

MARVELLOUS—AND NOT MARVELLOUS.

How can it be accounted for, that two plain farmers or mechanics will understand each others speech or writing—

Having thus made a new sort of pavement with charity to criticism, the reader can travel as far as the road goes without a slip 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, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin.

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.

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.

See the documents communicated to congress with the president's message, Nov. 29, 1809, p. 22 to 26.

More Marvellous still!

Our readers are informed that the preceding remarks were written cursorily, yesterday morning, before the National Intelligencer was received, containing 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 of April last; and now wrong 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.

Mr. Gallatin remarked to me, that the resolutions which were proposed by the committee of foreign relations in their report to the house of representatives, and which had already passed in the committee of the whole house, and would perhaps soon pass into a law, seemed to him to remove two very important grounds of difference with Great Britain, viz. the non-impatriation act, as applicable to her alone, and the President's proclamation, whereby the ships of Great Britain were excluded from the ports of the United States, while those of France were permitted to enter, but now, by the non-intercourse law both powers were placed on the same footing; he did not pretend to say that this measure had been taken from any motives of concession to Great Britain; but as the consequences followed, he conceived they might be considered as removing the two great obstacles to a conciliation.

In this manner he observed all the points of difference between G. Britain and the U. States might be smoothed away (was his expression) and that the U. States would be willing to put the intercourse with G. Britain upon a perfect footing of reciprocity, and would either consent to the arrangement that the ships of both nations should pay the same duties reciprocally, or place each other simply upon the footing of the most favored nation.

I have no doubt that these communications were made with a sincere desire that they might produce the effects of conciliation, because it is well known that Mr. Gallatin has long thought that the restrictive and jealous system of non-impatriation laws, extra duties, and other modes of checking a free trade with G. Britain have been erroneous and highly injurious to the interests of America; he informed me distinctly, that he had always entertained that opinion, and that he had uniformly endeavored to persuade the president to place the conduct of G. Britain and France towards the U States in a fair light before the public. He seemed to check himself at the moment he was speaking upon that subject, and I could not get him to express himself more distinctly, but I could clearly collect from his manner, and from some slight insinuations that he thought the president had acted with partiality towards France. For he turned the conversation immediately upon the character of Mr. Madison, and said that he could not be accused of having such a bias to-

wards France: and remarked that Mr. Madison was known to be an admirer of the British constitution, to be generally well disposed towards the nation, and to be entirely free from any enmity to its general prosperity. He appealed to me, whether I had not observed that he frequently spoke with approbation of its institutions, its energy and spirit, and that he was thoroughly well versed in its history, literature and arts.

These observations he made at that time for the purpose of contrasting the sentiments of Mr. Madison with those of the president, as he knew that I must have observed that Mr. Jefferson never spoke with approbation of any thing that was British, and always took up French topics in his conversation, and always praised the people and country of France and never lost an opportunity of shewing his dislike to G. Britain.

At the close of my interview with Mr. Gallatin, he said in a familiar way, "You see, sir, we could settle a treaty in my private room in two hours, which might perhaps be found to be as lasting as if it was bound up in all the formalities of a regular system; and might be found as reciprocally useful as a treaty consisting of twenty-four articles, in which the intricate points of intercourse might be vainly attempted to be reconciled to the opposite, and perhaps, jealous views of self interest of the respective countries."

I have taken the liberty of detailing to you the substance of this unofficial conversation with Mr. Gallatin, in order to explain to you the grounds upon which I have formed my opinion that the members of the present government who it is expected will be long also to the next, would be desirous of settling the differences of the U. States with Great Britain to enable them to extricate the country and themselves from the difficulties in which they are involved; for it is now I believe, determined that Mr. Gallatin will accept his present office under Mr. Madison, which was at one time doubted. The character of Mr. Gallatin must be well known to you, to be held in the greatest respect in this country for his unrivalled talents as a financier and as a statesman. There cannot I think be any reasonable doubt entertained that he is heartily opposed to French aggrandizement, and to the usurpations of Buonaparte. He was an enthusiast in favor of the French revolution, in the early period of it, but has long since abandoned the favorable opinions he had entertained respecting it, and has viewed the progress of France towards universal dominion with jealousy and regret.

How far the good will of this government and country towards G. Britain may be worth, in the estimation of his majesty's government, the sacrifice of the orders in council and of the impression which they might be expected to make on France, it would be presumptuous in me to venture to calculate, but I am thoroughly persuaded that at THAT PRICE it might be obtained.

THE PRIVATEER. So much spoken of, to the E.ward, is said by one to be his Britannic majesty's schooner Manaboro—by others, it is supposed to be the Thistle or Shamrock privateer. The Boston Patriot observes, "we have that long wished for desideratum, British protection, at the very entrance of our harbour."

A correspondent of the Whig wishes to know, whether the Washington Society mean to send for their dispatches to New England; or whether they can be supplied nearer home. It was a deep thought for a parcel of federal lawyers, to call in the holy energy to consecrate an electioneering club! Church and state, forever!—But it is whispered, that the CHARITABLES are to be set to work on public occasions only; as, in their private meetings, the lawyers dispense with prayer.

HO CRAMBO!

We are informed that the sloop of war the Hornet will sail from New York between the 25th and the last of this month, for France and England; and that her commander will take charge of mercantile and other letters for Europe. (Yesterday's Nat. Intell.)

The Secretary of the Treasury left the city yesterday, on a visit to the state of New York.

The Secretary of War also left this city yesterday for the Northward. [B.]

TEA DRINKING:

AN EXTRACT.

Treatises have been written to prove the pernicious effects of tea drinking, which it is plain, have been very little attended to. People of the lowest ranks make their breakfast of it; and according to the present state of men's constitutions it would be difficult to find a cheaper breakfast. Those physicians who have represented it as occasioning nervous disorders, and even madness itself, seem not sufficiently to have considered, that where tea disagrees, the habit has been relaxed by other means; and if nervous disorders and madness are more common than formerly, the cause will be found where it is more natural to seek for it in the use of spirituous liquors, and particularly those which are the produce of our distilleries.

Too much stress has been laid upon experiments made with the plant; these are fallacious, because the quantity drunk at a time, of the slight infusion commonly used, rarely exceeds three cups. The mischief of tea drinking arises principally from its being drunk hot, which

has been general among the fair sex; but the same effects would be felt from the same quantity of water made palatable by sugar. Let those who think that tea injures them, try the experiment, and they will find that water drunk hot will have the same effect.

In truth, tea is to be considered as a palatable and cheap beverage. In the morning, it removes the nausea from the stomach contracted by sleep, and restores the organs of taste to their proper discrimination. In the afternoon, it brings people together for a little conversation; and, while it assists the epicure in unloading his stomach, the student will find it remove that heaviness which follows a full meal.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

The expulsion of the Turks from Europe has been considered with enthusiasm by the European nations. While a desire has been encouraged to extend the christian religion in the east, it has been deemed shameful that the greater part of the christian world should be oppressed in the west, without any relief from their christian brethren. But while the policy of Ecclesiastics could not reach the sword, the advantages to commerce from the expulsion of the Turks have been contemplated with all the zeal of mercantile speculation. It has been left however to ambition of power to accomplish this work, and it is not improbable that it may be achieved. Soon after the peace of 1783, many publications appeared upon this subject. Mr. Volney made a general statement which deserved public notice, and excited great attention. We give the outline in the words of his translation: "Since Solyman the second, who, by his wise regulations and ordinances, more than by his victories, confirmed the Turkish power, we can scarcely in a list of seventeen monarchs, find one rising above mediocrity, but almost all intemperate madmen, like Amaret IV. or effeminate, pusillanimous wretches, such as Solyman III. This contrast is easily explained, because it naturally arose from the different situation of their affairs—When the Sultans lived in camps, agitated by the immense whirlwind of weighty concerns which surrounded them, by projects of war and conquest, by a continued variety of difficulties and success, and even by the necessity of keeping a watchful eye over the companions of their labours, their minds became expanded as their career, their passions noble as their pursuits, and their administration vigorous as their character: when, on the contrary, they began to shut themselves up in their seraglios, benumbed by their indolence, satiated even to apathy, and depraved by the flattery of a slavish court, their inclinations were vitiated by their habits, and their government grew as vicious as themselves. When the Sultans held the reins of government in their own hands, their personal wishes led them to take a strong interest in the prosperity of their empire: but the moment they entrusted them to mercenary substitutes, unacquainted with the operations, they separated their own from the public interest." But while this ingenious writer discovered a confidence in the abilities of Russia to humble the power of Turkey, men were to be found who considered the exchange of the power of Turkey for that of Russia, as promising no blessings to Europe. In a reply it was said, what is Russia, whose legislative wisdom is to enlighten the ignorant Turks? A nation scarcely half civilized from that cloud of barbarism and ignorance, which covered the chief of its territories at the beginning of the present century. Even at this day, where are we to find in the most uncivilized part of the Turkish dominions, more profound ignorance, more savage barbarism, than among the inhabitants of Russian Lapland, Siberia and Kamtschatka? Unable to introduce the arts of civilization into its own dominions, can it hope success with strangers, adverse to the Russian name, adverse to its religion? But this plea is rather against the instrument of the change, than the change itself. The Minerva, of Berlin, will inform us that the subject was contemplated in that capital in 1803, and the Austrian court was not a stranger to the consequences of that condition of the Turkish empire, which the count Lichensien had justly described. Mr. Volney, who saw the operations of the Russians soon after the peace of 1783, might not conceive that the French empire could assist in a revolution which might eventually extend its own dominions and commerce, when he made the following statement of French commerce to the Levant—"France," says he, "has the greatest trade to Syria of any European nation.—Her imports consist in five principal articles. 1st. The Cloths of Languedock. 2d. Cochineal from Cadiz. 3d Indigo. 4th. Sugars. 5th. West India Coffee, to mix with that of Arabia, which is more esteemed, but of higher price. To these may be added, hard ware, cast iron, sheet lead, tin, Lyons lace, soap, &c.—The seven factories of the French were at Aleppo, Scanderon, Lutakia, Tripoli, Sale, Acre, and Ramia. The sum of these imports amount to six millions of livres, for which raw materials were chiefly received." The new positions the French have taken, and the value of the new Illyrian department, have suggested the method in which the French may penetrate into the Turkish empire. The Turkish part of Croatia extends along the Unna from Sclavonia towards the coast of Dalmatia, between the Hungarian Croatia and Bosnia, and must fall an easy victory to the French. It is situated to accommodate the Illyrian department, and favour the cooperation of Austria and France in any invasion of the western provinces of Turkey. The events of 1594 may notify the Turks what they are to expect in this country.—But as we have not the motives which can determine the opinions of Europe, the emancipation of the Greek christians might be considered with pleasure by those who venture into the Indies with hopes of promoting the religious happiness of mankind. It is to be believed that they who would relieve strangers, would save their own brethren. The following is the late statement of the Greek church, by Dr. King. "As the Greek Church is of the highest antiquity," says that ingenious Englishman, "so its doctrine prevails at this day over a greater extent of country than any other Church in the Christian world. It is professed through a considerable part of Greece, the Grecian Isles, Wallachia, Moldavia, Egypt, Arabia, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Cilicia and Palestine; all which are comprehended within the jurisdiction of the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. To these if we add the whole Russian empire in Europe, great part of Siberia in Asia, Astracan, Casan, Georgia, and White Russia in Poland, it will be evident that the Greek Church has a greater extent of Territory than the Latin, with all the branches which have sprung from it." To prove the oppressions of Greek christians, we will not appeal to the modern writers who have embarked in the political designs of the present times, but will appeal to Mr. Wheeler, whose travels have been before the world much above a century, with high approbation. He informs us in 1675, that he visited the patriarch of Constantinople. That he found his palace and church in the western quarter of the city. That the church was but a small, obscure edifice, without great ornament or beauty, and his palace no better than the worst sort of the English parsonage houses. He then gives the political history of this church. "The patriarchs," says he, "depend on the Grand Seigneur, both as to their spiritual and civil jurisdiction. They buy this dignity dear, and possess it with great hazard. Yet so ambitious are the Greek clergy of it, that the bishops are always buying it over one another's heads no better sport. They purchase this dignity with great sums of money, and the sums are to be pressed out of the Greek christians, and it is no longer secure than till the ambition of another bishop offers more for it, under some pretence. In the space of five years, they changed the patriarch five times, some of them being executed, and others having made their escape; of whom I saw one at Zant, and another they say is at Smyrna." It is not then to be wondered that christian sympathy should lead to emancipate such brethren from such oppression, or that the christians of their own communion in Russia should be designated for the service.—Or that the churches of the west should purchase its reconciliation by the deliverance of the east from the worst bondage. It is not a question with us how far christians should interfere with the political concerns of nations, to promote the interests of their respective communions, but it seems not irrational to suppose that the delivery of brethren who would ask it, might be as reasonable a service as the labour bestowed on those who do not ask it, and may not be fit for it.

From London papers received at the Office of the Whig.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, IRISH TITNES.

(Continued.)

Mr. L. Foster thought it better to induce some evils than attempt to remedy them, unless a digested plan were laid down to proceed upon. The hon. gentleman opposite had argued on general principles. His first general principle was the abolition of tithes; his second was, that the Treasury should pay the lay appropriations; his third, that a tax should be substituted for the present tithes. These were all speculations, in which the hopes of the projector must be disappointed; and, therefore, he was averse from giving them any sanction or countenance, by sending them for consideration to a committee. No doubt tithes were felt as an inconvenience; so were rent, taxes, &c. still they must be borne, and it was folly to contend against them. Gentlemen in this house, arguing from their knowledge of the practice in England, were apt to have a very erroneous opinion of the system of tithes in Ireland. In that country small tithes were unknown, and the agistment of tithes exempted pasture lands from any payment. A third of the property belonged to lay improvers, and this any change would be severely felt, and create much confusion; for in these the property had for centuries descended from father to son, and were the foundation of family settlements. The House was sure would be cautious in interfering with such property, and therefore the legislation now proposed would be exclusively applied to the other two thirds. The hon. gentleman then adverted to the act of the Irish parliament in 1736, by which those demanding the title of agistment were declared enemies to their country. This act he condemned severely, as having diverted the arable into pasture land, and thereby being inimical to the population and civilization of the country. By the tax passed from the rich grazier, and fell upon