

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1804.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE DEFENCE—No. III.

Albert Gallatin was named Secretary of the Treasury. The duties of this station are in some respects scarcely secondary, while in others they are superior to those attached to the Department of State.

This gentleman, it is well known, was born in a foreign land; but it is likewise known that the air he breathed was that of liberty. The republic in whose bosom he was educated, had, for ages, been no less distinguished by the justice of its laws, than the equality of its citizens.

This was the school in which Gallatin was bred. It was here, that his earliest impressions inspired with him a love of liberty, instructed him in subordinate examination, which a virtuous mind should hold dear, and taught him the value of industrious habits.

His talents, however, could not be concealed. His neighbors marked them, and in the year '89, or '90, he was sent by his fellow citizens to the Convention that formed a new Constitution for the state of Pennsylvania.

In the next, and for several succeeding years, he occupied a seat in the legislature of Pennsylvania. The period

was troubled with the storms of party; and no man, not even himself, had escaped its rage. He entered the legislature, the predestined victim of an intolerant majority. It was impiously sworn, that if he dared to disturb the views of the dominant faction, he should be humbled; and such was the barbarous fury of the times, that one member, no less distinguished for his federalism than his private immoralities and pugilistic powers, donated him to an early vengeance.

He took his seat, apparently regardless of the novelty that surrounded him. His principles were not the offspring of a temporising or a timid policy. The path of duty lay plainly exposed to his view; and his purpose was to pursue it. Without, therefore, making any unnecessary and ostentatious professions of his faith, or invidious reflections upon the professions of others, he delivered his opinions with a simplicity and candor that disarmed hostility; while the strength of his arguments, and the variety and appositeness of his information, irresistibly produced a general conviction. An empty treasury, and a dilapidated state of the finances, required research and labor. He applied himself to their elucidation, with a vigor that soon dissipated the chaos in which a defaulting officer had involved them.

After this bright display of integrity and talents, his enemies united with his friends to raise him to the seat of the United States; exhibiting in this act, a rare and almost an unprecedented triumph of principle over prejudice. Here he found himself in the strong holds of federalism. That body, at that time concealed in darkness, had asserted a daring irresponsibility to public opinion. Gallatin, impressed with the power of truth and reason, did not abandon himself to an inglorious ease. Here too, however unpromising the state of affairs, he did his duty, and in the short time, during which he was a member, carried dignity into the ranks of his opponents. He did not shake the leaders of party, but he shook those honest easy souls, who had hitherto upheld their power; and he surprised no less his friends than his enemies by actually carrying some important points. It was this alarm that dictated his exclusion from the body. It was pretended that he was not qualified to hold a seat; a majority declared the pretence valid; and he was excluded.

These unworthy measures of his opponents only served, by rendering his talents more conspicuous, to increase his popularity; and he was, at the ensuing election chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. Here he found a field for the display of all his powers; and he displayed them in a manner that placed their depth and variety beyond the reach of question. He opposed the adoption of the British treaty and upheld the memorable call for papers; he opposed the alien and sedition bills; he supported the enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Adams in the case of Jonathan Robbins; he opposed the prodigal expenditures of the government; and above all, he opposed the rash measures that pointed to war. On these several occasions, he was generally unsuccessful in frustrating the measures proposed by the administration. The most sanguine mind could not flatter itself with this triumph. But, what was of infinitely greater consequence, he succeeded in awakening the public mind, in illuminating it, and in eventually accomplishing the great revolution achieved in public opinion. His speeches on the above great constitutional questions were read by the nation. In addition they were perspicuous and easy of apprehension, in a temperate and exempt from all personal allusion, in argument profound, in fact various and instructive. Attacked with fury by violent partisans eager to crush him, he, on no occasion, suffered the calmness of his judgement and his respect for the body he addressed to be disturbed by the fiery abstractions of the Daytons, the Hayses, and the Sedgwicks of the day. He did not content himself with opposing the leading measures of the administration; like a good citizen he gave a helping hand even to his enemies. No man in congress so well understood the principles of finance, and no one was better acquainted with the national resources and wants in all their details. He assisted the formation of correct plans, and exposed errors whose effects might have been no less injurious to the reputation of the administration than fatal to the welfare of his country. To him we are indebted for the existing system for the sale of public lands. Secretary Hamilton proposed opening the land office on low terms. It is believed his idea was to sell the public lands at 25 cents an acre. The effect of this plan would have been the immediate monopoly of the public lands by a few Levitean speculators, and a scene of speculation more extensive, and of course more injurious, than all the pre-existing sources of speculation taken together. Gallatin arrested this portentous evil by obtaining the sanction of congress to the present plan; under which the minimum price of

land is fixed at two dollars an acre. By comparing the present state of things, with that which would have existed under the system of Mr. Hamilton, had it prevailed, we may form an incompetent idea of the evils that have been averted; and by estimating the gain derived from the sale of lands for two dollars, instead of twenty five cents, we shall perceive the extent of the national advantage, when we recollect that unlocated territory of the United States, is computed at five hundred millions of acres.

These are the talents, and these the services, which recommended and justified the elevation of Gallatin.

With the public career of General Dearborn, we do not profess to be intimately acquainted. We know, however, that he was a warm and efficient advocate of the revolution; that during the whole of its vicissitudes, he was actively engaged in the councils or the arms of the country; and that he invariably sustained the character of a brave and able officer. For several years previous to the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, he was a member of the House of Representatives; in which he took a distinguished lead in all the military arrangements. He has been, without intermission, the decided whig, the firm republican, and the strenuous adversary of all invasions of liberty. Possessed of a spirit, that did not yield to circumstances, he never wavered in his political faith, even in the days of the greatest exaltation. But his manliness was tempered with a moderation, that, while it asserted its own rights, left undisturbed the rights of others. Quick in his perceptions, and prompt in his decisions, he had been long considered as the man of business, and of consequence, so far eminently qualified for the discharge of duties not admitting of delay.

The appointment of the head of the Navy department produced considerable difficulty. It was successively offered to three citizens respected for their talents; whose declination evinced the disinterestedness of their patriotism. Robert Smith was at length named.

This citizen had distinguished himself by his talents as a lawyer and a legislator. In the city of Baltimore, the seat of great commerce and wealth, he had early gained an equal eminence with any member of the bar, and had by the reputation of talent and integrity, raised himself above the frowns of fortune. Notwithstanding, however, the laborious duties of his profession, he had, for several years, accepted a seat in the legislature of Maryland. During the greater part of this period, he was in the minority, and although the price was marked with unusual violence on the side of the dominant party, he manifested a dignity and moderation that earned the esteem even of his opponents. It is true, that this moderation was shielded by spirit, and that while he scrupulously respected the feelings of others, he compelled others to respect his own. No man, perhaps, had a more powerful agency in accomplishing the revolution in public opinion which took place about the period of the presidential election. To powers of mind highly cultivated by study, he added habits of the closest application, with which he united manners of the greatest urbanity and politeness.

Levi Lincoln, a citizen of Massachusetts, was appointed Attorney General. This gentleman had just received an evidence of the confidence of his fellow citizens, by an election as their representative in congress. This short period, during which he held his seat, had not admitted of a development of his talents. But he entered the body with the reputation of eminent talents. The competence, acquired by his legal labors, proved the estimation in which they were held in a state distinguished by an eminent bar. Without invidious comparison, he had long stood along side of a Parsons and a Sullivan. These qualifications for the first legal officer of the government were crowned by manners the most simple, and a disposition the mildest that ever fell to the lot of man. The spirit of liberty and reform often inspires the heart with austerity; in the heart of this man the purest philanthropy was mingled with the sweetest amenity.

Such was the administration, which the chief magistrate formed as the depositary of his confidence, and as worthy to guide the great departments of the republic. On a late occasion, Mr. Nicholson, on the floor of the house of representatives, has pronounced this the strongest administration in the world. How far this is the award of truth, the review of the proceedings of the government, which we are about to commence will show.

It is sufficient, for our present purpose to have sketched the characters and prominent services of the members of the cabinet when they came into office. By this inadequate delineation, it will appear that the motives which guided the president, in the selection were pure, patriotic and enlightened. There is not a better criterion of true greatness, than the nomination by the chief executive, magistrate of the high officers of state; and when these officers necessarily become his confidential friends, accessible to him at all times and on all occasions, and thus become observers of his frailties as well as his accomplishments, the ordeal becomes still more decisive. If the appoint men of loose morals his own virtues become questionable; and if he

appointed men of feeble minds, it may be permitted to doubt his talents or patriotism; talents which can alone enable him to discern the merit of others, and patriotism which can alone impel him to divide the government with men of sense. Mr. Jefferson composed his cabinet of men of unspunsted virtue, and of acknowledged talents. In the end he presented the nation with the strongest pledge of his determination to be directed by an upright policy, and to call to his aid the best talents of the country. Had he been prompted by the jealousy of a groveling mind, he would have surrounded himself with men of moderate powers and of plastic tempers. Then he would have enjoyed the distinction of wielding the government alone; and might have governed with an absolute sway. But, above the petty ambition of tyrants, with his eye fixed on the public welfare, he called to his aid men, incapable of seduction, or of sacrificing their independence.

CURTIS.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the ship Fanny, captain Taylor, in 46 days from Glasgow, we have received London papers to the 16th of August.—The following articles comprise the most material part of their contents—

From the London Gazette, August 11.

DOWNING STREET, August 9.

The King has been pleased to cause to be signed by the Right Honorable Lord Harrowby, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of Ferrimp, S. Valery en Caux, Depepe, Treport, the Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Newport and Ostend; and that from the time all the measures authorized by the Law of Nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

LONDON, August 14.

By accounts received on Saturday, from the squadron under the command of Sir R. Calder, off Rochefort, it appears that the enemy have five sail of the line and two frigates in readiness for sea. They use uncommon exertions in the equipment of the two 74 gun ships which were lately launched there, and for this purpose have withdrawn the hands from all the small craft. The 100 gun ship which was laid down about three months since, is so forward, that it is supposed she will be launched in the course of the present year.

August 15.

The Hamburg Mail of the 3d inst. has brought the following articles of important intelligence, which we extract from our Private Correspondence:

"His Majesty hopes that this permission will be properly attended to, and not abused, and that no unfair advantages shall be taken of it, by which his Majesty should see himself forced to order the blockade to be resumed with the greatest strictness.

"I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) "HARROWBY."

"To P. C. Liqueur Graf, eq."

"Since the opening of the navigation between the Weser and Jade, the Dates, too have been permitted to sail, with twenty five of their herring smacks, up the Elbe.

"On the 30th ult. one of his Britannic Majesty's sloops of war, of 18 guns, the name of which I do not, however, know, arrived at the new work off Cuxhaven, and sent ashore a dispatch, which was delivered to a French officer.—On Wednesday the sloop still continued her station, and it does not appear the answer to the dispatch had then been received: It is supposed that it is forwarded to the head quarters at Hanover, where the French commander in chief, Bernadotte, was at that time."

"HAMBURG, Aug. 3.

"In consequence of the refusal made by the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, to comply with the new pecuniary exactions of the French Government, Bremen has been invested for several days past by a detachment of the French army in Hanover; and no person is suffered to enter or depart from that city. They have even stopped all the supplies of provisions. As the enemy completely blockades the place, it is impossible to ascertain by any direct information, whether they have proceeded to levy by military execution the sums they demand; but a rumour of this nature was in circulation this morning.

"The city of Lubeck persists in its refusal to pay the contribution demanded by the French, who have not yet had recourse to any menace probably from the fear of hastening a rupture with Russia, whose fleet is now riding in the Baltic. The last letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Alexander continues to give decided proofs of his determination to espouse the interests of Louis XVIII.

"Intelligence has just been received here, that the navigation for small craft between Hamburg and Tonningen, will, from this moment be free. In confirmation of this pleasing intelligence, the

following diplomatic document is circulated in every part of the city:— Copy of a letter from Lord Harrowby, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, for the Foreign Department, to P. C. Liqueur Graf, Esq. Downing street, July 18, 1804.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the request contained in different letters of Mr. Mentenius, on the part of the city of Hamburg. That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the rivers Weser and Elbe."

"Orders have accordingly been sent to his Majesty's ships of the blockade to permit the passage of lighters, barges, and other small craft, answering the above description, and carrying unexceptionable goods for medical account, and to suffer the same to pass within its jurisdiction to and fro, along the Danish side of the Elbe, through the Watten, between Fommingen and Hamburg.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Sept. 18.

CONVENTION OF BEES.

We are informed, that on Sunday the 2d inst. there was a collection of 100 swarms, supposed to consist of about 100 swarms, at Low's lick, in Madison county. They continued until the Tuesday following, and then dispersed.

The above is considered the more extraordinary, (and by some as ominous) as the Presbyterians and Methodists had some time before, appointed a meeting to be held at that place next Friday for the purpose of forming a union of those societies.

India Goods

FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, at the Warehouse of Mr. Ephraim Whitney, No. 101, Bowly's wharf, consisting of 200000 lbs. of the following Goods:—

Janam Embroideries
Lucknowe Balfas
Chutabally ditto
Blue Gilly Hatterschiefs.
Also,
The BROAD CLOTHS, &c.
JOHN M. MINER & Co.
September 11

Removal.

I. BASSETT, Dentist,
HAS REMOVED from Gay street, No. 25, to No. 21, South street, where he still continues to clean, fit, plate and regulate Teeth in the most approved manner. He also makes and sets artificial and natural Teeth.
* * * * *
BLEDING, as usual
October 6

O. and J. Fuller,

83, MARKET STREET, (late Fuller & Brown)
HAS THIS DAY received from their manufactory, a fresh supply of SHOES, which in addition to their former extensive stock, will make their Fall assortment complete, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper—a few boxes East India regalia.
Also on consignment, a quantity of men's Leather Gloves, which will be sold low to close the sales.

TO LET,
The Dwelling part of the house, 83, Market street. A small family would be preferred. For terms, apply to O. & J. Fuller, on the premises.
October 6

Luke Tienan & Co.

Have received by the late arrival from London, Liverpool and Hull,
A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns, coatings, flannels; also, shuffel and point blankets, fairsaughts, kerseys, kerand cottons, manchester, stuffs, mullins, straw, pic nic gloves and mitts, silk chags, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms.

4 bales low priced fine cloths
7 do. assorted colors
6 do. do. cassimeres
12 do. do. swansdowns
3 cases dimities
12 do. manchester
60 bales rose blankets
12 do. point and shuffel do.
6 do. bear skins
6 cases plated saddletry
6 trunks cardinals
Fine and coarse Hats, in cases
All remarkably well assorted in small packages and will be sold at a low advance for approved notes. They expect the remainder of their Fall assortment by the first arrivals.

A good assortment of Lucia muslins, &c.
Georgia cotton, hemp
74 barrels Bree, Baltimore Inspection
135 do. rosin
58 do. spirits turpentine
240 ctn. and 100 half barrels Flour
N.B. They expect by the first vessel from Bremen, an assortment of German Linens.
September 17

Notice.

THE subscribers, having this day entered into partnership, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Schultze & Vogel.
JOHN A. SCHULTZE,
RUDOLPH VOGEL.

Who have imported in the brig Perseverance, capt. Wm. Belbeck, from Vanz, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, at their store, corner of Commerce and Front streets, the following GOODS:
Tacklenburg's } assorted.
Osmarburg's }
Blotfield Linens }
Pajillas Royales }
Bretagnes }
Rouans }
Estropilles Unies }
Creas a la Mode }
Downs, in 1-1 and 1/2 pieces }
Brown Holland }
Listados }
Checks, No 3, and }
Checks and Stripes. }
September 21