## THE WHIG.

" GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1810.

MARFELLOUS-AND NOT MARFELLOUS.

How can it be accounted for, that two plain farmers or mechanics will understand each others speech or writingbut our great diplomatic characters, consume a 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 us a longlong model of courtesy and suavity about the apprehension and misapprehension of their respective epistles. When I read the super-elegant stuff, I fall 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 of 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, puzzie themselves, pose the spectators, and lose their rechoning .-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 weitings consists in circuit, long words, few ideas,-incomprehensibleness.

Having thus made a new sort of pavement with charity to criticism, the reader can travel as far as the road goes without a point the way to the official letters which Mr. Erskine wrote to Mr. Coming concerning some unofficial conversations which he had held with Mr. Smith, Mr. Madison and Mr. Gallatin. Canning instantly instructs him to negociate on certain conditions; but he sends him a few braces of instructims at the same time. The memorable instructions are published; and it would seem that Canning had either misunderstood Erskine,-or Erskine had misunderstood Mr. Gallatin-or Mr. Galtatin had (in his simple, innecent blundering way!) confounded indirect with direct trade or there was something confoundedly oblique in the talk or the repetition. Mr. Smith certainly acquitted himself honourably and clearly, in the subsequent discussion-for E. kine was taken to task for having held out to Canning the idea that our executive officers were inclined to submit to England.

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 Eiskine; 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 farther 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 of. fice's to stipulate before-hand that the legistature should be moved, by them .-All this seems fair, (yet some suppose there is semething very foul in in ;) but nevertheless we have submitted to Rog. land though we a Jected to refiel Canning's instructions! Erekine too then said all was fatt, 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 morti-. fying theme :- and we are also curious to learn, why the secretary of our mensury med lies with the diplomatic duties which are assigned to a seperate 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 nobody-We seem to have no uniform system, no plan, no management, (or too much of it which just amounts to the same thing.

Some may argue, that the secretary of

principles of a treaty; as having such | wards Pfance : and remarked that Mr. influence over members of congress, that | Madison was known to be an admirer of they would seal whatever he would sign. We think this is marvellous doctrinebut, what, in our present predicament, or past conduct,-is not marvellous in the extreme ?-An invoice of marvellous manœuvres, words, and decds, would exhibit a marvellous group.

† 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 pre ceding remarks were written cursorily, yesterday morning, nerone 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 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 following 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 go-

Mr. Gall am remarked to me, that the resolutions which were proposed by the committee of foreign relations in their report to the house of representatives, sud 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, a. the non-importation act, as applicab'e 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 taw noth powers were siaced on the same footing; he did not pretend to say that this measure had been taken from any motives of conces sion to Great Britain; butas . fact those consequences followed, he conceived they might be considered as removing the two great obstacles to a conciliation. This he wished might be the case, as he intimated to me that such steps were aout to be taken by congress upon another very important subject of the differences between the two countries, as might have a further effect in leading to a favorable adjustment of them. He informed n.2, that a law was about to be proposed to congress, and which he believ.d would pass, to interdict all American vessels from receiving on board any for sign seamen, under heavy penal ues or fortcitures, and that already the ships of war of the U. States had been ordered not to receive any, and to dis charge such as were at that time en This subject is also alluded to by Mr. Giles, the sensior, in his speech, who is high in the confidence of the government, and it is said, is to be Mr. Ma dison's secretary of state. Mr. Gall-tin also said, that he knew that it was intended by the United States to abandon the attempt to carry on a trade with the colenies of belligerents in time of war which was not allowed in time of peace, and to trust to the being permitted by the French to carry on such trade in as to entitle them to a continuance of it is time of war.

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 ter would be willing to put the intercentre with G B.itain upon a perfect feeting of reciprocity, and would either consent to the arrangement that the ships of both nations should pay the same du ties 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. Gall-tin has long thought that the restrictive and jealous system of non importation laws, extra duties, and other modes or 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 uniformily endeavored to persuade the president to place the conduct of G-Britain and France towards the U States in a feir light before the public He seem ed 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 to wards France For he turned the conversation immediately upon the character of Mr Madison, and said that he could the treasury is a fit agent to scitle the not be accused of having such a birs to-

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 quently 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 Brazin.

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 beas lasting as if it was bound up in all the formalities of a regular system ; and might be found as reci. procally useful as a treaty consisting of twenty-four articles, in which the intricate points of intercourse might be in vain attempted to be reconciled to the opposite, and perhaps, jealous views of self-interest of the respective countries."

I have taken the liberry 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 belong also to the next, would be desirous of settling the differ-ences 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 canno. I think be any reasonable doubt entertained that he is heartily epposed 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 maies ty's government, the sacrifice of the orders in council and of the impression which they might be expected to make on france, it would bepresumptuous in me t. venture to calculate, but I am thor oughty persuaded that at THAT PRICE it

might be obtained.

THE PRIVATEER,

So much spoken of, to the E. stward, is said by one to be his Britannic majes y's schooner Mariboro'-by others, it is supposed to be the Thistle or Shamrock privateer The Boston Patrior observes, " we have that long wished for desideratum, British protection, at the very entrance of our harbour."

COMMUNICATION

A correspondent of the Whig wishes to know, whether the Washington Society mean to send for their chaptains to New England; or whether they can be supplied nearer home. It was a deep thought for a purcel of federal lawyers, to call in the hely energy to consecrate an electioneering club! Church and siete, forever !- But it is whispered, that the CHAPLAINS are to be set to work on fublic occasions only; as, in their firivate meetings, the lawyers dispense with

I" O-CRAMBO!"

We are informed that the sloop of war the Hornet will seil from New York between the 25th and the last of this menth, for France and England; that her commander will take exerge of mercantile and other letters for Eu-(Yesterday's Nut Intel.

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

The Secretary of Har also left this city yesteaday for the Northward.

TEADRANKING:

AN EXTRACT.

Treastizes 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 breat fast. 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 nervious 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 parti cularly 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 drank at a time, of the slight infusion commonly used, rarely exceeds three cups. The mischief of tea drinking arises prin cipally from its being drank hot, which

has been general among the fair sex ; I tusted to accommodate the Hiyrian debut the same effects would be felt from the same quantity of water made palatable by sugar. Let those who think that ten injures them, try the experiment, and they will find that water drank hot will have the same effect.

In truth, tea is to be considered as a palatable and chesp 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 meai.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER. The expulsion of the Turks f om Europe has been considered with enthusi

asm 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

reach the sword, the advantages to com-

of mercanile speculation. It has been

part of the christian world should be op-

complish this work, and it is not improhable that it may be atchieved. 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 Soly man the second, who, by his wise regulations and ordinances, more than by his victories, confirmed the Turkish power, we can scarcely m a list of se venteen monarchs, find one rising above mediocrity, but almost all intemperate madmen, like Amaret IV. or effeminate, pusillanimous wretches, such as Selyman III. This contrast is easily explained, because it naturally arose from the different situation of their affairs -When the Sulta-s lived in camps, egtated 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 be came 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 se ranlios, benumbed by their indolence, satisted even to apathy, and depraved by the flattery of a slavish court, their inclinations were vilified 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 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 coasid ered the exchange of the power of Turkey for that of Russia, as promising to blessings to Europe. In a reply it was said, what is Russia, whose legislative wisdom is to enlighten the ignorant Turks? A nation's arcely kalf emergen from that cloud of barbarism and i no rance, which covered the chief of its territories at the beginning of the present Even at this day, where are century. we to find in the most uncivilized part of the Turkish dominious, more profound ignerance, more savage barbari.ni, than among the inhabitants of Russian Iaplend, Siberia and Kamschatka? Unable to introduce the arts of civilization into i's own dominions, can it hope success with strangers, adverse to the Russian name, adverse to its manners, and still more adverse to its religion? But this plea is rather against the ins rument of the change, than the change itself. The Minerva, of Berlin, will inform us that the subject was contemplated in that ca pital in 1803, and the Austrian court was not a stranger to the consequences of that condition of the Turkish empire, which the count Lich ensiem had justly described. Mr. Volney, who saw the operations of the Russians soon effect the peace of 1783, might not conceive that the French empire could assist in a revolution which reight eventually extend its own dominions and commerce, when he made the following statement of French commerce to the Levant -" l'iance," says he, " has the greatest trade to Syria of any European nation .-Her imports consist in five principal ar-1st. The Cloths of Languedock. 2d. Cochineal from Cadiz Sd Indigo. 4th. Sugars. 5th. Yest 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, Latukia, Tripoli, Sale, Acre, and Ramia. The sum of these imports amount to six millions of livres, for which raw inaterials 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. Turkish part of Creatia extends along the Unna from Sclavonia towards the ccast of Dalmatia, between the Hungarian Crotia and Bosnia, and must fall an easy victory to the French. It is si- ed from the rich grazier, and fell upon

partment, and favour the co operation of Austria and France in any invasion of the western provinces of Turkey. 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 biethren. following is the late statement of the Greek church, by Ur. King. " As the Greek Church is of the highest actique. says that ingenuous 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 Is es, Wallachia, Moldavia, Egypt; Subia, Labia. Arabia, Mesopotamia, S. i., Ciclicia and Palestine; all which are comprehended within the jurisdiction of the patriarchs of pressed in the west, without any relief from their christian brethren. But while Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jesusalem. To these if we add the whole the policy of Ecciesiastics could not Russiau empire ie Europe, great part of Siberia in Asia, Astracan, Casan, Georgia, and White Russia in Poland, it will merce from the expulsion of the Turks have been contemplated with all the zeal be evident that the Greek Church has a greater extent of Territory than the Laleft however to ambition of power to actin, with all the branches which have sprung from it." To prove the oppiessions of Greck chitswans, 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 inferms us in 1675, that he visited the pariarch 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 give, the political history of this church. patriarchs," says he, "depend on the Grand Seignior, both as to their spuitual and civil jurisdiction They bur 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 from the Grand Visier, who desires no better sport. They purchase this dignity with great sums of money, and the sums are to be flussed 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 wondered that christian sympathy should lead to emancipate such bre bren 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 bendages 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 commumone, but it seems not irrational to suppose that the delivery of breihren who would ask it, might be as reasona ble a service as the labour bestowed on those who do not ank it, and may not bo fit for it.

From London papers received at the Office of the Il hig. ERITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IRISH TITHES.

(Continued) . Mr. I., Poster thought it better to endure 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 sh by appropriations; his third, that a tax should be substituted for the present These were all speculations, in ithes. which the hopes of the projector must be disappointed; and, therefore, he was averse from giving them any senction or countenance, by sending them for considetation to a committee. No doubt tithes were felt as an inconvenience; so were rent, texes, &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 art to have a very erreneous opinion of the system of titles in Ireland. In that country small tittes were unknown, and the agistment of tithes exempted pasture lands from any payment. A third of the property be longed to lay impropriators, 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 he was sure would be cautious in interfering with such property, and therefore the legisla ion now proposed would be exclusively applied to the other two thirds. The hon, gentleman then adverted to the act of the Irish parliament in 1735 6, by which those demanding the tithe of agistment were declared enemies to their country. This act he con-defined severely, as having diverted the arable into pasture land, and thereby being inimical to the population and civilization of the country. By it the tax pass-