BALTIMORE: MONDAY, JULY 23, 1810.

MR. SPRAGUE'S CRATTON. friend at Salem, has favoured us with a nest pampilet containing a printed copy of an oration pronounced by Joseph E. Sprague on the 4th of July -As we have perused this production with satisfaction, ee shall give copious extracts from it, the first opportunity.— Mr. S. appears to possess solid judgment, much knowledge of men and netions, a terrent regard for the ights of mon in general, and for the liberties of this country in particular. He has open ed a concise retruspect of the history of our states ;-he carries us over other regions of the globe, instructs us by contreating our condition with theirs ; and returns from the excursion to this ark of freedom-but he brings no tokens that the troubled waters have subsided.

Viewing the alternatives of war or embargo, he truly observes, " War with England would, in a great measure, interrufit our commerce; and war with France would annihilate it: for, excluded from the continent, our markets would be so few and so giutted, that our goods would not defray the expense of exportation." Hence, he wisely dedu-

# ERSKIKE'S CORRESPONDENCE,

Has been received, complete, by the editor of the Aurora-who has given the titles and dates of the nineteen numbers of which it consists. It will be recoiledted that several of these had been published some time since; part in November last, and part in April the contents of the continder, which fill up the break, Mr. Duane thinks, may account for their suppression. "The aracles are numbered (says Mr D.) in the English publication which we have obtained the perusal of, differently from those in Mr. Gallatin's publication; what there is given as No 8, is No. 1 in the English paniphlet. The public will read and form their own ofunions on these extraordinary papers; we shall not offer any opinion till the end. We shall then offer to the public some suggestions which have arisen from being informed that copies of these papers were sent by speclal messengers of the British government to the continent of Europe, before they were laid on the table of the house

If Mr Eiskine represents these conversations fairly, (end we cannot imagine he could or would misrepresent facts in writing confidentially and officially to his own government,) we shall appear in a ridiculous figure before the powers of Europe. Our execuive are pourtrayed as being troubled about the balance of power ! they are described as destitute of diplomatic skill; because they seen over-Anxious for a so tle ment of differences with England; as dreading her power, and even confessing with fatal candour our inability as we 'reluctance" to go to war for our rights! See Erskine's letter to Canning, Dec. 3, 1808; " Mr. Madison observed to me, that it must be evident that the United States would enter upon measures of hostility with great reluctance, as he acknowledged that they are not at all preferred for war, much less with a hower so irresistibly strong as Great Britain, &c: Was it right or fundent, thus to belittle our resources, and to tell the British minister that we were afraid of his nation? Was it a proper mode of obtaining justice by negeciation, to confess that we had not the power to esta blish our claims by force? I neither admit the fact; nor could I subscribe to the propriety of the confession, even if the fact were undisputed No! the A mericans were able and willing to do themselves justice

It is better, however, to believe (if one can) that Erskine is mistaken than that our executive officers could or would speak either disingentious y or meanly. What! Cringe and stoop to Ratter Bri tain, who had imprinted distanour on our Aug! It is impossible—perhaps. -perhaps.-E. skine Lbels themsurely! It is all romance. - Does not Gallatin declare that there are parts of the dispatches in which he cannot for a moment acquiesce? i e. Mr Galletin would not suffer Ershine's letter to go one second of time unrepelled-yet he kept the correspondence snugly secreted in his desk for THREE MONTHS! But, Mr. Gallatin is a great calculator, and could rockon a thing decimally, or diplomati-cally, just as he saw fit. He is right; Erskine is wrong-But, for all that, we submit to Britain, and we shall I fear, pay dearly for it.

† I allude to the language of Mr Smith to Erskine, about the strength of France as being "a'ready too powerful" But, it is not improbable, that Mr. Smith intended this hint for the fears of Britain; for he knew that British conlitions, intrigues and hostilities created the gigantic power of Benaparte. Yes, it was Britain that gave Bonaparte the sceptre of France. May he crush her with it, is the prayer of justice.

Some say, that Gallatin's defence ei. ther proves that Mr. Erskine misunder. atout or misrepresented his conversation! Does it, indeed? Erskine's communications carry with them indubitable evidence of his abilities and candour .-

federal members of congress made pri-vate communications to him? The same admission which invalidates one; invalidates all.

But look at other facts. Gallatin was fluent in describing the eagerness of Mt. Medison for an agreement with England. -Has not the precipitate arrangement with Erskine of April 1802, Aroved that it was so? Mr. Madison accepted promise for performance; and anticipated good faith from a nation that had uniformly acted treacherously Mr. Madi-son said we are neither ready nor willing to go to war-The enrolment of 160 000 volunteers did act confirm the story; but the dismission of these he roes and patrio's by Mr Midison, proved, that he was too ready to I ground firelock"-an !, " to the rightabout face,

We frankly confess this is the hard est part of an editor's hard duty,-to be obliged to differ with some of his party to censure men, in preferring principle, and marking their deviation from it. doing so, a man sometimes appears to be what he is not, a censorious faultfinder. John Randolph declared in debate, last session (in substance,) that Mr Madison had agreeably disappoint. ed him since his election to the presidency. Some of us are not disappointed in him, either pleasantly or unpleasantly. Mark the end of it.

By an arrival at Boston from Bristol, London accounts to 2d of June have been received. Risineur is declared blockaded by the British.

## RUMOUR.

It has been reported by some passengers in the stage from the southward, that an English frigate had fired a broadside into the American brig Vixen, lieur. Tripp; that an officer was wounded in the Vixen, that the English captain had mistaken her for a French privateer-and that as it was a mistake, there was nothing in it the least uncivil.-Lieut Tripp was sailing, we believe for New-Orleans, and the occurrence is said to bay - happened off the Havanna.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn by a gentleman from Washington, that a letter has been received there from an officer of the navy, explaining the affair alluded to the particulars he did not learn : but thinks that they will be published in the N. Intelligencer of this

TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, &c. A writer in the " American" of the 18th of July, very laudably endeavors to interest monied men in Matyland in facilitating the intercourse between Baltimore and the counties of Pennsylvania, &c adjacent either to the York turnpike road or the Susquehanna, described the state of both, the capital expended, and the work done; and seems sanguine of the great advantage which would accrue to Bal imore, by building warehouses, &c. at the canal.

The following is the second essay: From the american.

REMARKS ON THE TORK TURNPIRE ROAD, AND TRADE OF THE SUIQU. HANNA.

Having made some observations on the York tumpike road, and the canal connecting it with the Susquehannah, at the head of the great cater ct, or falls of said river, we come now to make some further remarks on the trade of this vi ver, and the decided advantage and proference Baltimore has to the greatest portion of this trade.

That the trade of this river is alrea dy great and flourishing, needs scarcely any proof Heretofore, for the want of a suitable depot, with a sufficient capital, this trade has been scattered in various directions. Plank and scantling have some years ago been hauled from the Conawago Falls, before there was any turnpike road and the distance more con siderable, for but ding houses within ten miles of Baltimore, and which came cheaper with the expense of having, than it could be purchased at the Lumber yards here. Part of the produce of the interior counties were landed at differ ent points of the river, and lumber for York, Larcaster, Carliste and several counties of Maryland were furnished distant, when we may expect the town thereform, and part was, and continue to of the Conawago to become a bustling be, brought in arks round to Baltimore, notwi listanding the difficulty and danger

of the navigation Yet, if further proof be wanting, it is furnished by Columbia, situated 16 miles below the talls on the east side of the river Sixteen years ago there was but one house there, when the Philadelphians, about the time they commenced the canal above mentioned, fixed on this spot as the most chaible on the river for a port, and the nearest point of approach by water to Philadelphia, which is 75 miles. Here they laid out a town, and so rapid hath been it's growth, owing to the trade of the river, that Columbia is now a flourishing town, with a number of warehouses, stores, &c. with the establishment of a bank. Great quantities of wheat, flour, whisker, iron, &c. are received into the warehouses, and the shore for a mile in length is often strew ed with lumber; this thriving prosperity is now about to be somewhat abated by the scittements that will be made at the

Conawago canal. When we enquire what the trade of this river is capable of becoming, as the western counties advance in wealth and population? every intelligent mind may be convinced that it is incalculable; and as this trade advances, in the same pro-portion will the York road stock advance in value; because the produce that will Who dishelieves his hints at the New | be carried thereon to Baltimore, will ex-England faction or Essex Janto? Who | ceed that carried on any road in America.

rederal members of congress made pri-vate consumulations to him? The Suppostuntial river and many of its same admission which invalidates one, invalidates all.

But look at other facts. Gultatin with Juniste, a river that has bout navigation through several countries; Penn Creek; the east and west branches of the Susquebannah, which units at the town of Northumberlend. The first, or east branch of the Susquebannah itself, embraces a considerable part of the rich fertile Genesses country, and has a boat navigation for many miles towards their sources. The second or west branch shove Northumberland receives the Bald Eagle; a branch from Clearfield; the west branch; Senamahoning, or the north branch of the Susquehamah; Lycoming; Muncy; and many other navigable rivers, the navigation of all which, re so casy and befor to the Comwago falls, that the produce of sixteen coun ties of N. York and Pennsylv nia must come to this place ; and it will even liave a chance for part of the commerce of the

Let us now examine the relative and local situations of Philadelphia and Bal timore, and we shall not be at a loss to judge correctly, to which of these cities this commerce will most naturally flow.

The most eligible point from whence Philadelphia can draw this produce, would be from Columbia above mentioned; but to this place from the fells there is a very rapid current, and the most dangerous part of the navigation of the river. From the falls to Baltimore It is but 58 miles and no more, on a good turnpike road. This rout gives Balti more an exemption of 15 miles of dangerous water carriage, and if miles of land carriage. To obviate the dangers of this rout to l'hiladelphia, and the apparent certainty that the greater part of the trade to Columbia will step at the canal, and from thence find its way to Baltimore, occasions the Philadelphians now to contemplate another route to rival Baltimore; which is, to make a five mile turnpike road, from the head of the falls on the east side of the river and opposite to the canal, to communicate with the road that leads to Philadelphia; but the fallacy of this attempt is self evident ; because the advantage Baltimore will have of this route is still greater, name ly, thirty miles of land carriage less than Philadelphia.

Thus, then, it appears, that the preference Bakimore has over Philadelphia to the trade of the Susquehannah is great and decisive; and his citizens have hitherto not been insensible to the improvement of her natural and local advantages, by artificial means, as their investments in the York road stock evidently prove. But they must not stop here; something further must be done, and that without delay. This brings me to the point I have constantly had in view, and of which I have not lost sight for a moment. The road to the canal, we are informed, will be completed in less than three menths. Improvements at that spot should commence immediately : warehouses must be built; stores esta blished; dwelling houses erected, and a capital brought there, to purchase the produce and lumber. It cannot be expected that one person alone, the present proprietor, should do all this. He has done much already; he has finished the canal; built a valuable merchant mill; a tavern ; several dwelling houses; and a distillery: and should be be left alone, he will, no doubt, progress at he has begun, and put his shoulder to the wheel. But is it possible that Baltimere does not contain a few enterprizing merchanis, or monied men, who can make calcula tions, and study their own interest, by uniting with him, to bring this envied spot, to that for which by nature it seems formed and intended, and which momises to be of incalculable advantage to themselves and to their city? Far be it from me to harbour such a thought Nothing more can be necessary than to call their attention to this important object; and as the price fixed upon this property, is by competent judges deemed mode rate; and several are waiting to embark in the speculation, this divided into suitable shares, will give a spring to the enterprize The time then cannot be far scene of active business; and the York turnpike road groaning under the weight of the produce brought down the Sur quehannah, the second Chesapeake, to be

#### conveyed to Baltimore. A BALTIMOREAN.

[Against the remarks of " A Baltimorcan." a writer in Mr. Poulson's (Philadelphia) Advertiser errayz the fol lowing facts, which we republish, not to discourage useful enterprize, but to encourage beneficial competition]

But now let us for a moment state a few fac's, from which every man of reflection must draw a conclusion.

1st. It is a fact, that all the produce which comes down the Susquebannah river, passes on the eastern side. Be on that side is to be found the only safe channel.

Sd. It is a fact, that the canal which is to do such mighty matters for Baltimore, is on the west side of the river, and every boat that enters it, must encounter great hazard in crossing from the east side, in order to reach it.

3d. It is a fact, that the town of Palmouth is situated on the east side of the river just above the Concwago falis, and that the harbor there, is the next best to that at Middletown.

4th. It is a fact, that shares for stock to make a turnpike road from Falmouth to Elizabeth town, a distance of 5 miles, are now nearly subscribed for-

5th. It is a fact, that from Falmouth, the produce may be conveyed to Lenchs-ter 22 miles, and thence either to New-pert 40 miles (and so by water to Phila-delphia) or immediately to Philadelphia.

63 miles by the turnpike road
6th It is a fact, that Flour will always bring from 75 cents to 1 dollar ore per harrel in Philadelphia than in Baltimore.

7th. It is a fact, that Philadelphia stands first in credit with the manufacturers in Europe, and hence her merchants have not only cheaper goods, but better assortment of them.

8th. It is a fast, that whilst human na ture remains prone to do the best for innot monopolize the whole trade of that vast country, the produce of which passes down the river Susquebanna.

### STATE PAPERS.

[The last Aurera contains nine papers from Mr. Erskine's pamphlet, and sundry notes or inclosures referred to in his dispatches. These, except the following, have been already published: the correspondence in 1869, and the letters of Mr. Canning, &c. will be found in the Whig from the 18th to the 21st of last April-and others have been published in the three last papers.]

Prom Mr. Ryskine's pamphict, received at the office of the Aurora. (No. 8.)

Dishatch from the honourable David Erskine to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, 18th April, 1809.

Sin,
I had the honour of receiving your
1 had the honour of receiving your dispatches, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of the 23d January, and your separate of the 2d of February with its several inclosures, which were delivered to me on the 7th, by Mr. Oakley, his majesty's secretary of legation, who arrived on the 3d inst. in the bay of Chesapeake, in his majesty's ship Rosamond.

I lost no time in endeavouring to carry into effect the important instructions contained in those dispatches, and ac cordingly waited on the secretary of state (Mr. Robert Smith) for the purpose of ascertaining officially, the general disposition of this government to enter into an amicable discussion of the differences between the two countries, as it appeared that the spirit of your instructions seemed to require my par icular attention to that point, as being likely to afford the best ground for forming an opinion of the sincerity of those conciliatory professions which I had tated to you I had received informally from several members of weight and influence in the late and present administration of this coun-

The secretary of state (Mr. Smith) having repeated to me the most unequivecal assurances of a cordial desire being ing entertained by the president and himself, for an accommodation of all the points of dispute between the United States and Great Britain, I opened the subject of your dispatch No. 1, namely, the reparation proposed to be tendered on the part of his majesty, for the attack on the Chesapcake, upon which Mr. Smith observed, that as a proof of the sincerity of his wishes that the affili might be amicably settled, he proposed to me previously to the delivery of my note upon that subject, that we should en'eav ur to agree up n some terms, which would not only be accepted, but which neight preclude the necessity of any unfriendly discussions of the causes

and consequences of that occurrence. As this proposal appeared to confirm the assurances he had given me of his wish for an amicable accommodation of that affair, I willingly acceded to it, and explained to him the nature of the reparation which was intended to be offered. -With the terms of satisfaction for that injury, as far as they went, he appeared to be satisfied; but observed that he had fully expected some assurance would have been given, that an adequate pun ishment for (what he termed) a Hagrant act of aggression should be inflicted on the naval officer, by whose directions it had been committed, or that at least a court martial would have been ordered his majesty upon his conduct added, that as the president had dwelt with so much force upon the propriety and necessity of some redress of that sort, he was afraid that he would think it incumbest on him to require it.

In obedience to your commands, I per remptorily declined holding out the least expectation, that any further mark of his majesty's displeasure would be shewn towards admiral Berkley, on account of the part he took in that transaction.

After a day's consideration on that point by the president, assisted by his cobinet, it was communicated to me by Mr. Robert Smith, that any demand or further punishment would be waved.

I found in the cours of several interviews I had with Mr. Smith, that any allusions, which might be made by me to the details of the affair of the Chesapeake, of the causes which led to it, and of the discussions which followed, would he likely to bring on a complicated and

fruitless controversy. I therefore founded my official note upon the circumstance of the equality which had been produced by the operation of the non-intercourse act, in the relations of the United States with the belligerent powers, as having afforded the opportunity to his majesty to offer an honourable reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, which it is universal. ly known was only withheld on account of the partiality of the fireclamation which has been since merged in the general effect of the non-intercourse act.

The reply of Mr. Smith acknowledge the operation of the non intercourse in producing that equality, and only inti-mates "that it was the result incident to a state of things growing out of dis-tifict considerations."

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of my note marked (B 1) to Mr. Smith on the 17th instant, and his answer marked (B 2) which terminated our negociation on this subject.

I have the honor to be, With the highest respect, &c. med) D. M. ERSKINE. (Signed) (To be continued.)

### RURAL ECONOMY.

An essayist who signs himself Anaton, in the Farmers Magazine, very seil ously defends the practice of frickling seed wheat, to prevent crops from be-ing smutted. "One fact with a practical argriculturist, says, he, has more weight than a hundred reasons." Speak ing of the projudices entertained against preparing seed wheat in this mainer; he says :-

"I used to characterize pickling is a branch of the quack system, and with great confidence inquired at these who differed with me, how a drop of urine or water mixed with salt could be capable of preventing wheat from being smutted. Fally satisfied with the cor ectness of my principles, I acted accordingly, and persisted in their rectitude, till I had not a sound field of wheat upon my farm. The result served to open my eyes, though you may be satisfied that I paid dearly for the operation. I then imitated the practice of those whom I had formerly considered as less enlightened, and can with confidence maintain, that since I regularly used state urine as a pickle, and satured the net grain with hot lime. I have rarely ever found a smutted head of wheat in any one of my fields. This system I have sedulously followed for twenty five years, and in that period have sowed wheat to an extent not much exceeded by and farmer in the miand

Having stated what happened in my own case, I shall briefly detail what occurred upon a farm in my neighbour, hood, which I had occasion to find out when employed upon the premises as an arbiter. The ourgoing tenant, had sewn the whole of his wheat fields with dry seed. The farm was afterwards set to another tenant, who to procure immediate entry, agreed to pay for labour, manure &c. &c and the amount of these articles was left to be settled by arbiters mutually chosen. It fell to my lot to be one of these arbiters: and the business was soon desparched. Before harvest it was disco vered that every field was less or more smutted; and though the old tenant, strictly speaking was not liable on that account, it was judged proper to examine the fields, and ascertain the extent of the damage. This the arbiters did in the only way in which it could be ascertained They employed a careful person to walk across every field, and to cut a handful every six ridges, which when brought out was examined by them, and the number of sound and diseased were carefully marked The result was that upon no field the number of smutted heads, was less than ten in the hundred; upon some of them forty and fifty; and in one not fewer than seventy. Taking an average of the whole, the loss exceeded one third of the crop, laying no stress upon the injury done by the smut to the grain that was otherwise sound. This is a correct state of that unfortunate business; and having given it, permit me to offer one or two pasting observations

In the first place, when the loss from smut is so great why will a single agri-culturist be so fool-hardy as to run any risk, seeing it may be completely avoided by pickling the grain that is used for seed? I by no means question, that sound grain will not be procured from unpickled seed, under certain circumstances. Wheat does not smut in a single season no more than potatoes procreated from sound seed become curled when planted a second time. Wheat completely pickled in one year probably will not be smut. ted in the second year, at least to no more than an inconsiderable degree : but persist with using the same seed in a dry state, the consequences are certain and fatal But why run the smallest risk? Pickling can be completely executed at sixpence per acre; and does this trilling expence (laying no stress upon the disgrace) bear any allimity to the loss which arises from a smu ted crop? Certainly not. The premium is but a triffe when compared with the immentity of the

Boston, July 18.

By capt. Hobbs, of the schooner Rerulator, arrived yesterday, we received Halifax papers to the 3d inst.

All the regular troops at Halifex have been ordered to Portugal. The 7th regiment had sailed, and the 23d was held

in readinss for embarkation.
The American ship Pigou, from Philadelphia for Gottenburgh, whose detention has already been mentioned in the papers, arrived at Halifax June 31. This we presume, is the ship alluded to in the letter received in town yesterday.

HALIFAX, July 3. We are authorised to say, that his excellency the governor has issued directions to the principal officers of the customs throughout the province, not to give a clearance to any vessel laden with pickled fish, until certificates are produced from the inspectors, that the fish is in good order and has been properly packed in barrels of the size required by the Act of this Province-19,h. Geo. III, cap. 2, sec 3.