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## WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2.

*Mr. Canning's Speech.*—We inserted in our paper of Friday, Mr. Canning's remarks 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 laest 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 tho't 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 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 23d 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 these 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 antecedent, 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 government here; that Mr. Erskine accordingly communicated and justified them in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 23d 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 exposition, 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 unredressed, 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.

## NEW-YORK, September 2.

By the ship Truro, arrived in the Delaware from Londonderry, we have received the Evening Correspondent of the 14th July, containing London dates to the 12th. We have extracted the following interesting news from this paper.

DUBLIN, July 14.

*Sailing of the Expedition.*

The interesting circumstance, to which the hopes the pride, and the affections of the United Kingdom are so closely united, took place on Tuesday last at Cove. The wind being round at East, the signal for weighing was made, and in a few minutes his Majesty's ships the Donegal, 84, Capt. Malcom, and the Resistance and Crocodile frigates, forming the convoy, were under sail. The resistance was the van ship, and was followed by the transports, after which the Donegal, with Sir Arthur Wellesley and his staff on board, stood out to sea. In passing Carlisle fort a mutual salute of 15 guns was fired, between the battery and the ship, which was re-echoed by the shouts of an immense assemblage of persons on shore, who crowded on the adjacent heights. The entire fleet stood out to sea under a propitious breeze, and were soon out of sight, accompanied by the prayers and blessings of an admiring multitude.

Should the intelligence prove well founded, that Bonaparte's sister, Madame Murat, has fallen into the hands of the Patriots, it cannot be looked upon as a trifling circumstance. He who is so earnest in the exaltation of his family to Royal Power, cannot be indifferent to an event which throws, into the hands of the most ardent and exasperated enemies, a personage of so much importance as his own sister, and the wife of one of his most favored and useful Generals.

## MOST GLORIOUS NEWS!!

*Correspondent Office, 3 o'clock.*

The arrival of the London papers of Monday, and several Spanish Journals, as also communications from Gibraltar, have induced us at this late hour to stop the press to give a summary of their glorious contents, for our country subscribers. These Journals are filled with victory after victory on behalf of the noble Spaniards, which are two voluminous for us, at present, to detail here, may, however be generally summed up in the following brief outlines:

The surrender of the French squadron to the Spaniards.

The defeat of the French division under the orders of Dupont, near Cordova by Gen. Echavania.

Another column, commanded by Lefebvre, routed by Gen. Palafox.—No quarters given.

The division of Moncey has suffered loss in the neighbourhood of Cuenca.

In Madrid, seven or eight thousand only remain, who have retired within entrenchments, apprehensive of an attack, which was daily expected from the combined forces of Arragon, Valencia and Andalusia.

All the provinces of Spain are under arms, and propose to assemble the General Cortes, or Grand Council of the Nation.

To the above we have to add, that letters which reached us from Gibraltar state, that all the French in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, have been killed or taken prisoners by the Patriots under Gen. Espelta.

The following Bulletin, has been sent to the Mayor, and posted on the front of the Mansion-House:

*Admiralty Office, July 11.*

My Lord—I have great pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that by a dispatch received this morning at the Admiralty from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, dated off Cadiz, 14th June, it appears that the French squadron in Cadiz, struck their colours to the Spaniards at 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, when the Spanish colours were immediately hoisted on board them.

"The Spanish Admiral is about to embark for England, on board the Revenge, commanded by Sir John Gore, as one of the commissioners from the Council of Seville to his Majesty's Government.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Signed MULGRAVE.

"*To the Right Hon. Lord Mayor.*"

*Dispatches from Lord Collingwood.*

Admiralty Office, July 11.

"Dispatches were this morning received at this office, from vice-admiral Lord Collingwood, and admiral Sir Charles Cotton, brought to Plymouth in the Primrose...by the former it appears that the French squadron in Cadiz struck their colours to the Spaniards, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th June when the Spanish colours were immediately hoisted on board them.... The French ships were not much injured, nor has there been much loss of men on either side.

"The Spanish Admiral is one of the commissioners about to proceed to England, in the Revenge, commanded by Sir John Gore.

"The Dispatches from Sir Charles Cotton down to the 14th of June, confirm the reports of the general spirit of detestation of the French government in Portugal, in many parts of which it has been formally abolished, and that of the Prince Regent re-established.

"*By* a letter from captain Creyke, of the Eclipse, dated Oporto, 20th June, it appears, that owing to the treachery of Don Oliviera, governor of Oporto, (now confined as a traitor,) the French were enabled to re-establish their authority, which they maintained until the 16th of June, the day of Corpus Christi, when an attempt was made to carry the French flag in the procession. This incensed the populace to such a degree, that under the countenance of the priests, they rose en mass, broke open the depots, supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and together with the regulars formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man either French, or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The bishop of Oporto is elected governor....An army of 20,000 men was sent to meet the French, who, with a corps of 900 men had marched within six leages of Oporto. The provinces Fraser Montes, Minto and the northern parts of Seira, have risen in arms to the amount of one hundred thousand men inclusive of the force in Oporto.

"General Spencer arrived off Lisbon, in the Scout brig on the 24th June, and after communicating with sir C. Cotton, returned to join the forces off Cape St. Vincent.

"A dispatch has also been received from admiral lord Gambier, enclosing a letter from captain Digby, of the Cossack, dated off St. Andero, 25th June, by which it appears that on the 23d, the French entered the place, previous to which the boats of the Cossack and Comet spiked all the guns on fort Salvador de Ano, and fort Sedra, and completely destroyed the magazines, with 500 barrels of powder, and a quantity of other stores. The boats had just returned round Point de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill."

We are sorry to observe, that some symptoms of a riotous disposition, and a resistance to the laws, have appeared in the parishes of Donnycloney and Tullylish, in the county of Monaghan, where the sale of some lands (Bleary) was recently attempted to be stopped accompanied by acts of outrage and violence. A meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of that county was, in consequence, convened on the 4th inst. at Monaghan, when a public expression of their reprobation was made known, in resolutions to assist such unlawful attempts, and to bring the perpetrators to condign punishment.

Our working silk manufacturers appear to be recovering from their late despondency, as they shortly expect a large supply of raw silk from the ports of Spain, and though it may not be of so fine a quality as that of Piedmont, Lucca, Calabria, &c. yet it may be made to answer several purposes in the silk trade, and to afford employment to numbers of people who are literally famishing, and their families in a perishable state.

Muscovado and clayed sugars are at present in such quantities at the the stores of our merchants, that they are still looking down, as we have no foreign markets as yet to send them to. Coffee falls under a like predicament.

Russian iron is now exhausted, but there is a tolerable stock of Swedish iron on hands, which is of a superior quality to the former; but British is rather inferior even to that of Russia. We, however, still expect large supplies of that of Sweden.

The French fleet remains quiet at Toulon. It now amounts to twelve sail of the line—two Russian line of battle ships having gone into that port.

A French prize sent into Plymouth brings accounts that the traitors of the aristocracy who had joined Napoleon's Court at Bayonne, were fighting for the French against the Spanish populace in the province of biscay which reaches from Bayonne to St. Andero—a small track, & which seems to be the only Spanish territory now occupied by the French. The French have taken possession of St. Andero with three thousand men, but before they arrived the boats of his majesty's ships Cossack and Comet had landed, spiked all the guns, and blown up the magazine. In that quarter it is reported that Bonaparte is marching to Madrid with an army of 100,000 men. We do not believe it—He will be careful how he ventures to advance into the heart of a country where every human being is a patriot, and every patriot ready to sacrifice himself for his country.

Papers and letters have been just received from Holland. The former contain a proclamation of Louis Bonaparte, stating that King Joseph was received in Spain with the most ardent demonstrations of joy, and that perfect peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout that whole kingdom, particularly at Madrid and Cadiz. The Dutch papers contain nothing else of any interest.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following example is from the Baltimore Federal Republican:

"In the historian's page, Jefferson and Madison will rank with the Prince of Peace and the long list of European TRAITORS who have sold their countries for the gold of Buonaparte!"

The following instance is from the New-York Gazette:

"The speech of Mr. Canning on American affairs, is a key to the *dark* closet of our cabinet!"