NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, AND WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. No. DCCCCXXV.

FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1806. PAID IN ADVANCE.

National Intelligencer.

There can be no doubt whatever that *Yrujo* has been guilty of such gross misconduct, and such audacious departure from the duty of a minister claiming the protection of the laws of civilization; that the compulsive removal of the man from our shores would be sanctioned by the usages of other nations, and by the united approbation of the whole American people.

Under such a government as ours is, however, nothing but extreme necessity can ever render it prudent for an executive magistrate to take upon himself the establishment of a precedent, which may in bad hands be employed under false assumptions for wicked as well as for laudable and justifiable ends.

In the present instance the delicacy of the case is encreased by circumstances which arose even while the superior power of the government was in session; upon which we shall add a few remarks.

The instances in the books on the law of nations are numerous, of ambassadors sent away by the authority of the state whose *peace*, *credit* and *interests* they had by unwarrantable means sought to injure.

But the removal of an ambassador by force, without some conspicuously flagrant act of treason, murder or outrage to the government, has not been more than ten or twelve times practised in the whole era of ambassadorial existence in modern times.

In some cases powers that have had no real cause for war, have made the removal of a seditious ambassador a cause of war; and therefore wise governments have for the last century preferred the lesser evil of enduring the temporary inconvenience of the residence of a seditious and intriguing ambassador, to the alternative of war; and in the mean time to signify to the power which had deputed the ambassador, the desire for the removal of the obnoxious character; this was the conduct pursued by General Washington with regard to *Genet*, and by the French government with regard to our ambassador, *Mr. Gouverneur Morris*: the same course has been pursued with regard to *Mr. Yrujo* by our executive.

This state of the case was known to Congress at the last sitting. There is no power vested in the executive relative to ambassadors, but what is implied by a few loose and very indefinite words under the authority of negociating treaties and receiving ambassadors.

There is no law which supplies the defect of the constitution on this head.

The right of war is vested exclusively in Congress.

As wise nations in modern times have preferred the removal of ambassadors by complaint, rather than afford a pretext to nations neither wise nor liberal to commence war; if the Spanish ambassador were to be removed, it should be either by some authority vested by law, or by some act authorizing the President to do, what otherwise he is not sanctioned in doing, but at the risk of war, and on his own responsibility for the consequences.

Beside, though the conduct of *Mr. Yrujo* for upwards of two years past, would justify his removal at once from our shores; and though the President would have been supported in the act by the applause of his country, yet there is this effect to be taken into serious consideration—that a *future President*, not actuated by pacific views, but rather anxious to involve the nation in war, might seize upon very venial acts of irregularity in an ambassador, and pursue the course of expulsion by force, merely to provoke a war.

Mr. Adams, a senator of Boston, did introduce a bill, which, whatever may have been his *intention*, was certainly founded on the principles of the constitution, and which was purposed to vest in the executive the adequate authority—this bill did not pass; and although the presumed grounds of its rejection were that the *power is already vested in the executive*; the point remained too doubtful to be exercised; and certainly as involving the chance of a war, Congress should not have shrunk from, nor should they have shifted the responsibility on the executive, while the *real responsibility* should go along with the *authority*, in which is vested by the constitution the sole right of commencing war.

This we apprehend is a fair and unquestionable statement of the real merits of the case; we may without danger of contradiction say, that had the President taken upon himself to do the act of national justice, by shipping off the offender, many of those who now clamour and asperse the President would in that case load him with reproach, and be the loudest in calling down upon him the resentment of the country; for there are men who would risk the national ruin and the disgrace of the republican principles, *to ruin the man they hate*, because they cannot destroy.

Aurora.

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. VIII. CONCLUDED.

COMMERCE OF THE LEVANT.

The trade in clocks and watches was beyond belief great, in the Levant; and the English possessed the market in the greatest proportion. There were sold annually at Salonica thirty dozen of watches, at Constantinople 300 dozen, in Syria 400 dozen, and in Egypt 250 dozen; and from the prices of an average unlike the fire arms of Brescia, they must have been of the good kind, the average being from 80 to 150 dollars, this trade alone yielded to England a million of dollars a year; they are made for the market with dial plates suited to the country, and with triple cases, the outer of tortoise shell; the two inner cases of silver; gold watches not being in request. The principal competitors of the English were the Genoese, who having become their competitors all over the world in this article, may be presumed not to neglect a market so productive, and which had doubled in fifty years, and it is probable will increase, for wherever civilization is, *time is a precious article*; and though the Turks may not be our equals in the cultivation of the arts and the application of time, yet as they *pray* at five stated times every day, watches must be both necessary and economical.

In the numerous articles of silk manufacture the Italians carry on an immense trade in Greece and Turkey, and they have maintained it against all competition from the reign of Mahomed II. in 1453, when the arts were banished from Greece to Italy, and took refuge under the house of Medicis.

The celebrated Florentine sattins of all colors, the Florentine taffetas, and Mantuan silks, known by the name of Maulni, the damasks of Genoa, which with gold fringe, form the furniture of the Turkish apartments, the coverings of sofas and the hangings of their arcades; the silk gauzes of Bologna and Venice; the galloons and embroideries which go into the composition of scarfs and turbans, and these square and oblong pieces of ornamental dress which are (improperly, because it is the peculiar name of the Cashmirean garment) called *shawls*; but the manufactures of Lyons, before the revolution, had entered into a formidable competition with the silk manufactures of Italy; the workmanship of Lyons was superior to all but the sattins of Florence and the Genoese damasks, to which nothing can be superior of the kind. In the commerce of silk England has no other part but in the raw article which she carries from Smyrna, and upon which until the operations were made from China, the English silk manufacture wholly depended.

The *velvets* of Italy properly belong to this branch—those of Genoa, Lucca, and Pisa, surpass the whole world; the velvets of these cities are lighter, closer in grain, softer, have a brighter lustre than any others, their colors have never been equalled, though various efforts have been made in France and in England to rival them; the Italian velvets are beside cheaper than the inferior velvets of other countries. Fagon, a celebrated Lyonese manufacturer, said, that if they could equal the velvets and damasks of Genoa, it would be necessary to build another city along side the old one. The home consumption of velvets in France before the revolution, amounted to a million of dollars, and the pageantry of the French imperial court, appears to portend extravagance in dress equal to any former period. The sale of velvets in the Levant, amounts annually to 400,000 dollars.

The competition of the Russians in the Levant, in the articles of *velvet* and other *silks*, with the south of Europe, is a circumstance so curious that we passed the general trade of Russia over in our review, in order that we might pursue the general trade which differs from all the rest of Europe, after we had touched this branch in which they are rivals.

The Russian empire furnishes silk of every kind; taffetas, gauzes, galloons, Persians, gold thread and gold lace; there come also velvets, and which approach the execution of the Genoese, closer than those of any other nation. Russia owes these riches of commerce to her inroads on the borders of the Caspian, and the looms of Teflis and the whole range to the borders of Hindostan may be said to furnish the resourses. The silks of Cassan, Astrachan, Chilan and Mazanderan, which formerly found their way by the caravans of Erzeron and Teflis to Smyrna, have latterly found their way by Russia, and in their manufactured state by the Danube and the Euxine to Constantinople. The goods deposited at the capital entered the Levant, other portions passed into Romelia by the provinces of Wallachia & Moldavia, & so south of the Danube by the markets of Selima and Ozongovia. But let it be observed the Greeks are the sole agents in this commerce. The *Russians* are too stupid to take any part in it. The Russian trade in silks and velvets in the Levant, is computed at 60,000 dollars.

Furs are the chief staple of the Russian commerce in the Levant, as well in Greece as in the whole of the Turkish empire. The various articles of this commerce would require a separate essay, and they are sufficiently familiar to us, to render a detail unnecessary, at the same time that this article does not come within the scope of our immediate discussion, there being no competition in these articles with the nations of Europe. The fur trade of Turkey yields annually about 960,000 dollars.

These outlines might be extended to a multitude of particulars, in the vast range of commerce; but as our views have been rather confined to the demonstration of truths, which, though existing, have either not been generally known, or not duly appreciated, we consider what we have stated as sufficiently full and decisive on the subject.

There is one simple view which we shall however add—the French commerce in the Levant was at its most prosperous height at the commencement of the revolution, or rather between the years 1785 and 1791—the aggregate of the French imports and exports in 1782 was 43,000,000 of livres, or 12,000,000 of dollars—in 1790 it rose to 76,000,000 of livres, or 18,000,000 of dollars. In the year 1669, under the ministry of Colbert, it was only 3,700,000 livres, or short of 1,000,000 dollars.

Will, the sagacious men who rule France, and who have left all the politicians and statesmen that have hither to existed in the back ground, will they advise adventures in search of mercantile wind mills on this side of the Atlantic, while they have at their doors losses to retrieve, rivals to counteract, means to consolidate and secure the whole commerce of the Levant? Those who indulge in such reveries, may reconcile them to their sick or way ward fancies. We cannot reject reason and the evidence of our senses—out of complacency to the chimeras of great and small men who occupy high places.

Foreign Intelligence.

STRALSUND, June 27.

The circumstances in which we find ourselves, and particularly the rising of the Pomeranian militia, in consequence of the difficulties which this measure has encountered, have produced a change of the government and constitution of the country. The king of Sweden, believing that he had reason to complain of the conduct of the Regency and States of Upper Pomerania on this occasion, has not only declared these authorities dissolved, but has, at the same time, annulled the constitution which governed the German states of his majesty.

The king, after having pronounced this dissolution of the said bodies, and abrogated the Pomeranian constitution, has decreed, that his German possessions shall be governed by the laws in force in the kingdom of Sweden, and that the Pomeranian and Swedes shall henceforth form one people.

These political changes have commenced by the deposition of the members of the Regency of the Duchy, who have been deprived of their functions by a royal order of the 18th inst. This order contained in a letter, addressed on the same day, by his majesty to the governor general, Baron d'Essen, was publickly communicated next day by the governor to the members of the Regency. The military chief of Swedish Pomerania, conformably to the ulterior pleasure of the king, has, at the same time, assumed the civil government of this province. Two days after, he addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants:—

By order of his Majesty the King of Sweden, J. Jean Henri Baron d'Essen, makes known, &c.

"His majesty my gracious king and sovereign, having condescended to appoint me to cause to be published, a general proclamation relative to the suppression of the Pomeranian Regency, that I may fulfil this order, I make known to all the inhabitants that his majesty has informed me, by a letter of the 18th inst. that he learned, with surprise and displeasure, that, during the deliberations which lately took place on the subject of the appeal intimated by the states against the organization of a provincial militia in Pomerania, the major part of the members of the Regency were chargeable with a culpable disobedience, in completely departing from the order prescribed by his majesty; that his majesty the king, in order to prevent similar scenes from being renewed in future, has judged it proper to dissolve the Pomeranian Regency and to charge me, in consequence, with the sole execution of his orders, in future, throughout all his German states. The aforesaid letter of his majesty was publickly read on the 19th inst. in presence of the ci-devant members of the Regency; their functions immediately ceased.

"In virtue of the powers with which his majesty the king has invested me, in the manner aforesaid, I give public notice to all the inhabitants of Pomerania, that they conform themselves to this royal ordinance, and, in consequence, address to me all those papers which would formerly have been presented to the ci-devant Regency, but to send, notwithstanding, duplicates to the archives of that Regency.

"Done in the Fortress of Stralsund, June 21.

(Signed)

"BARON D'ESSEN,

"J. C. SINNIG."

The Regency of the country being deposed, and the military governor already in possession of his functions, his majesty, on the 26th of June, addressed a second letter to him, by which his majesty abolished the constitution, and dissolved the states of the Province, in order that they should be replaced by the laws and the constitutional authorities of Sweden. Here follows the letter, which put the last hand to these remarkable changes, and which has been published entire:

"With concern we have long since perceived, that all the pain and solicitude that we have been engaged in for the prosperity of our faithful Pomeranian subjects, have met with unexpected difficulties in their execution; which have either prevented the fulfilment of our benevolent views, or retarded their effects by continual delays, and a recourse upon every occasion to ancient privileges. We are the more convinced of the imperfections of the present constitution, from the consideration of the rapid progress of industry, and the increase of population, in those countries where all those obstacles have ceased, which hitherto have deprived our German states of those sources of prosperity so necessary to a well organised state. We have lately had a fresh proof of the dangerous consequences of the present order of things; our order for raising the Pomeranian militia, in consequence of a very unsuitable interpretation, has been referred by the states to the examination of the tribunals of the empire, at a time when the enemy threatened the frontiers of the country.

"The consideration of these important motives—the late events which have occurred—and a desire to consolidate the security of the country, have reduced us to the necessity of declaring, "that the constitution which has hitherto governed our German states do cease from this day; that the provincial states and councils are dissolved, and that all institutions relative thereto be abolished forever. But if, on the one hand, we have been forced to take this resolution, on the other we wish to prove, that our only design is to secure the future prosperity of our German subjects, and not to assume to ourselves oppressive rights; and of this we have thought that we could not give a more convincing proof than by introducing the Swedish constitution into our German states. As king of a free people, and as obeying only the law, we feel a particular pleasure in preparing a happier fate for our subjects of Pomerania and Rugen. Equal, both in respect of their duties to us, and their immunities and privileges; protected by just laws, they will no longer form a body separated from the Swedish people; but, will, on the contrary, enjoy in fraternal union the benefits of a constitution which has established, for ages, the security of that people.

"We ordain, by this act, that the constitution of the kingdom of Sweden of the 21st of August, 1772; the acts of union and of security of the 21st of Feb. and 3d of April 1789: the privileges and immunities granted to the four estates of Sweden, and the law of that kingdom, be in future the fundamental and constitutional laws of our German states. We ordain, that all the necessary dispositions be made to put this act into execution. On this occasion, we, however, declare, in the most solemn manner, to our Pomeranian subjects, that they shall never be subjected, either for the present or the future, to the payment of the debts of the kingdom of Sweden, or to the imposts which have relation to it. Moreover, if any thing should occur with respect, peculiarly and properly, to Pomerania and Rugen, and on which conformably to the Swedish constitution, we ought to hear the humble supplications of the representatives of the country, we will convoke them in a general diet, in the country itself; this convocation, for which we shall give ulterior orders, shall be held without delay; and it will give satisfaction to our hearts, to see assembled round our throne a faithful people, who, no longer led astray by a complicated constitution, and fulfilling the duties of subjects, will second by their assistance, our paternal efforts for their prosperity, in which we shall find our highest recompence.

"From the royal head quarters at Griefswald, June 26, 1806."

(Signed)

"GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

PARIS, June 10.

One cannot read without great astonishment the speech of Mr. Fox delivered in the House of Commons in the debate of the 30th of May. This statesman is too well informed of the causes of the influence which England acquired on the continent under the four last reigns; and of those which annihilated it under the reign of George III. he sees too clearly the situation and real means of England to be taxed with presumptuous ignorance. Are we then to conclude that he imposes on his own conscience; that he thus belies the idea he had given of his political wisdom, for the sole purpose of gaining the favour of the monarch and of caressing popular opinion by pretensions henceforth chimerical. It is painful to presume so—but he forces us to suppose it.

Mr. Fox pretends to nothing less than restoring to England the influence she had in the affairs of the continent under king William III. and queen Ann. He announces that she cannot make peace if it be intended to reduce her to a mere insular power. This romancing has already been answered in a manner to dispense us from returning to the same details. (See the note translated from the Moniteur.) Mr. Fox affects here not to be aware of the difference of the times, of the manners and of the events. The history of the last century will prove that English influence is of no benefit to the states which have submitted to it. What is become of all the princes whom England has successively protected? They have *every one* lost their crowns or beheld their power diminished! Are there then any who, after so many striking falls, can still rely on the good faith or on the power of England—supposing them to be possessed of the smallest honour and foresight?

The English minister expresses himself so ambiguously upon his projects of *continental operations*, that it is extremely difficult to dive into either their means or their object. But in taking an engagement to carry on the war as long as he shall not have recovered the continental influence he speaks of, he expresses an idea much more ridiculous than those for which he has so often railed his predecessors. He embraces with less means more gigantic projects. When Mr. Pitt spoke of curtailing the power of France, he held at least in his hand a treaty which assured him of the concurrence of Austria and Russia; and was still laboring with some hopes to mislead other potentates. He candidly acknowledged that without the assistance of both the coalesced powers, it would be vain to think of balancing the strength of France. He confined the ambition of G. Britain to being the sovereign of the seas and engrossing the trade of all nations. But his political views will soon appear narrow beside the vast conceptions of Mr. Fox. Doubtless it does not enter into the plan of the latter to bring back the English nation to the pitch it was at when it exercised that continental power which he lays such stress upon. At that period England had to support only two or three factories ill secured in that quarter of the globe, where she now has a vast empire to defend; she had not at that time to maintain above 50 ships of the line and 40,000 sailors; her population was more considerable, and her industry demanded fewer hands than it does at this day. Her regular army, beyond what she requires for her own defence and that of her colonies, will now be only an onerous burden for the country. The expeditions she may attempt will never be any thing more than mere piratical excursions, in which the general will think more of securing a retreat than obtaining a victory. According as England has extended her trade, has aggrandized her colonies and augmented her navy, she has seen her continental strength diminish. She had armies under William of Nassau and queen Ann; in the latter wars she only exhibited battallions; she substituted guineas for soldiers. This however she was really forced to: her military establishment, such as it is at present, may pass for one of those extraordinary efforts which nations cannot long support without exhausting themselves. On the continent soldiers are not lost to population; but maritime voyages and war, the defence and maintenance of the colonies consume without reparation a number of men, incomparably more considerable. In this regard England is already more fatigued than any other nation. She has not above two millions of men to supply her navy, her trade, her industry and her agriculture; and with this handful of inhabitants she attempts to domineer over Europe, to enslave both Indies, to occupy every sea, and furnish the whole earth with objects of her manufacture.

Never surely did any government conceive a more extravagant or more foolish idea! If England will not content herself with being an insular power, she must renounce the advantages she has reaped from the preponderance of her navy, she must sacrifice the half of her colonies to her safety; but it is not in the power of her government to change its fortune as it can change its system. It has sought an immense empire instead of a solid power. It has indeed supported itself so long as it has found armies to *subsidize* and cabinets to corrupt upon the continent. Now,