WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

Mr. LIVINGSTON having resigned the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, GENERAL ARMSTRONG, formerly of New York, is nominated, is appointed, has succeeded.

Mr. THORNTON, Secretary of the British Legation, has left this City on his return to England.

GENERAL WILKINSON arrived in this City a few days since.

The Baron HOMBOLDT, accompanied by Mr. Bonpland and M. Moranda, left this city on Wednesday for Lancaster.

It is with much satisfaction we see, with the public, that the Post Master General, has made contracts for the ESTABLISHMENT of a LINE of STAGES for the more safe conveyance of the mail, from the City of Washington, and from Baltimore and Philadelphia to the same place, and from thence to Pittsburg. This arrangement commences on the 1st of July.

Contractors have likewise been made for the establishment of a line of Stages from Richmond to Staunton, and from that place to Abe Mount in Virginia, making a distance of 272 miles.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Wheildon, Boston, Consul of the United States, to Francis, dated 17 March 1803.*

The Duke of Orleans, whose dominions reaches four miles the mouth of the river Ohio, has contracted to have 50 boats built expressed, which in consequence have cost double to the Orleans at commence of this city. Plots are *hatched* to crush poor Wasgrowth, which I hope will be *nipped* in order to much every *wicked* hand to the Table.

The FRIGATE CONSTELLATION the 38 well established 1 to the Mediterranean Service, left the Eastern Branch on the 11th instant.

As it is the duty of public agents duly receive orders, when their conduct merits it, it is a proper that they should receive a due share of commendation when their actions entitle them to it. In noticing the departure of the 38 well frigate, we do not believe it to say that the New Department has done its duty. Under the circumstances attending the expedition the nation had a right to expect prompitude and energy. Facts will show that they have not been disappointed.

On the 15th of April 1803, the Congress Passed an act, 4 sess. the Eighteen Congress and Constitution of 36 guns, each, the Officer of 32 guns, and the John, have passed on the Delaware, in ordinary in the Eastern Branch, were patrons commissions. In consequence of the Captains and the Superintendant of the yard being engaged on account of Congress, the numbers of the crew, and officers at minutes, they were unable to attend to their duties, till the 26th instant, the 16th of April. Facts that day an unshaking excition was made to get the Ships to sea, and the 1st of May, the 25th, 26th and 27th the 11th inclusive, with a period of little more than a month.

Let us compare the time confined on this occasion, with that taken up with in the preparation made in other ports of the United States.

On the 18th Jan. 1803, the Adams, Capt. Barry, arrived at New York was put in condition, and we will recollect that it was equal with the greatest dispatch, in the 3d, or early in the month he sailed on the 4th. Nationalizing the Adams, Capt. Barry, was a strong exception to regard the Adams for fear, fit was not required to fall off the 19th of April, and Commodore Adams in a few days, sailed.

On the 15th May 1803, the Congress, Capt. Rodgers, in the Eastern of Hudson, with twenty officers, and twenty crew, they were ready to sail, but for Boston. She was already to the Bay, however, on the 14th Aug. 1803. The Constitution 3 44 gun frigate.

On the 21st May, 1803, the frigate Philadelphia, lying in the Harbour of Philadelphia, was put in commission, and every officer was called to repair for her sea. Sixteen days after, the Philadelphia, the 25th July, 1803, the Philadelphia is 40 gun frigate.

From the foregoing it appears, that the New-York it took near four months to 8 days; the 38 gun frigate; that in Boston it took three months to fifteen days; the 44 gun frigate; and that in Philadelphia it took more than two months to 8, out one 40 gun frigate, while in the Eastern Branch, one 44 gun frigate, two 36 gun frigates, one 40 gun frigate and a 16 gun armed *galley* have been fitted out in less than two months from the time that their repairs commenced.

While on this subject, it may not be improper briefly to notice some other circumstances which have tended against laying up our national fleet in the Eastern Branch; which will show that they have arisen either from unwarrantable representations, from ignorance, or from improper motives.

The Eastern Branch is objected to on account of its great distance from the ocean. It is said that the Eastern Branch is considerable distance from the sea; but the very circumstance renders it peculiarly fit for the safety of our navy. If a place could have been selected, nearer the ocean, and fitted out for the advantage of the Eastern Branch, it ought to have been preferred for a national Dock Yard; but such a place cannot be found. The Eastern Branch furnishes a spacious and safe harbour, free from the worm, and out of the reach of the eye and control of the government.

The navigation is alleged to be difficult. But this is not true. There are some difficulties; but they are comparatively trifling, and may be easily overcome.

The greatest difficulty in the navigation of the Eastern Branch, is occasioned by the shoaling ground in the Eastern Branch is now so much so, that the Dandy and gentlemen will separated with the difficulty of navigation will be removed in a very small expence—On Mattawoman, the Dandy part of the channel is now so much shoaled in the mouth of the Eastern Branch, there is 22 feet water at half flood, and on Maryland point which is the channel in original, 23 feet, the bottom is perfectly soft—has is more sufficient for the largest ship in our fleet with all her guns and water on board, and the bottom is so soft that the ship would sink many feet—it is obvious that the depth of water upon them might be encreased so as to allow more than a ship of the line, with guns, provision, water and all her stores on board.

The Dock yard may be confidently preferred to the public as a decisive vindication of the wisdom of government in making the Eastern Branch the principal depositary of the Navy, and as conclusive evidence of the public spirit of the equality, if not superiority of this part to all others for the United States. Its advantages ought not have been made but for the numerous fellowship of the Eastern Shore, which the Navy is so closely united with activity by local property interest. It has been said that the Eastern Shore is peculiarly fit to be a naval facts, and that the Navy department have been thoroughly regardless of the interest of this shore. Trifling to the unprejudiced determinent of our fellow-citizens, on the occasion, we shall offer, we will offer them facts. Pulled of their sec contained in the opinions of their ancestors Slander, disappointment and envy will, as long as the world endures, delight in directing their shafts at the man who distinguishes his duty, promptly and fully, may lately trail in character to the award of an impartial people.

VIEW OF THE EXPORTS

OF THE

*UNITED STATES.*

(*Continued.*)

TABLE II.

By the foregoing contrasted view it fully appears that the exports of DOMESTIC PRODUCTIONS for the last year, greatly exceed in *quantity* those of the year preceding. For instance, the exports of the year 1802 of articles, which are unconstitutes the main of our exports have increased, in the following degrees, viz.

| | Values. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pot and | 281 tons | 36 000 |
| Beef | 16 414 bbls. | 230 000 |
| Bread and flour | | |
| Beans | 13 400 do. | 65 000 |
| Cod, Indian | 246 325 bushels | 260 000 |
| Cotton | 13 764 848 lb. | 2 760 000 |
| Cordles, fine | | |
| Lumber | 101 101 ft. | 60 000 |
| Pipes | 113 800 barrels | 720 000 |
| Pitch, dried | 25 916 quintals | 80 000 |
| Pearlash | 136 101 bushels | 240 000 |
| Potash | 10 000 do. | 60 000 |
| Hops | 84 667 lb. | 84 000 |
| Oil, spermaceti | 46 984 gallons | 50 000 |
| Wheat, flour | 270 589 do. | 1 000 000 |
| Pork | 18 263 barrels | 270 000 |
| Rice | 2 916 tierces | 25 000 |
| Rye | 48 264 bushels | 24 000 |
| Skins and furs | | 215 337 |
| Tobacco | 8 870 hhds. | 1 000 000 |
| Tar, barrels | 41 497 barrels | 90 000 |
| Turpentine | 22 414 do. | 70 000 |
| Wheat | 408 176 bushels | 410 000 |
| Oak bark and other dyes | | 128 131 |
| Indian, not distinctly specified | | 10 000 |

Difference in the exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of Exports, the last year | 7,010,468 |
| Value of Exports, the year preceding | 284 000 |
| Difference | 7,010,468 |

We have eliminated the relative increase and decrease of the other articles, by which it appears that in the gross, a diminution has taken place in them to the amount of above 300,000 dollars, which taken from the above sum, leaves 6,410,466. The amount of the increased value of Exports for the last year above the preceding.

It will be received that there is a difference of about 400,000 dollars between this sum and the balance struck by the official Measurement of the Treasury department. This arises from the above valuation having been made on the basis of the present prices.

TABLE III.

*Comparative view of the aggregate Exports from the United States for the two last years.*

*The aggregate* value of exports of one year previous to October 1, 1802 were 71,957,144

*The aggregate* value of exports for the year ending on October 1, 1803 were 53,800,033

Diminution in value the last year 18,157,111

Of the above aggregate value the Exports of *Domestic productions* for the year ending the 1st of Oct. 1802 were 36,182,173

And for the year ending Oct. 1, 1803 42,203,961

Increase in value the last year 6,003,798

Of the above aggregate value, the Exports of *Foreign productions* for the year ending the 1st of Oct. 1802, were 35,774,971

And for the year ending October 1, 1803 11,594,072

Diminution in value the last year 23,180,899

It will be noticed that the diminution of the amount of exported foreign productions, under the late act, is a large portion of the carrying trade we enjoyed during the period of war.

NEW SERIES

FEDERAL MISREPRESENTATIONS.

No. XIII.

The following extracts are made from *Ralf's Philadelphia Gazette*:

"The late conspiracy in France has excited, from the democratic presses of this country, the greatest feelings of indignation, and with some affectation of horror. Treason of principle or unchallenging, is considered in modern acts of affiliation; and an civilized government we are perhaps, would subscribe, in the strongest terms, to its illegality. The use we mean to make of it, and the conclusion it has been erroneously, and the treason which is has produced in this country, is merely to the high merit of Gallatin, and the people in that party, was now declared to potently upon insidious, affiliation, and plots against the government.

"The life and person of Bonaparte has suddenly become very sacred to the eyes of their creatures; and will it not be remembered by every reader of this paper, that a person lately called by the same mouth of inveiling the Tyrant, and with the holy principle of regal right, and rights, were so unbecoming in invoking some murderer to impede his career, as they are now silly and impudent in trying to set up a conspiracy against the *sovereign* his power! Yes, the Aurora, Gallatin and their Democrats, (the governmental party) are calling the treasonable, murder, but emphatically explaining it, as the Aurora, from its Focus of such is the confidency of state in its fitch the correctness of their principles!

"The motive for this conspiracy, however, is important in every word they utter on the subject, and that is, a wish qualified for Gallatin, and to be a desire, paramount to all principles of honesty and truth, to degrade her in the eyes of the world.

"These affections having been repelled by the Aurora, the Gazette commences, the next day, a paragraph, with the following words:

"The Aurora does not deny, that itself as well as Mr. Jefferson's, whom has openly invited the murder of the First Consul is suspicious."

There is not a fact alleged in the above extracts, so far as it relates to the National Intelligencer, that is not false—That paper has not—

1. Manifested either indignation or horror at the late conspiracy in France—So far from indulging an expression of such feelings, it has preferred a perfect silence on this event; not from inflexibility to its importance, but from the fear that the publication would be, in its, which have been detailed, amply elucidate its origin, its nature and tendency.

2. Not a sentiment has been expressed about the sacredness of the life and person of Bonaparte—nor of the chief of any other European nation. The comparative importance of such is sufficiently appreciated without any commentary.

3. The National Intelligencer has never exclaimed, "Is there no Brutus in France?"

4. The National Intelligencer has never manifested a "dreadful hatred for Great Britain, and a desire to degrade her in the eyes of the world."—On the contrary, on several recent occasions it has taken a pleasure in indicating the fierce contentment of her liberal spirit, as well as that of other European powers to this country.

After this exposure of have fared falsehoods, as serious as unprovoked, our readers will not be surprised at the rapid progress made by many of the leading federal prints (we do not mean to designate *the Gazette* as such) to the lowest point of detachments. It is a fact that the most respectable federalists, ashamed at the deplorable length to which slander is indulged in these prints, are fall withdrawing their subscriptions from them.

N. X. I.

*(Concluded.)*

In describing the meeting, the Historian says, "to Delegates convened on the occasion, under the chair of Colonel C. Cook was appointed chairman, and Albert Gallatin, secretary. It was soon discovered that there were a number of inflammatory prefaces among the delegates, few of whom, however had the letters. Bradford opened the meeting, with a statement of the events that had taken place, and concluded with reading the letters that had been taken from the intercepted mail, with inconsiderable commentary on them.

"At the time the arrival of communications from the President, with power for enlisting duty in the militia country, it a corresponding deposition was made, and a committee of twenty was announced to the meeting. After a short pause Colonel Marshall rose and read a paper from Gallatin, with a proposition of the arrival of Commissioners, but said that they should not, on that occasion, neglect the subject of the meeting and read some resolutions that had been agreed on between, Albert Gallatin and Albert Gallatin, Bradford being equally taking the current out of the vicinity of Gallatin, and Gallatin, Albert Gallatin. Second and most important resolution was in the following words: *Resolved*, that it is the duty of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to call of members from each county, to be denominated a committee and place, which, in the opinion of that so to call forth the reflection of the western country twenty two members, the first, of the committee made against the counsels of the body of the people.

"This corrupted with the following resolution, produced the proposition, that the committee should question whether the western counties would call the Delegates of the Democrats, which was certainly a bold attempts to form a combination hostile to the government, which they had just overturned in the Senate. If such a resolution had been offered, before such a number of persons had become disgraceful by being involved in the preceding riots, it would not have been broad with patience; but now recognized both great indecorum and foreign to party in. Fortunately there was among the Delegates a man well qualified for the occasion, and his firmness was no doubt the greatest, as he knew he was in no danger at home for what he might say here. I mean Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary. He rose and began by certifying on the word *honesty* called what it meant, or from whence the hostilities were to come. He alleged, that was the extension of government that were designed to be opposed, the form was improper; the sufficiency of the constitution, the law, in support of the laws, being certain and not hostility. He encouraged them to expect no other means of coercion from government but through the judiciary; and, after a number of similar observations, moved to refer the resolution to a fitch committee. But to great was the prevailing panic, that notwithstanding the number of well-informed members that were in the meeting, it was not seconded; after some delay, however, Marshall insisted affirmed to withdraw the resolution, on condition that a committee of 60 should be appointed, which perfectly all minor proceeding of the people or their deputies. This was inherently agreed to, and a new resolution was thereupon moved, "that to enforce its adoption, and was agreed to by the meeting. In this a decorations was expressed to support the state laws, and afford protection to the citizens. This was to be carried into effect by the reformation of order; for at that time no man thought himself safe in many places in calling a Democrat a traitor. These were not only circulated in anonymous letters, but were contained in notices on liberty poles. One was erected on the morning of the meeting, and within view of it. It was ascribed under the direction of one of those who signed the Bradford's field orders. The motto was *Liberty and no Excise, death to a nation for cowards and traitors.* Every man was affronted a coward or traitor by individuals, who had, after, disappeared of their usefulness.

"Mr. Gallatin had the fortitude to object to the exception against the excise, originally continued in the resolution, in favor of Democrats, but lost and proceed it to the fitch out; but *that* not offer an affirmative resolution in favor of Democrats, etc. Indeed the dang of at this time would have been greater, if it not would fitch, in fact a resolution, in favor of the law, till submission to the municipal laws had been ensured.

"In fitch the resolution, being five in numbers, were difficult, and referred to a committee consisting of Albert Gallatin, Brackenridge, Gallatin and Herman Husbandy. Mr. Bradford, who now modified then before, was called to meeting at which they pulled without much delay. The meeting was called for of one from each township, was appointed to meet at Redstone Old Fort, on the 23d of September, and appointed a committee of twelve members, three from each of the four counties, was appointed to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, and to report their letter to the Governor, dated August 23d, 1794, fully, we are acquainted so long as the Commissioners, Gallatin, and think them well difficult." They confirmed with both sides of Commissioners, and agreed to call the meeting of a committee of 60, and recommend an unpleasant, and the meeting of the 23d, and annually affirmed by the commissioners. The committee of 60 were accordingly convened on the 25th of September, the report of the twelve Conferees. But, the Historian adds, "circumstances conformed to inspirit the deluded people, a degree inconsistent with that calmness and temperance which the occasion required. This was fortunate, that time of thinks, who had the meeting of the county committee, and the Delegates, Delegates of the propriety of attempting to support the report. Gallatin, however, was disposed to wait, and advised against the fitch in making the attempt." Bradford urged to take the vote, and upon the report of Gallatin, it was adopted, and adjourned to the next day was obtained.

"The committee, when opened, says the Historian, the next morning by a long, feasible, and elegant speech by Albert Gallatin. He strongly urged them to open the business in this fitch manner. In this speech, no motive to fatal hostility was suggested, and the report obtained fitch unanimously." The result was, the report was adopted, and Bradford, with the Delegates, fitch, fitch diligent and despair, the influence was exerted, and measures defined to prevent the effusion of blood. In producing the rebels Mr. Gallatin's exertions and the government were manifest, as appears by the foregoing historical detail.

The circumstance of his having acted as one of the conferees, in adjusting the Commissioners, on the part of the state of the United States on terms of amnesty for the insurgents, and the rebellion, about to be suppressed by force, is a proof that he was guilty of the crime of insurrection. The reader will judge of his conduct, when he shall have collected from the Historian, the following extracts.

After the judiciary and part of the army had gone to the town of Washington, Major Parrett, was left by a public letter, to wait on the Secretary at that place, which was about 20 miles distant. When he arrived the Secretary examined him about the conduct of