Has imported per the ship *Diana*, from Liverpool, A PART OF HIS

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of
Ross, striped and point Blankets; superfine, second and coarse Cloths; Swandowns, Tollinets, Cassimeres, men and women's cotton and silk Hose, yarn stockings, durahs, jeans, bum-bags, flannels, balises, half thicks and kerseys, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices to punctual men.
september 3 eo

Calhoun & Lamot,

No. 92, Baltimore-street,
Have received by the *Diana*, and *Fame* from Liverpool, and *Atlantic* from Hull,

A complete assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods.
And by the *Acacia*, from Bremen,
Tickenbergs, Osnaburgs, Hessians, Romas, Platillas, Listadoes and Downass, which they offer for sale on the usual credit.
Also, on consignment,
Six small bales of best London superfine Cloths, and one bale of superfine coatings, which will be sold very low.
september 23 dloc eob*