reproved him for fixing even an imaginary period to its duration. It does not follow from this that Col. Taylor wished for a separation. And surely what he innocently thought and expressed, as a matter of speculative opinion, or of fear and dread, Mr. Smith may have innocently thought and expressed in the same manner. That Col. Taylor should mistake the nature and extent of these expressions, should understand them as arguments in favor of separation, is far more probable, than that Mr. Smith should have advanced such arguments, at such a time, and in such company. When to this strong probability we add the positive testimony of Dr. Sellman, I cannot but confidently hope that it will remove every doubt on the subject. Had Mr. Smith advocated a separation of the union at such a time, it would no doubt have justified strong suspicions of his being connected with the plans of Col. Burr, which probably had dismemberment, in part at least, for their object. But I humbly trust, Mr. President, that the charge, without impeaching the integrity of so respectable a witness as Col. Taylor, has been completely disproved.

[*Mr. Harper's Speech to be concluded.*]

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Mr. Canning's Speech.—We inserted in our paper of Friday Mr. Canning's remaks on the existing state of the relations between this country and Great Britain. They embrace several topics; the affair of the Chesapeake, the orders in Council, and generally the alleged amicable disposition of the British administration to the United States: all of which are treated in such a way as to excite the astonishment of any one in the least acquainted with the situation of the two countries. Whatever may have been the intention of the minister, the use made of his allegations on this side of the Atlantic is such as might well have been foreseen. They are every where republished, with copious commentaries, by the enemies of the administration, on the eve of several important elections, to shew its culpable supineness or partiality, and to palliate, if not to justify, the temper of the British cabinet. We may shortly take occasion to notice somewhat in detail the several topics adverted to by Mr. Canning; at present we propose to confine our remarks to that part of his observations which applies most pointedly to the conduct of our government relative to the orders in Council. These are as follow:

"Sir—*Since the return* of Mr. Rose, *no communication has been made by the American government*, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honorable gentleman, in execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American government, *since the departure of Mr. Rose*, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make. If it be asked 'why,' I am unable satisfactorily to reply; I can conjecture, that America has entered into negociations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication."

This part of Mr. Canning's remarks requires the more distinct notice, as it is made the foundation of a charge against our government, of evincing a criminal indifference to the restoration of harmony with England by withholding all remonstrance to her government on the orders of Council; while it is more than insinuated that repeated remonstrances have been made to the French government: We pronounce this charge a gross and palpable falsehood, and aver that the measure, either of remonstrance or of action, has been equally and impartially dealt out to both governments. The fact is, that no important aggression on neutral rights has been perpetrated by either France or England without immediate and strenuous remonstrance on the part of our government. The fact is, that with respect to every such aggression, an uniform sentiment has been felt, and an invariable course pursued. When injured, no matter by which nation, redress has been demanded for the wrong, and security against its repetition. The documents published prove this to have been the case down to a late period, and those, which in all probability will be submitted to Congress at their next session, will equally prove it down to the present moment.

To substantiate our allegations beyond the reach of controversy, we shall proceed to specify some of the grounds on which they are made. If they bear hard upon the honor, the veracity or the delicacy of Mr. Canning, it will not be our fault; but that either of himself or his reporter. We shall be perfectly satisfied with understanding that the facts asserted by him, or the impression which the artful structure of the terms in which they are couched is fitted to make, are surreptitious. We shall, in the mean time, demonstrate either the falsehood of the facts, or of the impression evidently intended to be produced.

The celebrated British orders bear date the 11th, but were not promulged until the 17th of November last. For some days, however, previous to their publication in the Gazette, a general rumor prevailed that some such measure was on the eve of adoption, and the American merchants, consequently, took the alarm. So strong was this rumor that Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, deemed it his duty to wait on Mr. Canning, and he accordingly did wait on him on him on the 11th of November, the very day on which these orders were signed, to enquire with regard to the correctness of the rumor, and to remonstrate, in such case, against the contemplated measure. Mr. Pinkney did not succeed in seeing Mr. Canning, but he saw the under Secretary Hammond, to whom he communicated the leading considerations that offered themselves to his mind against the orders. Mr. Hammond neither admitted or denied that a measure was either taken or contemplated, thereby studiously concealing from Mr. Pinkney the fact, as if with the express and deliberate purpose of preventing remonstrance against it, until remonstrance should be too late. But Mr. Pinkney did, notwithstanding, remonstrate against it, not merely with a view to protest against a measure actually taken, but to prevent its being taken. But the die was already cast, and he found to his surprise, a few days after, that the fatal act had been consummated, the Rubicon had been passed, on the very day of his interview, without the least notice or opportunity for explanation or remonstrance.

On the 17th of November the orders appeared in the Gazette in form. Such a marked indignity had been offered to his country by this gigantic outrage on her rights without the least notice or explanation, that Mr. Pinkney might justly have shrowded himself in a proud silence. He might have disdained remonstrance to a government that thus levelled a deadly blow at the prosperity of a nation she called her friend without apology or notice. But feeling profoundly the deep responsibility of his station as the representative of a pacific nation, he determined to control his feelings, and by making a manly appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the British government, attempt to awaken them to a sense of their interests and a respect for our rights. This appeal, this *remonstrance*, was made without delay to Mr. Canning on the 21st of Nov. in an interview with him. While Mr. Pinkney was preparing his remonstrance, Mr. Canning asked an interview, when Mr. Canning said he had requested to see him, *not with the intention of discussing the general propriety of the orders, for they being now adopted discussion could answer no valuable purpose, but with the view of explaining such of their provisions as might be supposed to be liable to misconstruction.*

Thus was the door forcibly closed by Mr. Canning upon all explanation, or remonstrance, by the unqualified declaration that *discussion could answer no valuable purpose.*

But Mr. Pinkney, confident of his power to expose the injustice of the orders, and entertaining, it would appear, some hope of the good effects of sound argument, insensibly led to a conversation upon the whole subject, in which he exposed the injustice of the orders, their unseasonableness and impolicy, and their destructive operation as well upon belligerent as neutral nations, as well upon Great Britain herself as upon the U. States.

But his remonstrance was unavailing. It was received with a silence that proved that the administration, had unequivocally decided on their new system, which had, no doubt, been long meditated in secret. All that could be got from Mr. Canning, on the enquiry of Mr. Pinkney whether Mr. Rose was authorised to advise the American government of the orders, was, that his mission had a special object, and that it was not meant that his functions should interfere with those of Mr. Erskine, to whom a communication of the orders would be made, as soon as they should be freed from ambiguities and defects by the judgment of practical men being exercised upon them.

So far it appears that every avenue to remonstrance in England was closed by the British government, and that its future theatre, if to be found any where, was located in this country. Accordingly on the 23rd of February, the Orders, three months and a half after their date, were formally communicated by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter, communicated to Congress at their last session, specifying the grounds on which they were issued. To this letter the Secretary of State replied in a strong and comprehensive remonstrance. A copy of this reply was sent to Mr. Pinkney by the April packet, the receipt of which Mr. Pinkney acknowledges on the 30th of May, by which conveyance Mr. Erskine indisputably likewise sent a copy of it, which must have been received by his government at the same time, and at least twenty four days previous to the delivery of the speech ascribed to Mr. Canning.

However, then, Mr. Canning may *equivocatingly* say "since the return of Mr. Rose (who reached England about the end of April) or since his departure from this country (about the first of April) no communication *has been* MADE by the American government in the form of complaint or remonstrance," the fact is, that *such a communication*, made at a period anterior to both those events, *has been* RECEIVED, and to this day remains unanswered. The fact is that the American government, through its minister at London, strenuously endeavored to prevent the Orders altogether by remonstrating against them anterior, as he supposed, to their existence; that he afterwards, as soon as he was apprised of their existence, more fully and pointedly remonstrated against them to Mr. Canning, who informed him that remonstrance could answer no valuable purpose; that Mr. Canning closed the door against all further remonstrance in England by making Mr. Erskine the organ of communicating and explaining the orders to our goverment here; that Mr. Erskine accordingly communicated and justified them in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 23rd of February last; and that, finally, the Secretary of State returned a full reply or remonstrance, which remains unanswered. If there be an American, who, after this explanation, would have his government humiliate itself by further remonstrance, which could only serve to court still higher indignity, while too the outrage on the Chesapeake remains unatoned, he is unworthy of the name.

It is only necessary, to prevent all cavil, further to say, that the letter of Mr. Pinkney, to which we have alluded, was among the documents presented to Congress at their last session, and was read in the Senate with open doors, and that for the dates of the other papers we applied to the proper sources of authority.

At a numerous meeting of the republican citizens of Sussex County, N. J. the following resolutions have been unanimously passed:—

"*Resolved*, That we have viewed with satisfaction the measures pursued by the administration of the general government, and consider them well calculated to preserve the peace and prosperity of our country.

"*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the embargo law, and consider it the only measure that could be adopted to save our citizens and property from the despotic grasp of foreign nations, and to steer us clear of the dreadful effects of war.

"*Resolved*, That we view the attempts making throughout this state to mislead the honest but unsuspecting citizens thereof, by the most unfounded aspersions against our government, and a base distortion of the motives by which it is actuated in the measures it has taken for the security of our persons and property, as the last and most desperate effort of a fallen faction—and that we consider such men as actuated by the most deadly and determined spirit of hostility to the American people.

"*Resolved*, That the nomination of JAMES MADISON, as the democratic candidate for President of the U. States, meets our warmest approbation, and that we will use every honorable means to promote his election."

A a numerous meeting of the republicans of Northampton County, Pen. have unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of *Thomas Jefferson*, President of the U. States—that we consider his administration to have, in an eminent degree, advanced the interest and welfare of his country, and that he is entitled to the gratitude of every American, for his indefatigable and successful devotion in promoting the liberty and independence of the U. States.

"*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the nomination made by a majority of the Democratic members of Congress at Washington, of JAMES MADISON, for President, and GEORGE CLINTON, for Vice-President of the U. States; and that we will support the electoral ticket agreed on by the democratic delegates last March at Lancaster, under the conviction that they will support the nomination above alluded to."

The following resolutions have been passed by the republican citizens of Washington County, Maryland:—

"*Resolved*, That we do highly approve the dignified and patriotic conduct of our government in the measures adopted to secure our property and seamen from the grasp of the belligerents, and from a bloody, expensive, and desolating war, and that we will with our lives and fortunes support the constituted authorities in all such measures as may be necessary to replace our country in that free and independent state to which she is entitled as a sovereign power, being determined that we will not tamely submit to French decrees, or British orders of council, which frustrate our commerce, would make it tributary to a foreign power, and which would ultimately end in our vassalage.

"And whereas, we have uniformly, both in our state and Presidential elections, adopted the principle of supporting the regular nomination made by a majority of the republican members of the legislature, as best calculated to insure success, and to preserve union and harmony amongst ourselves; and whereas a large majority of the republican members of Congress who possess our confidence have, conformably to our uniform practice, nominated and recommended James Madison as a suitable candidate for the office of President, and George Clinton for that of Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election, and we believing the same to be fairly done from pure and patriotic motives, Therefore,

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that the said nomination is entitled to our approbation, and ought to be supported by every consistent republican.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Sir,

It was not without some degree of surprise that I read in your paper of the 26th some observations made by Mr. Canning in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on the 24th of June last on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake. All his observations seem to be calculated to mislead the nation and to throw a veil over a transaction which must ever stain the British character unless ample reparation shall be made.

Mr. Canning observed "that in the whole conduct of the British government, with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavored to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make *ample reparation* for that which was a decidedly wrong act; but to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the *great majority of the country* has ever considered as *essential to its dearest interests.*" Again he observed that "that reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But the manner in which the British *reparation was tendered* to America by a special mission, was to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted, and so in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government."

From these observations every reader would infer that the British government had offered reparation to the government of the United States, for the attack on the Chesapeake. Mr. Canning may be said to assert it when speaking of the manner in which *reparation was tendered to America by a special mission.* The truth is, that no reparation was offered by Mr. Rose to the American government for this outrage, nor has any reparation been offered to this hour.

Mr. Rose's mission proved abortive, because he refused to treat relative to the affair of the Chesapeake, until the proclamation of the President should be revoked. In his letter of the 26th of January he declares that he is expressly precluded by his instructions from entering upon any negociation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the rencounter of his majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the U. S. the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the President of the U. S. of the 2d of July 1807, shall be in force. Mr. Rose did not consider himself at liberty *previously* to disclose the reparation intended, but insisted peremptorily on on a revocation of the proclamation; to which the President of the U. S. could not consistently with the repect due to national character, condescend to accede. These facts since their publication by order of Congress, are of public notoriety. It may be asked then with what propriety could Mr. Canning say that reparation was *tendered* to America? It is impossible that he could have been a stranger to Mr. Rose's instructions, or to the correspondence which had passed between him and the American Secretary of State: of course it may be supposed that he knew that reparation had not been tendered to the American government. There is certainly a great want of candor throughout the whole of Mr. Canning's observations. If the British government were sincerely disposed to make atonement for that unprecedented aggression, they have had ample time to do it, *without surrendering a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests.* He well knew that Mr. Rose was at liberty to treat separately of that topic, and that every obstacle in the way of negociating relative to it, was removed by the Executive of the United States.

Mr. Canning must have a very incompetent idea of the character of the American government, if he is sincere in a belief that the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America was considered by the government as an *effective reparation.* How far it was considered by the government as an effective reparation, I will not undertake to assert; but judging from the reply of the Secretary of State to Mr. Rose's communication of the 26th January, the reverse is the fact. The inference is inevitable. The prompt and decided manner in which the President rejected the proposition of Mr. Rose for a previous revocation of the proclamation, affords conclusive evidence of the opinion entertained by the Executive of the United States, with respect to the special mission by the British government. Instead of honorable reparation for the injury sustained, we hitherto experienced nothing but *empty and hollow professions.*

They profess to be ready to make atonement for the atrocity; but that it cannot be done unless the American government agree to make it a distinct subject of negociation. As soon as the American government condescend to treat separately respecting it, another condition is announced;—the proclamation must be previously revoked! Forgetting the opinion of his government on a former occasion when Great Britain was the complaining party, that *reparation loses its value if it be conditional.*

R. L.

August 30, 1808.

At a meeting of about 200 Voters of the Nottingham District, holden on the 20th inst: in the town of Nottingham in Prince Georges county.

ROBERT YOUNG, *Esq. was called to the Chair, and*

RINALDO JOHNSON, *Esq. chosen Sec.*

When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, saving the last, which gave rise to an animated debate, and was finally carried by a considerable majority—

Resolved, That from a thorough conviction of the salutary effects of the present administration of our general government, and being firmly persuaded that our distinguished fellow-citizen JAMES MADISON is pre-eminently qualified to secure to us all the benefits which may reasonably be expected from a continuation of the same wise and magnanimous system; we pledge ourselves to support him, highly approving of the recommendation of the Congressional Caucus, as a candidate for the Presidency; and whilst we cheerfully yield our approbation to the measures of the administration generally, we feel it a duty peculiarly incumbent upon us, at this interesting crisis of our national affairs to express our entire approbation and perfect satisfaction in that measure of the administration which the artful and interested agents of our inveterate enemy, the government of Great Britain, have converted into a theme of misrepresentation, calumny and falsehood—Wherefore

Resolved, That the Pres. of the U. S. and our republican Representatives in Congress, are in the opinion of this meeting justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of their fellow-citi-