

it could be seen whether the non intercourse law would or would not have been continued against France. Such a suspension could not have given in any point of view more advantage to the U. States than was given to Great Britain by the repeal, which had taken place on their part.

If this reasonable course could not have been substituted for the disavowal, why was not a final disavowal suspended with a proposition that the arrangement would be executed by Great Britain, in the event of a compliance on the part of the U. States, with the conditions required as to France.

I am not unaware, you may be told, that the non intercourse law of the U. States did not extend to Holland, tho' so intimately connected with France, and so subservient to her decrees against neutral commerce.

It would not be improper on this occasion to observe, that this objection can be the less urged by Great Britain, as she has herself never in her alleged retaliations adhered to the principle on which they were founded.

Thus she has, from the date of them, until very lately, directed them against the American trade to Russia, altho' Russia had never adopted the French decrees nor otherwise violated our neutral trade with Great Britain. So, in her order of April last, she has discriminated, not only between the countries devoted to France by the ties of blood, & other powers; but between Holland, Westphalia and Naples, in enforcing her prohibitory order against the first and not against the two last. Whilst, therefore, she finds it expedient to make these distinctions, she ought to presume that we too may perceive equal propriety in the distinctions we have made.

But it may be of more importance here to compare the British order in council of April last, with the arrangement of April, made by Mr. Erskine. In will thence be seen how little is the real difference and how trivial it is when compared to the extensive and serious consequences of the disavowal.

Under the order in council of April, all the ports of Europe, except France, including the kingdom of Italy and Holland, with their depend-

encies, are opened to our commerce.

Under the arrangement of April, combined with our act of non intercourse, all the ports of Europe, except F. and her dependencies, including the kingdom of Italy, would have been opened to our commerce.

The difference then is reduced merely to Holland, and that again is reduced to the difference between a direct trade to the ports of Holland, and an indirect trade to Holland, thro' the neighboring ports of Tonsingen, Hamburg, Bremen and Emden.

Now, as the injuring of the enemies' of Great Britain is the only avowed object of her interdicting order against our trade, let a computation be made of the effect which this difference between the order in council & the arrangement could possibly have in producing such an injury. And then let the question be candidly answered, laying aside all considerations of right and justice, sufficient inducements could have been found in that result for rejecting the arrangement, and for producing the consequent embarrassments as well to G. Britain as to the U. States.

If it be necessary, as Mr. Jackson has stated, to set bounds to a spirit of encroachment and universal dominion, which would bend all things to its own standard, and to falsify by honorable & manly resistance, an annunciation, that all Europe is submitting by degrees, the effort must be feeble indeed, which is to be found, in the inconvenience accruing to the formidable foe from the operation of this order in council, and especially when we combine with it the strange phenomenon of substituting for the lawful trade of the U. States, a trade of British subjects, contrary to the laws of the adverse party, and amounting, without a special license, in the eye of British law, to high treason.

Thus much for the orders in council. What has taken place with respect to the case of the Chesapeake, will equally engage your attention.

You will perceive that throughout the early stages of the correspondence this case was, in some respects, improperly confounded with, in others, improperly separated from that of the orders in council; and particularly that pains had been taken by Mr. Jackson to substitute verbal &

vague observations on the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, for an explicit and formal explanation, such as was obviously due. It will be seen also, that when finally brot' to the point he referred for a justification of the disavowal to the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, without shewing what those instructions were, and to allusions of an expression in the arrangement without giving to his meaning the distinctness pre requisite to a just reply.

It appears, however, that he lays great stress on the proposal inclosed in his letter of the 27th of October, as at once indicating the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, and as containing the conditions on the basis of which he was ready to enter on an adjustment. And from a note from the secretary of the British legation, it appears that he has complained of not having received an answer to this proposal, as he had before complained that no answer had been given to his verbal disclosures on this head in his interviews with me.

(To be continued.)

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Citizens of the United States,
WHEN your beloved WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, died! You saw with increased visibility, the universe in tears! AMERICANS! How did your bosoms dilate and glow, when, at the first meeting of your political Fathers, following the melancholy event, you saw the call for a MONUMENT worthy of the sublime virtues you hoped to perpetuate, universally applauded.

How then, Fellow Countrymen, have ye permitted two whole years to pass since the noble and natural resolution was every where, individually formed; and the traveller fail to ask in vain,—Where is the National Monument, sacred to public and private virtue; to the manes of the illustrious WASHINGTON?

COLUMBIANS! you owe to the world, as well as to yourselves, an apology, or an explanation, for the mysterious delay of your acknowledged duty; since nothing can be more true, than that a mere difference of opinion, respecting the form of the Monument, or the mode of its elevation, is the sole cause. To prove this, let us agree at once to obviate all difficulty, by uniting in a simple plan to accord with the annexed, now in operation:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
To a Monument sacred to Public and Private Virtue, dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be erected in the City bearing his name, by the voluntary contribution of Citizens of the United States only.—The form, and inscriptions, to be under the entire direction of three Trustees.

1. These articles of subscription for a Monument to WASHINGTON, may be opened in any district or part of the United States, provided that none but citizens be allowed to subscribe, and that no individual be allowed to contribute in his own name more than ONE DOLLAR, to this subscription fund.*

2. The name of each subscriber shall be written in a book, and transmitted with the subscription money, to either branch of the Bank of the United States.

3. To render the whole design as simple as may be, three truly and well beloved

friends, namely, Bushrod Washington, and John Marshall, Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, & Benjamin Stoddart, late Secretary of the Navy of the U. States, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and requested to carry the whole design into effect, in such manner as in their wisdom may be deemed most honorable to the memory of WASHINGTON.

4. Should the sum hereby collected be more than sufficient for a Monument, or Mausoleum, (whatever the object of our request may be called) the Trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus, to increase the fund which WASHINGTON began when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a National University.

5. The Trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription money from the Bank in which they are deposited at discretion, and also to deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of WASHINGTON, or in the Library of the National University, founded by WASHINGTON. They are also requested to publish whenever they may think fit, statements of their progress in the important work, hereby configned to their care.

* This is the price of one stone of the kind to be used.

A Book is opened at the house of Governor Harrison, where all who feel a veneration for the IMMORTAL HERO, will voluntarily repair, and add one stone to the pile.

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of Dearborn county, Indiana territory, at the suit of Robert Platt, against the goods and chattels, rights, credits, lands and tenements, of John Henderson, a non-resident, in a plea of debt, twenty seven dollars, seventeen and a half cents, returnable to the term of August, 1808, on which the sheriff of said county, hath returned that he has attached one mare as the property of said Henderson.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless the said John Henderson, do appear, by himself, or attorney, put in special bail, and receive a declaration, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached, sold for the benefit of all creditors who may appear entitled to receive a share thereof, and who will duly claim the same.

Saml. C. Vance, c. c. p.
JAMES DILL, atty. }
for plaintiff. }
Laurenceburgh, 30th Sept. 1809.

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Dearborn county, Indiana territory, at the suit of James Knight, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of Richard Reddy, a non-resident, in a plea of trespass on the case, damage twenty three dollars, thirty eight and a quarter cents, returnable to the term of August, 1808, on which the sheriff of said county hath returned, that he has attached one mare as the property of said Reddy.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless the said Richard Reddy, do appear by himself, or attorney, put in special bail, and receive a declaration, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached sold for the benefit of all creditors who may appear entitled to receive a share thereof, and who may duly claim the same.

Saml. C. Vance, c. c. p.
JAMES DILL, atty. }
for plaintiff. }
Laurenceburgh, 30th Sept. 1809.

NOTICE

I INTEND to apply to the July court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry across the Wabash, from my shore to the opposite bank.

John Small.
January 17th, 1810.

A REQUEST,
THE person who borrowed Goldsmith's Essays—Euterpe's Poems, and Historical Anecdotes, the latter in French and English with pleasure return them to the office of the Western Sun.