complied with. He wished to know of the court, whether it was not a matter of right for him to obtain a *subpœna duces tecum*. If it was not he should then lay a specific motion before the court.

The *Chief Justice* did not believe it to be the practice in Virginia to obtain such a subpoena upon a mere application to the clerk. The motion must be brought before the court itself.

Mr. Hay would say nothing on this subject, until he understood the object of the application. If it was to obtain the letter which was not formerly furnished, he would inform the opposite counsel that he had it now among his papers and was ready to produce it.

Mr. Burr. That is one object of the application. Another is to obtain a certain communication from gen. Eaton to the President of the U. S. which is mentioned in his deposition.

Mr. Hay was not certain whether he had that communication; but believed that it was among his papers. If it was there, he would certainly produce it.

Mr. Burr. But if after a search, the gentleman finds that he has not that paper, will he consent out of court to issue a subpoena to the President of the U. S. under the qualification I have mentioned? I wish not at the present exigency, to derange the affairs of the government, or to demand the presence of the executive officers at this place.— All that I want is, certain papers.

Mr. Hay could not consent to such a measure; he would rather that it should go thro' the regular process of the court.

Mr. Burr. Then, sir, I shall move for a subpoena *duces tecum* to the President of the U. S. directing him to attend with certain papers. This subpoena will issue as in the former instance. I shall furnish the clerk with a necessary specification of the paper, which I require.

The court was then adjourned till Wednesday 12 o'clock.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Reflections on the great capacity of the U. States to produce COTTON, on the cultivation and commerce of cotton, and on the means to support the price of cotton.

It was in the year 1786, that the writer of these reflections remembers to have been first impressed with the capacities and prospects of the U. S. upon this subject. Having at that time never been in any vicinity where cotton was cultivated, his original impressions were produced by some trivial facts, connected with the subject, which were drawn from a central spot in the peninsula of Delaware and Chesapeake.

In the year 1807, the following decided notice of the subject was presented to the U. S. in the presence of a number of the members of the federal convention. It was the result of frequent and serious reflection upon those small, but well ascertained facts, which had occurred in the gardening of children and servants, in the county of Talbot, and which had been unconsciously collected in domestic intercourse.

"Cotton thrives as well in the southern states as in any part of the world.— The West India islands and those states raised it formerly, when the price was not half what it has been for years past in Europe. It is also worth double the money in America, which it sold for before the revolution, all the European nations having prohibited the exportation of it from their respective colonies to any foreign country. It is much to be desired, that the southern planters would adopt the cultivation of an article, from which the best informed manufacturers calculate the greatest profits, and on which some established factories depend."

(View of the U. S. page 44. May 1787.)

"A further encouragement to manufactures will result from improvements and discoveries in agriculture. There are many raw materials that could be produced in this country in abundance which have hitherto been very limited. Cotton for many years before the revolution was not worth more than nine pence sterling in the West India islands. The perfection of the factories in Europe has raised it to such a pitch, that besides the prohibition against shipping it from the colonies to any foreign port the price has risen fifty per cent — the consumers in Pennsylvania have paid nearly two shillings sterling for the importation of this year. The article must be worth the attention of the southern planters."

(View of the United States, August 1787.)

It seemed impossible to doubt that a vast proportion of the United States could raise this valuable plant which came to perfection in the hands of children and servants in a place so far north as the county of Talbot.

In the beginning of the year 1790 the subject was again noticed in the following manner, with a decision grounded upon frequent trials which had brought together by that time, numerous small facts from a great variety of places.

"Cotton has been lately adopted as an article of culture in the southern states, and if the prices of rice, tobacco, and indigo decline, it must be very beneficial to the owners and purchasers of lands in that part of our Union. This article is raised with ease in Spain, every part of which lies further north than the Carolinas and in the same latitude as Virginia, Maryland, & the Delaware states. It is also raised in all that part of Asiatic Turkey, which lies between Scanderoon and Smyrna, which are in the latitudes of the last three states. As our people will increase very rapidly by migration and the course of nature, it is certain that we cannot procure wool from our internal resources in sufficient quantities. The owners of cotton plantations may therefore expect a constant and great demand for this article as a substitute for wool, beside its ordinary uses for light goods."

(View of the U. S. page 86 and 87. A. D. 1790.)

In the year 1791 and 1794, the subject was again noticed by original or republished papers in "The view of the U. States," pages 44, 87, 261 and 274.

Though cotton had made many small advances in 1792, it does not appear to have attracted attention as a matter of importance, and there was little or none of our production exported. But our capacity existed, though dormant.

The return of exports for the year ending in September 1799, first brought to the writer's knowledge, the increased cultivation of this invaluable plant. It appeared from that authentic document that we had exported of domestic and foreign cotton (over and above our great and known consumption) 17,789 803 pounds weight, and the treasury return for the following year, published by the House of Representatives, informs, that the American cotton of the crop of 1800 (with the foreign reshipt) was 20,911 211, pounds weight. It is believed, on mature consideration, that the foreign cotton reshipt, is inferior in quantity to the domestic and foreign consumed at home.—Wherefore it was confidently presumed that our production of cotton was then at least 21 million of pounds.

It was found, on examination, that our cotton had risen to a great proportion of the whole quantity in the European markets. England is supposed to have received above forty millions of pounds from all colonial and foreign sources in a single year. Her own colonies are believed to have produced about four millions and one half of pounds weight. French St. Domingo used to ship above seven millions. Guadaloupe about six hundred thousand pounds. It is probable that all the rest of Europe did not manufacture more than a fourth of the quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain.

The United States, though already making the wonderful exportation of 38 millions of pounds weight, as it proved by recent returns, are capable of a much greater cultivation. In this state of things it is one favorable consequence of the deplorable misfortunes of St. Domingo, and of our loss of property and advantages from thence, that the cotton cultivation of seven millions of pounds is suspended in Domingo probably for many seasons. Yet the quantity, which may be yearly added to the production of the United States can be so great and sudden as to require all the consideration of the planter, and to be worthy of the care and protection of the government. The difference between our crops, not more than two or three years apart, is more than the whole production of the West India colonies of the European states.

It has been a favorite object therefore, of the writer of this note, to increase the consumption of cotton throughout Europe and America. He has endeavored to excite a spirit for both the household and regular cotton manufactory in the United States. We should endeavor to excite a competition with England, in the people from France, Holland, Russia, and Germany now among us. We should endeavor to excite every where, particularly to force among the English, the competition of the manufacturers of cotton wool with the manufacturer of sheeps wool, and fit it as to such bulky goods as blankets, carpets rugs, counterpanes, coverlets, hats, &c. the success of such endeavors has been considerable, for some capital Manchester manufacturers now here are engaged in rivalling the woollen manufacturers of Great Britain in our markets, by shipping to us cotton blankets, &c. instead of woolen.

The use of machines and mills to card, spin, &c. gives them immense advantages. Cotton being a vegetable production, exempted from the ravages of the moth (which injures woolens and even silks) is well adapted to our climate. The moth annually levies a vast tax upon the merchandize, apparel and furniture of the people of America from Maine to New Orleans. This is a very important consideration in favor of cotton substitutes, for goods heretofore made of wool.

It is believed that the constant and innumerable advertisements of southern cotton—the numerous erections of ginning mills—the notoriety, increase and extent of cultivation—the repeated and great returns of our exports—the directions for the cultivation—the freights which cotton has afforded—and the numerous publications upon the subject have given such an impetus to the business, that the only proper and necessary care now is to procure sales for our cotton-wool at home and abroad.

It is principally by individual exertions that foreign buyers are to be attracted. But it is conceived, that the government may procure to our cotton many advantages by its attention to foreign countries. It is respectfully recommended that our ministers, consuls, and agents abroad, be furnished with printed copies of every thing which the government or citizens possess or can collect upon the subject of the production, commerce, and manufacture of cotton, in order to facilitate and multiply the communications of those officers with the foreign governments, merchants and manufacturers near whom they reside. It is also recommended, that they take pains to evince every where the ease, certainty, profits and importance of the cotton manufacture well exemplified and ascertained by its progress within the last twenty years in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is likewise recommended, that our ministers and consuls, examine and report the duties, charges and impediments under which our cotton labors in some countries; and that they be instructed to represent the impossibility, that such countries can hold a successful competition in the cotton manufacture with those countries, which receive it without the burden of a duty or any other avoidable charge. This subject is well worthy of the attention of the ministers, agents and consuls of foreign nations resident in America, whose nations wish to supply us with manufactured goods and to carry on trade with our country. It is not at all doubted, that the cotton branch of manufacture will seriously, extensively and rapidly rival the woollen branch in every part of the world, greatly by means of the American agriculture. Sheeps wool is incapable of prompt and very great increase. Cotton will unavoidably increase in quick and great degrees, and of all our raw materials seems alone capable of a very great surplus beyond our foreign sale.

The certainty arises from the home market of the U. S. the saving of the heavy charges of transportation on all that can be consumed within our country, the capacity or fitness for working by machinery peculiar (in its degree) to this raw material, the general importance of manufactures to America, the absolute necessity of them to the interior states, and their immense importance as a mean of retaining, attracting and condensing the white population of the eight southern states, render the establishment of the cotton manufactory, upon the English plan, in this country an object of incalculable importance, worthy of the best thoughts of the government and of all the people.

(To be CONTINUED.)

From a late Paris Paper.

People in London busy themselves less than they ought about the present situation of Turkey, and the change which the rupture with Russia must bring about in the general concerns of Europe. This difference is an effect of the character of merchant policy. It does nothing for the future; and sees only the interests of the present moment. Were it not so, the English would tremble at the least appearance of danger for the existence of the Ottoman empire; instead of which, they have labored for this century past, like blind men, to forward the favorite projects of its implacable enemy.

At no time has it ever been the interests of England to support the pretensions or disputes of Russia, but on the contrary, to maintain an equilibrium among the powers of the north, and the independence of the Hanse Towns and Holland, for the purpose of enjoying the benefit of their alliance, and not have a single enemy to fight. However, she has labored to bring all these powers under the Russian yoke, and has considered only France alone as her enemy; sacrificing all the advantage of the future to the petty hatreds of the present. She has suffered the successive usurpations of Russia, and to purchase her alliance, has prepared her destructive projects; nor was she able, before their accomplishment, to see that Russia was necessarily becoming her enemy.

Hitherto Russia, notwithstanding the efforts of Peter the Great and his successors, has been unable to become a maritime power. Her numerous ships exhibit an useless though pompous spectacle in her ports and docks. Whatever efforts she should have made, the confined navigation of the Baltic, stopped for six months in the year, would never be able to create seamen. Perhaps even the very national character of the Muscovites opposed this creation. The conquest of almost the whole coast of the Baltic sea was advantageous in a commercial light; the opening of the channel of the Dardanelles evinced the probability of realising the projects of Peter and Catharine. But at the first order of the Ottoman Porte, this passage might be shut even against the return of the Russian ships, should they have sailed into the Mediterranean.— Russia has still fewer benefits to hope for than damages to dread, if the Ottoman Porte is aware of its own strength, and knows how to employ it.

If, on the contrary, by a misfortune which cannot be apprehended at present, the Russian flag should one day happen to fly on the walls of Constantinople, this frightful catastrophe, mortal to the independence of Austria, and dangerous for the other powers, would not the less produce a total revolution of all nations; and the first results would be to break without resistance, and for ever, the sceptre which Great Britain is so jealous of.

The position of Constantinople, which the Ottoman power never reaped the advantage of, would afford the activity of the Russians the vents of an immense trade, and the means of an incomparable navy. The Dnieper, the Volga and several other navigable rivers might convey from the northern extremities of Russia to the mouth of the Bosphorus, all the ship timber and materials necessary to fit out the most numerous fleets. The Black Sea, would then be like a vast port which Russia might open and shut at her pleasure, and where she might collect her whole navy, and exercise it in safety. Along this vast extent of coast she might find sailors. In the Morea, the usurpation of which Russia has so long been plotting, where she carefully avails herself of the identity of religion to keep up a secret rebellion and an opposition dangerous to the security of the Ottoman Porte, they would find the instruments of her maritime power. The active empire of the seas for several centuries require only the will of their sovereign to resume it, at least in the Mediterranean. With such means, Russia, once mistress of the most advantageous positions, would have in her navy almost all the elements of trade. At present she cannot herself export or work up all her raw materials—she is forced to have recourse to the industry and navy of England. But then she would work them up for her own account, and would export and barter them herself—she would perhaps confine to her exclusive consumption every thing necessary to the maintenance of her navy. England, unable to resist the attacks of an indestructible navy, or to parry the blows of an enemy able to reach her at the extremities of the world, would see the principle of her commercial prosperity suddenly fall, by the mere cessation of her relations with Russia.

Besides, either by alliance or by conquest, a Russian army may find its way through Persia to the very heart of the English power, that is to say to India, perhaps in less time, with less expence, and undoubtedly with less danger to itself than to come to Holland or Italy. In whatever light we view the destruction of the Ottoman empire, it would be more fatal to England, than to another nation, either by invasion, by force of arms, or by the different directions which it would give to trade—but as we have said, this catastrophe is no longer to be dreaded, since the Ottoman Porte has awakened from its lethargy, and that 500 000 Frenchmen, commanded by their emperor, have guaranteed their independence— Yet England does not perceive that in this instance, she is under obligations to her enemies.

AUGSBURGH, MAY 18.

We expect here to morrow, the French horse Chasseurs & Cuirassiers: they will be followed by the Spanish regiment of Guadalaxara, and several other regiments.

So much has been said lately of negociations, and the reports which have been circulated are so contradictory, that it is difficult to know what to believe.

It is however generally believed that the negociations are not so far advanced as was believed. They say, that the emperor Napoleon, *always anxious to employ all the means in his power to prevent the effusion of blood*, had proposed peace to the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, on very moderate terms; that the two sovereigns replied they were ready to treat, but that their connections with G. Britain and Sweden did not permit them to act without the participation of those courts. It is said that France did not oppose this proposition, declaring that she wished for a general peace. The principle of compensation was then proposed as the basis of peace, and some general articles were even discussed; all these propositions have been communicated to the courts of London and Stockholm, but their answers have not yet been received. The letters from Poland say that these communications have been made through the medium of aids de camp, but that no diplomatic conferences have yet taken place. Baron St. Vincent, who represents the sovereign whose mediations has been accepted, had been made acquainted with what had passed—but it is feared that the intrigues of the English minister will frustrate the efforts of the friends of humanity.

JUNE 3.

Upon Gen. Benningsen has the chief command of the allied army been conferred. The emperor Alexander, after expressing in general orders his entire approbation of the conduct of general Benningsen, and of the high sense and opinion which he entertains of his talents and his services, orders it to be notified to the army, that the supreme command is vested in that officer, and that all dispatches are to be transmitted to, as well as orders received from him.

HUNGARIAN DIET.

The speech of the Archduke Palatine to the Hungarian Diet, after pointing out the necessity of raising a powerful military force, concludes in the following words:—

"After having obtained peace through the efforts of the best of kings we ought more than ever, to direct our attention to the injuries which have been occasioned by the late dreadful war, and the evils which have resulted from it. Thus we have of one accord met together in the Diet, to insure, as it were, our very existence, as well as that of our people, to maintain the honor of the crown, the prosperity of our country, and the safety of every thing that we hold most dear. Great sacrifices will doubtless be necessary but our ancestors, under similar circumstances, did not hesitate to make greater. It would therefore be a disgrace to have it now said, "the greatness of soul of the Hungarians, for the preservation of their king and country is vanished, and their conduct is palsied."

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

Because we have lately occupied a few of our columns in shewing that a war between this country and England would be more injurious to her than to us, and would probably be in several important respects beneficial to us, we are charged in two of the Boston prints with an attempt to prove, not merely the justice and expediency of such a war, but likewise that it will be on the whole beneficial to the United States. Nothing can be more destitute of truth than this imputation. We have not attempted to prove the justice of a war with Britain, because such an attempt would have been in the highest degree absurd. There is no unprejudiced or honest American that doubts it. It is not, therefore, a topic for discussion— it would be just as rational to attempt to prove that a triangle is formed by three sides, or that twice three make six. Nor have we offered any proofs of the expediency of a war with England. We have, with the whole American people, considered this consideration likewise out of the question on the part of this country. The question may, and, no doubt, will very properly be presented to the British government.— With them it will rest to decide it affirmatively or negatively; they will have the power. But on our part, no such decision will be reserved for us.— Our conduct will necessarily be regulated by theirs.——For reparation must be had by us, or there is an end to the amity of the two nations. The reign of reason will be suspended, & physical strength, in one shape or other, can alone decide the issue. It may, perhaps, be made a question, whether we shall go fully into a state of war, or be satisfied with commercial restrictions or a total suspension of intercourse. But it is easy to see that such a step taken by us under such circumstances would soon lead to a state of complete warfare.

So far with respect to the charge of advocating the justice and expediency of a war with England, which we have shewn to be entirely unfounded. Equally so is the imputation of attempting to prove that such a war will be on the whole advantageous to the U. States.— The imputation is an atrocious libel on the principles and sentiments of this print. We have never attempted to prove that war with any nation would be beneficial. On the contrary, we have uniformly, and in the strongest terms, insisted on the incalculable advantages of preserving peace with the whole world. We have presented the subject in a thousand different lights. We have defended the government for their solicitude to maintain peace, notwithstanding the manifold wrongs inflicted on us by the injustice of foreign powers. We have applauded their honest efforts to avoid every cause of collision with them, by becoming a party to the contests of neither of them, by treating them all with equal good-will; by restraining establishments from their nature calculated to entice us into war; by accommodating differences, whenever this could honorably be done, by negociation instead of deciding them by the sword, even when the means existed of doing the latter most effectually.

We have invariably connected the growth of our prosperity with the maintenance of peace, and have offered calculation upon calculation to shew the vast pecuniary benefits derived by us from the preservation of peace.

We have considered even the existence of the republican system as intimately interwoven with the pacific disposition of our country, and have always feared the fatal influence of standing armies, increased taxes, naval establishments, foreign alliances, and augmented patronage on the public liberty.

All these principles are still sacredly cherished by us. The late disgraceful outrage of Britain has not diminished our conviction of their soundness. Our creed on this point is unaltered, and we will confidently add, unalterable. A war with Britain, or any other nation, will not on the whole be beneficial to the U. S. We know, on the contrary, that it will check our progress in wealth & general prosperity; that it will be productive of considerable injury, and may be productive of unlooked for calamity. All this we readily admit.— But still we contend that Britain, unless she complies with our demand for reparation, will have left us no alternative. Even could we meanly consent to brook the outrage she has just offered, the evil, so far from ending there, would dreadfully increase. She would proceed in her career of injustice, and there is no length of oppression at which she would stop, short of absolute vassalage on our part. This is the true question. The point at issue is not one merely of national honor; but one that strikes at the very vitals of our future