

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 92. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from the 1st page.)
so as to bind his government, it necessarily follows, that the only credentials yet presented by you being the same with those presented by him, give you no authority to bind it, and that the exhibition of a "full power" for that purpose, such as you doubtless are furnished with, is become an indispensable preliminary to further negotiation; or, to speak more strictly, was required in the first instance by the view of the matter now disclosed by you. Negotiation without this preliminary would not only be a departure from the principle of equality which is the essential basis of it, but would moreover be a disregard of the precautions and of the self-respect enjoined on the attention of the U. States by the circumstances which have hitherto taken place.

I need scarcely add, that in the full power alluded to, as a preliminary to negotiation, is not intended to be included either the whole extent or any part of your instructions for the exercise of it. These of course, as you have justly remarked, remain subject to your own discretion.

I abstain, sir, from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions in your letter, not at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations to which I purposely limit myself, without adverting to your repetition of a language implying a knowledge on the part of this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and peremptory avowal that this government had no such knowledge, and that with such a knowledge no such arrangement would have entered into, the view which you have again presented of the subject makes it my duty to apprise you, that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign minister with a government that understands what it owes to itself.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.
The hon. F. J. Jackson, &c. &c.

MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, 4th Nov. 1809.

SIR,
When I forwarded to my court your letter of the 19th ultimo, and the answer which I returned to it, I imagined, and I may add, I hoped, that the retrospective correspondence, into which you thought it necessary to enter with me had been closed. You will, no doubt, recollect, with what reluctance I acquiesced in your intimation on this head; not, as I believe has been seen, from any difficulty in maintaining the justice of the cause which is entrusted to me, but because I was and still am of opinion, that this sort of correspondence is not calculated to remove differences and soothe irritations of the most unfortunate tendency. As, however, I had no choice but to renounce, for the present, the hope of effectuating this desirable object, or to pursue it in the manner prescribed in your letter of the 9th ultimo, so I am now unwillingly compelled to enter upon the consideration of another letter from you under date of the 11th instant, which but too strongly confirms the opinion I before entertained.

Since, sir, it has been judged expedient to confine to a written form this important and interesting discussion; since that mode has been declared by you to be indispensable, I will first appeal to the written communications which have passed between us; and I do this with the greater satisfaction, because I consider it to be the chief cause of the present remarkable state of things, that in speaking of engagements contracted or supposed to have been contracted between the two countries, understandings or implied engagements have been allowed to take place of written compacts, and have been considered, in some instances, as having the same validity.—It is furthermore necessary to place in the most unequivocal light a topic which I observe to be constantly and prominently re-iterated in your letters, notwithstanding the repeated, but as it should seem, fruitless endeavors used in mine, to clear it from the slightest shadow of obscurity.

You say that it is understood that "his Britannic Majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensable conditions" on the part of the United States, an "entire relinquishment of the right to trade with the enemies colonies, and also a permission to the British navy

to aid in executing a law of Congress."—This same statement is contained in your letter of the 9th inst. and represented as the substance of what had fallen from me, in our previous conferences. In my answer to that letter, I took the liberty of shewing that such a supposition was erroneous, and I have looked in vain to my letter of the 23d, to find in it any suggestion of a similar tenor. I believe, therefore, that by reference to my two letters, you will find, that the statement now again brought forward is contained in neither of them, that it made no part of my previous conversations with you, and that I have in no way given room to suppose, that I ever made any such statement at all.

That before the orders in council can be revoked, their object must be obtained in some other way, is unquestionably true; but you may be assured, sir, that there is no wish whatever entertained in England, that the British navy should be employed in executing a law of Congress.—If the proposal that was made upon that subject, and made, as you now know, because it was believed to be acceptable here, had been adopted, and had become a matter of compact between the two countries, and thereby a part, not of the law of Congress, but of the public law binding upon both parties, and which both would have had an interest in seeing duly executed; in that case the agency of the British navy would not have had the invidious aspect, which is now attempted to be given to it.—At present there is no engagement between the two countries, no laws of Congress which bear a reference to any such engagement, and consequently it cannot be wished to take any share whatever in the execution of those laws.

In regard to the colonial trade I need only observe, that all or nearly all the enemies colonies are blockaded by British squadrons, it cannot therefore be so much an object of solicitude, as you imagine, to obtain the relinquishment of the trade of any country to those colonies. On the contrary you will find it stated in my letter of the 11th ult. to be a "matter of indifference" (on this subject) "be continued, or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room."

When I informed you that the agreement concluded here in April last, had been framed in deviation from the instructions given for the occasion, my explanation was intended to apply to both parts of that agreement.—That nothing, required by the most scrupulous accuracy, may be wanting, I now add, that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official document signed here, the abrogation of the President's Proclamation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of Memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ultimo.

There is another motive for the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, considered to be so strong and so self-evident upon the very face of the transaction, that I am not commanded to do more than indicate it in the manner I have already done.—By this forbearance his Majesty conceives that he is giving an additional pledge of his sincere disposition to maintain a good understanding with the U. States.

I am somewhat at a loss to give a distinct reply to that part of your letter which relates to Mr. Erskine's authority to conclude with you in virtue of his general letter of credence, because I do not very distinctly understand the tendency of it. I never before heard it doubted that a full power was requisite to enable a minister to conclude a treaty, or that a mere general letter of credence was insufficient for that purpose.

If it were otherwise, and a government were in all cases to be bound by the act, however unauthorized, of an accredited Minister, there would be no safety in the appointment of such a Minister, and ratifications would be useless.—No full power was given in the present case, because it was not a treaty, but the materials for forming a treaty, that was in contemplation.

In his dispatch of the 23d of January, Mr. Secretary Canning distinctly says to Mr. Erskine—"Upon receiving through you on the part of the American government a distinct and official recognition of the three aforementioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty."

(Concluded on the 2d page.)

Negroes and Pork!
THE subscriber would hire, for the ensuing year,
20 able Negro Men,
to cut wood, raise ore, &c. and wishes to purchase ten thousand weight of good corn fed pork, deliverable at this place, the first week in January, for which call will be paid at the current price.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, December 11, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE Court of this county have, at their last sessions, (agreeably to the laws of this commonwealth) ordered me to take possession of, and administer the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, late of this county. All persons having just claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit them to me duly authenticated—and all such as are indebted to the same are also requested to make prompt payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.
Jefferson county, Virginia,
December 14, 1809.

Negroes for hire.
I wish to hire out to the highest bidder, on Christmas day, two Negro women, and a negro girl about 15 years of age. They may be seen at Anderson's tavern, on that day.
J. SAUNDERS, Agent
for M. D. Saunders.
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1809.

Deed of Trust.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Griffin Stith, and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due from said Stith to Messrs. Hollway and Hanserd, merchants of the town of Petersburg, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of December instant, at the plantation of the late Gerard Alexander, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing 135 acres, seventy acres of which are cleared, and the balance well clothed with fine timber; being a part of the land of said Gerard Alexander, dec'd, and lies adjoining the lands of John M'Pherson, Bataille Muse and others.
S. M. WASHINGTON, Trustee.
December 8, 1809.

Deed of Trust.
BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Edward Gantt, for the benefit of Elijah Chamberlin, I will offer for sale, on Saturday the 6th of January next, before the door of John Anderson's tavern, a valuable Negro man.
JOSEPH FARR, Trustee.
December 8, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black milch COW, about seven years old, midding small crooked horns, no ear mark recollected. The above reward will be given for the above stray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home.
Wm. STEPHENSON.
November 17, 1809.

NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of those persons who were purchasers at the sale of my father's estate, I have deposited their obligations with Mr. Daugherty. As the estate is indebted, promptness of payment is expected.—Those obligations were due the 25th ult.
Wm. TATE.
December 1, 1809.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Flowing Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named WILL, about 23 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Washington's quarter, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown.
SAMUEL BRISCOE.
November 24, 1809.

RAGS.
The highest price given for clean lines and cotton rags at this Office.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at this place, on the first day of January next, a number of very likely negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, including several Tradesmen, a good Cook, &c.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. Nov. 10.

To Rent.
THE subscriber will rent the house which Mr. John Haynie occupies in the back street, (except one small room, which he will occupy as an office.) The lot with all other buildings thereon, will also be rented. Possession will be given on the first of January next.
ROBERT C. LEE.
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

Take Notice.
I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and discharge their respective balances before the ninth instant. If money is not convenient, I will receive merchantable wheat at six shillings and six pence per bushel, delivered at Mr. John Downey's or Mr. Samuel M'Pherson's mill. Those persons failing to comply with the above request, may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.
JOHN HAYNIE.
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

Tailoring Business.
THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by his duty and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who please to favor him with their custom may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.
HENRY SKAGGS.
October 26, 1809.

Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS.
RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Mrs. Frame's house near Mr. Haines' tavern, where they are always ready to receive work. They will be the most serviceable and fashionable manner. They are acquainted with the newest fashions, and have no doubt, but they shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favor them with their custom.
CHARLETTON, Nov. 17, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smother house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at this place, on the first day of January next, a number of very likely negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, including several Tradesmen, a good Cook, &c.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, near Charlestown,

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Flowing Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named WILL, about 23 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high.—He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Washington's quarter, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown.
SAMUEL BRISCOE.
November 24, 1809.

Notice.
WHEREAS my wife Fanny being not willing to dwell with me, without any just cause or provocation; I am therefore under the necessity of cautioning all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. All persons are further cautioned against harbouring or employing her on any occasion, as I shall deal with as the law directs.
JAMES T. POLLOCK.
Jefferson county, Dec. 12, 1809.

Notice.
THE Court of Jefferson county having authorized the subscriber to settle the estate of her late husband, Jchu Lathels, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
ESITHER LASHELS.
December 22, 1809.

Look here!
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership of Bell and Fry was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm of Bell and Fry, the late firm of Bell and Cherry, or to Benjamin Bell, on bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence can or will be given by B. Bell. As it is his intention to leave the place early in the month of January, it is hoped this notice will be particularly attended to. He has several valuable houses and lots in the town of Smithfield, which he will sell for cash, or trade of almost any kind.
BEN. BELL.
Smithfield, Dec. 19, 1809.

Negroes to be hired.
Will be hired, on Monday the first day of January next, at Leetown,
20 or 30 Negroes,
consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
MAT. WHITING.
December 22, 1809.

Caution.
WHEREAS my wife Fanny being not willing to dwell with me, without any just cause or provocation; I am therefore under the necessity of cautioning all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. All persons are further cautioned against harbouring or employing her on any occasion, as I shall deal with as the law directs.
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ESITHER LASHELS.
December 22, 1809.

Stray Cows.
STRAYED from the subscribers in October last, two Cows—one black, with a white face—the other red, except some white on one of her hind legs, middle size, about six years old, and both forward with calf. Whoever will give information so that they can be recovered, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, or Two Dollars for either.
FRANCIS TILLET, JOHN YOUNG.
Charlestown, Dec. 21, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at this place, on the first day of January next, a number of very likely negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, including several Tradesmen, a good Cook, &c.
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JAMES T. POLLOCK.
Jefferson county, Dec. 12, 1809.

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20 able Negro Men,
to cut wood, raise ore, &c. and wishes to purchase ten thousand weight of good corn fed pork, deliverable at this place, the first week in January, for which call will be paid at the current price.
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GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.
Jefferson county, Virginia,
December 14, 1809.

Jefferson County, Va. Nov. 10.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, Holden for Jefferson County.
I HAVE removed the office of the Superior Court, holden for Jefferson county, to the house occupied by Mr. John Haynie.
ROBERT C. LEE.
Charlestown, Nov. 24, 1809.

To Rent.
THE subscriber will rent the house which Mr. John Haynie occupies, in the back street, (except one small room, which he will occupy as an office.) The lot with all other buildings thereon, will also be rented. Possession will be given on the first of January next.
ROBERT C. LEE.
Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

Take Notice.
I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and discharge their respective balances before the ninth instant. If money is not convenient, I will receive merchantable wheat at six shillings and six pence per bushel, delivered at Mr. John Downey's or Mr. Samuel M'Pherson's mill. Those persons failing to comply with the above request, may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination.
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Wm. STEPHENSON.
November 17, 1809.

A Lad,
Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office.
Dec. 22, 1809.

Deed of Trust.
IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Griffin Stith, and Mary his wife, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due from said Stith to Messrs. Holloway and Hanserd, merchants of the town of Petersburg, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of December instant, at the plantation of the late Gerard Alexander, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing 135 acres, seventy acres of which are cleared, and the balance well clothed with fine timber; being a part of the land of said Gerard Alexander, dec'd, and lies adjoining the lands of John M'Pherson, Bataille Muse and others.
S. M. WASHINGTON, Trustee.
December 8, 1809.

NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of those persons who were purchasers at the sale of my father's estate, I have deposited their obligations with Mr. Daugherty. As the estate is indebted, promptness of payment is expected.—Those obligations were due the 25th ult.
Wm. TATE.
December 1, 1809.

To be Hired,
AT Leetown, on Friday the 29th instant, between twenty and thirty NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Bond and approved security will be required. All persons indebted to me for the hire of Negroes, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, as those for whom I have been acting, cannot wait longer.
R. BAYLOR.
December 15, 1809.
N. B. I shall offer for sale on said day, one or two negro men, and a small boy.
R. B.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, a Federal print.
TO FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, ESQ. Ex-Ambassador, from his Britannic Majesty to the U. S. of America.
Sir,—In the first moments of that perturbation, from which the most accomplished diplomatist cannot at all times be exempt, and into which even a person of your experience may be excused for falling, on the sudden occurrence of a crisis so unexpected and embarrassing, as your late discomfiture, you were indiscreet enough to allege the constitutional liberty of the press in this country, as a charge against the executive government, which your complaint implies that department might correct. You should have recollected that when an ambassador is most disturbed; that by the law of the land the Executive cannot interfere with the press, and that when the First Consul of France, with whose annals you have such especial reason for being familiar, laid a similar grievance before the British ministry, he was told that the courts of justice were the only means known to the law for punishing such offences; that Pelier was convicted by a jury, and sentenced by my lord Ellenborough, not by Mr. Adington or the king. These things you should have known; for they would have saved you the mortification, which every man, particularly the envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from a mighty kingdom, ought to feel, when he so far forgets himself and his station, as to be betrayed into undignified and unavailing querulousness.

It is too true that the press in this country is deplorably licentious; and though you were egregiously incorrect when you made this circumstance a ground of official complaint to the Executive, yet all temperate Americans must deprecate the scandalous calumnies that are daily poured forth upon your nation, mission and person. But it is not the freedoms the press has taken with your name, that have made it odious in America. That you may not return impressed with a belief, in which it is to be lamented you came among us, that party is the only index

to opinion in the United States, or that certain violent newspapers are the organs of the sentiments of the great body of sober and reflecting people, I take the liberty of addressing you in the language that is almost universally held, relative to this controversy, by those native and genuine Americans, who with a natural and decided preference for the English nation, are at the same time alive to the rights of their own; and always are alike indignant at all foreign aggressions whatsoever. It may, perhaps, notwithstanding your patriotic zeal, somewhat assuage your disappointment, to know that by this respectable class your instructions are more blamed than your conduct; and it is highly proper that you should be apprized of the independent and honorable motives which govern them in this juncture.

Your nomination created some suspicion and much clamour. Peremptorily refusing to ratify the terms proposed by one minister, after they had been accepted and effectuated on our part, recalling and disgracing that minister, and appointing another who had been used to treat with fleets at his heels, were not indications of a very friendly disposition on the part of England. Notwithstanding these omens, the mass of the American nation prepared to accredit you as one of the most distinguished members of that corps, which, in the states of Europe, is as regularly trained, formed and distributed as armies and navies—aware that you were yet reeking from the discharge of a most detestable duty at Copenhagen, but hoping that your employment on several such exigencies was rather in the course of your vocation than optional, and that the fame of such achievements preceding you here, would have the effect rather to soften than aggravate your tone—and with an honest confidence trusting that you were selected for your superior talents and veteran skill, and coming to negotiate, if not to conclude, an accommodation. The Americans are a simple, peace-loving people, little versed in diplomatic sophistry. Peace and plain dealing are emphatically their policy, inasmuch as one is the source, the other the only safeguard of their prosperity. Whatever therefore was declared by a few unimportant individuals of the insolence and bad faith upon which your embassy was grounded, the government, with a large majority of the country, were disposed to receive you with hospitality, and anxiously desirous that your terms might be tolerably amicable, and your tone tolerably decent. With such terms and such a tone there was a temper to be satisfied; and it is notorious that the belief was very general of your having entered upon discussions, which promised an arrangement. After indulging a few weeks in these flattering expectations, it was understood with amazement and regret and indignation, that you came three thousand miles, with a magnificent appointment, without authority to adjust any one point in dispute, and with orders to couch your communications in the most imperious and offensive style of the new phraseology of diplomatic correspondence. You came, as you have yourself declared to our government, expressly to do nothing; and in doing that nothing you assumed a tone of contempt and defiance. Under such circumstances you should not be surprised that it is the sense of nine-tenths of the American people, that as your mission was meant to be futile and your language unbecoming, the government consulted their dignity, and the dignity of a nation, too long patient of outrage, when it deranged you from your functions, and discarded you its presence.

But while such is the sense, and the decided and enthusiastic sense of nearly all the people of this country, it is matter of the most painful regret with many of them, that the representative of a great and glorious empire, himself a man of talents and a fine gentleman, should have been obliged to incur the predicament, into which you have rather marched, than fallen, which, notwithstanding the challenge of your letters, and the fair warning you received of its imminence, seems to have been as unexpected by you, as it certainly

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must be invidious to the future relations of the two countries. You find American endurance may be tried too far.

Unthinking men, who condemn in the mass, and calumniate wherever they condemn, do not distinguish between your constituents and their instrument. They attach an odium to your name, which the more discerning know you do not deserve. When Mr. Jefferson retired, it was said the main obstacle to an accommodation was removed. But they who conceived such hopes did not know Mr. Canning. Doubtless you were ordered to hold the front you did. Those rhetorical flourishes and polished invectives, with which your letters abound, are perfect imitations of Mr. Canning's balderdash, which has substituted such balderdash for the stately & respectable garb, in which, until this day, diplomacy, however hostile, was invariably clothed. When, besides the utter success of their enemies, the unfortunate people of England, in a short lapse of disaster, were deprived of Mr. Pitt, Fox, Nelson, Cornwallis and Thurlow, fate seemed to have declared against them, and also ever since, distraction, ignorance and malversation have possessed a cabinet heretofore filled with talents, integrity, and public spirit. One of the last struggles of the last of these administrations was to dispatch you to this country, with instructions, which, it cannot be questioned, you have rigidly conformed to. The result is what must have been desired, though perhaps was scarcely expected by the king, your master, and his late ministers. And you are too high spirited a man to blame the Americans, if, by every thing short of insult to your person, they show their detestation to such invidious and dastardly measures.

Your predecessor, Mr. Merry, an atrabilious and maladroit old man, to whom it was said Mr. Jefferson had been ungracious (at least Mistress Merry said so) was received in Philadelphia with a hospitality, intended to compensate for the rudeness he complained of at Washington. Mr. Liston was a great favorite, and Mr. Erskine was always welcomed with a kindness much more than merely polite. You are the first British minister from whom the hospitalities of Philadelphia have been withheld, and you are personally the best entitled to them. You must therefore ascribe the comparative isolation from society in which you are suffered to live in this metropolis, notwithstanding the elegance of your retinue and manners, to that feeling of unanimous indignation against your employers, which the disclosure of your correspondence has roused. Though you came fortified with letters of introduction and all the attractions calculated to make your company desirable, yet you cannot but applaud this repulsive nationality, however disagreeable you may find its effects. We know how to separate Mr. Jackson from his instructions.—But his representative has cast so deep a shade over his private character, that Americans of all parties, not caring to draw the distinction, are reluctant to dispense those civilities, which, but for the part it has been his due to act, they would have been proud and forward to shew.

After lingering here a little longer, in a situation unworthy your rank and accomplishments, you will return to England, with the sorry satisfaction of having performed an odious service in the letter of your command.—Unless you go to Algiers, Ispahan or Tombueto, there is now no friendly power left in whose capital a conspicuous residence may snatch you from comparative insignificance in the environs of London. But at all events you will have the satisfaction to find Mr. G. Canning, who, with no stronger claims than a petty genius and the consistency of action, attempted to hold the reins, will find him once more in his proper place, not at the privy council board but at the desk of the Anti-Jacobin, writing perhaps an additional canto to the Lovers of Triangles. You may assure him that his mission is fulfilled, and that his artillery failed of its effect on your enemies; it answered, under your direction, at least for the purpose of driving off his few remaining friends. While Mr. Smith's share of calmness and perspicuity, you, in the full spirit of your instructions, were superb, contemptuous, confused, insulting and belligerent. The blunder you committed with respect to the oral communications, and the petu-

lance which had not yet been communicated, and that it would be improper to proceed in the consideration of the subject till it was received.

Messrs. Newton and Bacon supported the motion with a hope of avoiding, by waiting for the information, all collateral discussion or evasion of the question on the resolution of the Senate, and from a desire of obtaining a direct decision on its merits.

Mr. Rhea opposed the motion on the ground that the House had already too long delayed the discussion of the great concerns of the nation.

At this stage of the debate, a message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Graham.

The committee immediately rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

After the message and documents were read, they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smilie observed that the objection to discussion was now removed, and moved that the House again resolve itself into a committee of the whole.—Motion negatived, 57 to 40. And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 19.

Mr. Macon, from the committee on so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our Foreign Relations, reported a bill respecting the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France; and for other purposes.

[The 1st section prohibits all public vessels belonging to G. Britain or France from entering the harbors of the U. States, subject to certain specified exceptions.

The 2nd section prescribes the punishment of those who shall aid the infraction of this provision.

The 3d section prohibits all vessels sailing under the flag of G. Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen of either, from entering the harbors of the U. S.

The 4th section prohibits the importation into the U. S. of goods from G. Britain or Ireland, and France, and their colonies; or of goods from any foreign port which are the growth produce or manufacture of G. Britain or France; unless in vessels owned wholly by citizens of the U. S.

The above provisions to take immediate effect.

The 5th section prohibits after the 15th of April next the importation of goods from G. Britain and France and their colonies unless imported directly therefrom.

The 6th, 7th and 8th sections affix penalties to the infraction of these provisions.

The 9th section authorizes the President in case either France or G. Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. S. to declare the same by proclamation after which the prohibitions of this act on the commerce of the nation so doing shall cease.

The 11th section repeals the act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The 12th section limits this act to the end of the next session of Congress.]

The bill was read a second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Macon, from the committee appointed to prepare and report rules and orders for the government of the House, reported the same. Referred to the committee of the whole. House to which was referred Mr. Bacon's motion on the subject of order.

Foreign Licenses to Trade.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill to deprive in certain cases and to prevent, under certain disabilities, any citizen of the U. S. taking a license to navigate the ocean or trade with any foreign or independent power. Twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Rhea (T.) the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the resolution from the Senate expressive of the approbation of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to hold any further communication with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Rhea moved that the committee rise and report their agreement to the resolution.

Mr. Gold moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The reasons assigned in favor of the latter motion by Messrs. Gold, Gardener, Dana, Pitkin and Wheaton were, that in so important a case the House should proceed with deliberation, and not without all the information that was practicable to obtain; that the House with that view had called upon the President for certain information

which had not yet been communicated, and that it would be improper to proceed in the consideration of the subject till it was received.

Messrs. Newton and Bacon supported the motion with a hope of avoiding, by waiting for the information, all collateral discussion or evasion of the question on the resolution of the Senate, and from a desire of obtaining a direct decision on its merits.

Mr. Rhea opposed the motion on the ground that the House had already too long delayed the discussion of the great concerns of the nation.

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CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Dec. 18.

The bill from the House of Representatives to revive the act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, was read a third time and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States, reported the same with amendments; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

A letter was received from Buckner Thruston, notifying the Senate of his resignation of his seat in that body as a Senator from the state of Kentucky.

December 19.

The Vice President attended and took the chair of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the United States enclosing the correspondence between him and the governor of Pennsylvania relative to the case of Gideon Olmstead, which was ordered to be printed.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States was read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

December 20.

The bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the U. States, was read a third time and decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Condit, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Matthews, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New-York, Sumpter, Turner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Hillhouse and Pickering—2.

So the bill was passed.

An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes" was referred to Messrs. Bradley, Goodrich and Lloyd, to consider and report thereon.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of War on the subject of fortifications. Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the galleries were cleared, and it was agreed that the report be read with closed doors.

Ordered that it lie for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 18.

Mr. Goldbergh and Mr. Key obtained leave of absence for two weeks.

Mr. M. Kim's propositions to instruct the committee of Commerce and Manufactures to enquire into the propriety of passing countervailing commercial regulations, were taken up and agreed to.

Rupture with Mr. Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 61 to 48, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the resolution from the Senate expressive of the approbation of the conduct of the Executive in refusing to hold any further communication with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Rhea moved that the committee rise and report their agreement to the resolution.

Mr. Gold moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The reasons assigned in favor of the latter motion by Messrs. Gold, Gardener, Dana, Pitkin and Wheaton were, that in so important a case the House should proceed with deliberation, and not without all the information that was practicable to obtain; that the House with that view had called upon the President for certain information

which had not yet been communicated, and that it would be improper to proceed in the consideration of the subject till it was received.

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Mr. Rhea opposed the motion on the ground that the House had already too long delayed the discussion of the great concerns of the nation.

At this stage of the debate, a message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Graham.

The committee immediately rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

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Mr. Rhea (T.) spoke a short time in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Potter spoke half an hour against it; and Mr. Dana occupied about an hour and an half on the same side of the question.

When, on motion of Mr. Whittier, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.

From Denmark.—In the ship Endeavor, arrived at Salem from Copenhagen, came passenger capt. Taylor, of the place. He left Copenhagen the 10th of October. There had been no change favorable to American commerce, except the laying up of the privateers, but vessels were sometimes brought in by the gun-boats, and sometimes taken possession of in the harbors, where from England. A captain Oils had been several weeks in prison. Mr. Horace, with Mr. Adams on board, touched at Christiansand, where he received petitions from his countrymen to interfere in their behalf; and at Copenhagen he had an interview with the minister of state; but he appeared to have no instructions on the subject, and what assurances were given are unknown. The crown prince was expected to have a good effect for Mr. Adams to have come out in a frigate. The Danes and Swedes and Russians have made peace. It was said British vessels were to be admitted to certain Swedish ports, under certain circumstances. There were still rumours that Bonaparte was indisposed.

London, Nov. 4.—A letter from the key, dated as late as the 24th of Oct. contains the following paragraph: "Ismael is besieged by 50,000 Russians. The besieging army is extremely active in its operations in order to reduce the place, which defends itself stoutly. Besides the Turkish grand army, there is another Ottoman detachment at Varna. It seems as if a great battle would be soon fought between them."

The last accounts from Portugal concur in stating, that our troops have been reduced by the sword, famine and disease, to 12,000 men.

The accounts from Valcheria are still less favorable. The disease among our troops resists the utmost efforts of medical science in that unhappy swamp. Whilst our force is thus hourly diminishing, Napoleon is making vigorous preparations to attack the island.

Both houses of Parliament met on the 2d November, and were further prorogued till the 12th of December.

Gottenburgh, Oct. 16.—Col. Bern returned from Stockholm about a month since, and left this place yesterday for Copenhagen, which he will leave as soon as he obtains a passport for Paris. He appears dejected. It is said his reception at Stockholm did not meet his expectations.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 29.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, a decided republican, is elected a Senator of the U. States for the state of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Tiffin.

Thomas Jefferson, late President of the U. States, was, on the 18th of September last, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Warsaw.

Druckner Thruston, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the U. States an associate Judge for the District of Columbia, in the room of A. B. Duckett, Esq. deceased.

The secretary of State, in his correspondence with Mr. Jackson, having requested an exposition of the extent of his powers, Mr. Jackson replies, "It will not, I dare say, have escaped your recollection, that I informed you at a very early period of our communications, that in addition to the usual credential letter, his majesty has been pleased to invest me with a full power under the great seal of his kingdom, for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention."

In Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney, of May 27, 1809, he says, "his majesty has directed Mr. Jackson to proceed to America—not on any special mission (which Mr. Erskine was not authorized to promise, except upon conditions not one of which he has obtained) but as the successor of Mr. Erskine, whom his majesty has not lost a moment in recalling."

Was not the declaration of Jackson that he had full powers, and this lan-

guage of Mr. Canning stating him to be merely the successor of Mr. Erskine, and not sent on any special mission, intended by the British government as another lure, by which to entrap the U. States? They probably thought that the American government would consider Mr. Jackson's powers sufficient, and make another adjustment with him, which they could fully disavow by referring to this letter of Mr. Canning, wherein his powers are limited, and he is declared to be merely the "successor of Mr. Erskine."

Very many important subjects will be decided during the present session.—The Yazoo, the Bature; the renewal of the charter of the Bank. These questions appear to occupy more of the time and attention of the members of Congress than our foreign relations."

Latest News from England.

The ship William Moran from London, and 28 days from the Downs, has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 11th November. The treaty between France and Austria is received. A Mr. Hartshorn, passenger, is bearer of despatches from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state. Two letter bags, out of three, containing about 2000 letters, was taken out of the William at Gravesend, by a revenue officer, and sent to the General Post Office in London, assigning as a reason that they were unsealed, which was contrary to law. He left a certificate of the act. The Grenville party is expected to come into the ministry after the meeting of Parliament. A general convocation of all the Italian Cardinals is to take place in Paris in November. A large French convoy from Toulon to Barcelona has been destroyed by the English, a 90 and 80 gun ship and frigate were run ashore, the two former blown up to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Bonaparte held a council at Fontainebleau on the 27th October. An expedition has sailed from Malta, destination conjectured. Prince Gorgali, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at Paris. The London Times of November 8, says that Ferdinand VII. has been poisoned. Charles IV. his consort and the Prince of Peace are at Marselles, reported to be living on the bounty of friends. Bonaparte is to make his triumphal entry into Paris Dec. 2. A letter from a certain Wm. Cox to the governor of Oporto, dated Alameda, October 24, states that the duke Del Parque had an engagement with the French troops commanded by Gen. Marchand, who had advanced from Salamanca. The battle was said to be fought at Tamames or its vicinity, and terminated in favor of the Spaniards, who lost only 150 men, while the loss of the French in killed and wounded is said to be 1000 men, a 12 pounder, one stand of colors and 300 muskets.

General Gardanne, the French minister at the Persian court, has left that country, his mission being unsuccessful. Sir Harford Jones, the British envoy to that court, has concluded a treaty with the Khan, and succeeded in destroying the French influence there. The treaty is said to be very favorable; but sir Harford Jones has been attempted to be divested of all his ministerial functions and declared a private person, by lord Minto, governor general of Bengul. Lord Minto's power is considered as very questionable; the Persian emperor declares he will abide by the treaty, had detained the British envoy at Teahaan, and has ordered a Persian charge d'affairs and the secretary of the British embassy to depart for England on this business. Lord Minto has ordered all the bills drawn by sir H. Jones, on public affairs, to be placed to his private account. This strange conduct is said to be in consequence of the refusal of the Persian court, to receive general Malcom, as envoy from the British government in India. American.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated Washington, Dec. 15, 1809.

"I would sooner have written to you, but that I did not wish to indulge in mere speculations as to the course which will probably be pursued here—"

"I judge from the correspondence recently printed, we might suppose that the measures of the 11th Congress would be marked by union and energy—the same circumstances, however, which travelled and finally distracted and divided the 10th Congress still exist.—The decrees and orders of G. Britain and France still remain in force.—To wage war against both is considered mere quixotism.—To select either, has heretofore been considered some of our statesmen, as neither politic nor just.—How far the recent correspondence between Jackson and Smith, which has so justly excited the indignation of every American, may induce a selection of our real enemy G. Britain, it is impossible at present to pronounce.—On this single point will depend the character of the measures adopted by Congress.—If the old system of equal hostility to both England and France is adhered to, the measures of the 11th Congress will disappoint the public hopes and expectations, and exhibit all that want of union and vigour which marked the proceedings of the 10th Congress—"

Every step taken since the removal of the embargo has plunged us into still greater difficulty.—To use the emphatic language of one of our foreign ministers in speaking of the removal of the embargo, "It would be endless to enumerate the evils which must cling to us in this new career of vassalage and meanness; and tedious to trace our backward course to the extinction of that very commerce to which every thing else has been sacrificed."—The non-intercourse law in its present form cannot be enforced.—At the last session of Congress all the provisions necessary for enforcing it against G. Britain were repealed, on the presumption that the arrangement entered into by Erskine would be ratified, and that the law would be continued only as to France.—The provisions repealed were part of what was termed the forcing law which was peculiarly obnoxious to a portion of the union.—Nothing short of a decided majority against re-enacting them, in its present form it is useless, and so completely harmless that our own merchants insure against its penalties at 10 per cent.—It appears in its present form to be considered only as a clog on the honest dealer and injurious to our revenue; on this subject I have heard but one opinion even among the members of the Cabinet with whom I have conversed. Much is said about a substitute. Among some, I hear of but one project, viz. to repeal the non-intercourse. To prohibit the entrance of British and French vessels both public and private into our waters and harbors; and to substitute for the interdiction of goods, a high discriminating duty as an encouragement to our manufactures. This I believe is the new peace machine to which we are for the present to adhere and await again the events in Europe. Certain I am, that neither a majority of Congress nor the Administration will at the present moment support any measure like war. The old error founded on the supposed necessity of waging war both against England and France, if we fight at all, will probably render the 11th Congress indecisive and feeble as was the 10th.—"

Nothing but a selection of our real foe G. Britain, and a strong energetic course could restore the party to the ground lost by abandoning the embargo. The present situation of Europe appears peculiarly favorable for pressing G. Britain; all their plans on the continent have failed; their troops are about to evacuate Spain; the new administration inferior in talent to the last, and possessing less of the public confidence, will find it dif-

icult to support a system founded on immorality and injustice.

Very many important subjects will be decided during the present session.—The Yazoo, the Bature; the renewal of the charter of the Bank. These questions appear to occupy more of the time and attention of the members of Congress than our foreign relations."

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Outlines of the treaty between France and Austria.

Austria cedes to the French Emperor, "to form a part of the league of the Rhine," the territories of Saltzburg and Berchtolsgeud, S. of Bavaria—as well as a part of Upper Austria, stretching on the Danube between the Bavarian lines to the vicinity of Linz;—and on the S. along the Alps to the point of intersection with Saltzburg.—These territories will probably form part of Bavaria.

To the king of Saxony, she cedes a few districts in Bohemia—the whole of West Gallacia, a district round Cracow, and the Circle of Zamose in East Gallacia—these last to be added to the duchy of Warsaw—Gallicia was the part of Poland which Austria formerly seized as her share of the spoil.

The French Emperor gains the slip of soil along the Adriatic and the Saave, from the borders of the Venetian Territory to Dalmatia. The day after the peace was signed, he erected this portion, embracing the Circle of Villach, Istria, Fiume, Trieste, the Littorale, Croatia, Dalmatia, and its

islands into a territory, to be styled the "Illyrian Provinces."

Russia gains a portion of East Gallicia, with a population of 400,000 souls.

As to her exterior Relations—Austria recognises all the changes which have taken place, or may occur, in Spain, Portugal and Italy.—She breaks off all intercourse with G. B. and accedes to the prohibitory system adopted by Russia and France.

By the arrangements of this treaty, Austria is completely insulated—compelled up in the land and cut off from the Venetian and every other sea—Francis is pretty much in the situation of Sterne's "unfortunate King of Bohemia, that taking great pleasure and delight in navigation, and all sort of sea-affairs—and there happened throughout the whole kingdom of Bohemia, to be no sea-port town whatever."

The rich Salt mines of Saltzburg are lost to him—those of Cracow are divided with the duke of Warsaw.

He loses many of his resources—not a large share of territory, but some important points—we have no good maps or statistical tables at hand, to form an estimate. He retains lower Austria, part of the upper, Vienna, Bohemia and Hungary. On the whole, Bonaparte seems to have displayed much moderation. The House of Lorraine is maimed and crippled, though not utterly extinguished.

The London Statesman of the 2d ult. contains the proceedings of the French Conservative Senate, on the 5d of Oct. consisting of an address to the Arch-chancellor of the empire, and a report made to the emperor by the minister of war, Sept. 15, previous to the peace of Austria. One passage in this document deserves notice.—After speaking of a previous determination to assemble in the interior of France, whatever might be the complexion of affairs, the Youth of France; it is added that "The temporary dereliction of this system would be productive of some danger to the empire," &c.

The minister of war further observes, that "The English ministers who preceded the members of the present government, a more able set of men than the latter, were convinced that every serious attempt on the continent, on the part of the English, is a step towards a general peace." Every man of good sense may predict a general peace to be near at hand, if the English persist in a continental contest."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Dec. 16.

The grand jury of New Castle county, have presented James A. Bayard and Nicholas Van Dyke for neglecting to attend in congress. The following is a copy of the presentment:

The grand inquest of the state of Delaware and the body of New Castle county, being engaged in the business severally brought before them, and reflecting as in duty bound by their oath and affirmations, on the causes productive of injury to their fellow-citizens, (their opinion that the present being a critical period in the political affairs of our country, and one which requires the united wisdom of all the members of the national legislature, to avoid or provide a remedy for the evils which threaten the U. S.) under these circumstances they consider it highly improper, that those who are chosen to represent this state in the councils of the union should withhold their services, sacrificing by that means the interest of this state, and afford an example which, if permitted to become general, would eventually cause the destruction of that constitution which is our boast, and with it those liberties which we hope to deliver unimpaired to our posterity.

Harrisburgh, (Pen.) Dec. 9.

On Tuesday last, a man of the name of Feb Sammers, a resident of Northumberland county, and a person who has been considered a respectable citizen of that place, stopped at the tavern of Mr. McConnel, in Coxtown; and after partaking of a meal, requested to be furnished with a razor and soap, for the purpose of shaving. Being supplied with these articles, he retired to a room, and cut his throat in a most shocking manner: But, timely aid being called in, his wound was sewed up, and he is yet living, and it is thought will recover.

TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 7th, 1809.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a Report prepared in obedience to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Honorable
The President of the Senate.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

The duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted after deducting the expenses of collection to 26,126,648 From which deducting for debentures issued on account of re-exportations, 10,067,191

Left for the net revenue accrued during that year 16,059,457

The same duties during the year 1808, amounted, after deducting the expenses of collection, to 10,581,559

From which deducting for debentures issued, and which on account of the embargo did not exceed 249,396

Leaves for the net revenue accrued during that year, as will appear by the statement (A) 10,332,163

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandize and other sources from which that revenue was collected during the year 1808; and the statement (A) gives a comparative view of the importations and re-exportations of the several species of merchandize for the years 1807 and 1808, shewing thereby distinctly the effect of foreign aggressions and commercial restrictions on the importations of foreign articles.

From the returns already received for the three first quarters of the present year and from the general knowledge of the importations made during the two last months, it is believed that the gross amount of duties on merchandize imported during the whole year, will, after deducting the expenses of collection, amount to about ten millions of dollars.

But as the debentures issued on account of re-exportations (principally of colonial produce) will amount to about 3,500,000 dols. the net revenue accrued during the year 1809 cannot be estimated at more than six millions and a half.

It appears by the statement (C) that the sales of public lands, have during the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1809, amounted to 143,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 500,000 dols. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dols. to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period, amounted to near 6,730,000 dol. the reimbursement of the eight per cent stock having taken place on the first of January last. But the aggregate of payments on account of principal and interest will not for the two years 1808 and 1809 exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars appropriated by law.

The same statement shews that about 34,796,000 dols. of the principal of the debt have been reimbursed during the eight years and a half commencing on the 1st of April, 1801, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1809; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the convention with G. B. and of the Louisiana Convention.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1809, have amounted to 9,315,753 16

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October 1808, and amounting to 13,846,717 52

An aggregate of 23,162,470 68

The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz.

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,439,633 23
Military and naval establishments including the Indian Department, viz.
Military, including arms and fortifications, 3,366,403 12
Navy, 2,379,267 80
Indian Department, 292,303 84

Interest on the public debt, 3,126,149 15

Reimbursement of principal of the public debt, 6,729,777 53

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to 17,335,534 67

And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1809, a balance of 5,828,936 01

23,162,470 68

Whence it appears that the expenses of government, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, have exceeded the actual receipts into the Treasury by a sum near thirteen hundred thousand dollars; and that that deficiency, as well as the reimbursement of the principal of the debt, have been paid out of the sums previously in the Treasury, or in other words out of the surplus of the revenue of the preceding years.

The outstanding revenue bonds may, after deducting the expenses of collection, and allowing for bad debts, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th of Sept. 1809, to 7,500,000

The duties on the importations during the last quarter will not probably, after making a similar deduction fall short of 2,800,000

All those will fall due prior to the 1st day of January, 1811, and make, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1809, and amounting as above stated, to 5,800,000

An aggregate of 16,100,000

The expenses of the present quarter, though not yet precisely ascertained, will not probably, including the payments on account of the public debt, exceed 3,600,000

Leaving on the first day of January, 1810, a sum of 12,500,000

About twelve and a half millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1810 and applicable to the expenses of that year. This estimate however, is founded on the supposition that the amount of debentures payable in that year will not exceed two millions of dollars, and that the receipts during the year arising from importations subsequent to the first of January next, and from the sales of land, will be sufficient to pay those debentures and to leave at all times in the Treasury at least one million of dollars.

Estimating the expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign, for the year 1810, at the same amount actually expended for those objects during the preceding year, or at about 1,500,000

And adding thereto the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 For the public debt; (of which sum about three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be applied to the final reimbursement of the exchanged 6 per cent stock.) It follows that unless the aggregate of the expenses for the military and naval establishments should be reduced to about 3,000,000

12,500,000

3,000,000

12,500,000

three millions of dollars, a loan will be necessary to make up the deficiency. That state of the Treasury had been anticipated; and, for that reason an increase of duties had been respectfully submitted in the last annual report. But should that measure be now adopted, it would not, on account of the terms of credit allowed for the payment of duties, supersede the necessity of a loan for the service of the year 1810, commensurate with the extent of those establishments and with the appropriations which may be made for their support by Congress. No precise sum is suggested, since this must vary according to the plans which may be adopted in relation to foreign nations, & will particularly depend on the decision of Congress on the question of war or peace. It is sufficient to state that if the actual expenditure of the year 1810 for all military and naval purposes should be estimated at the same sum which was disbursed by the Treasury for those objects during the year ending on the 30th September, 1809, and exceeding as above stated six millions of dollars, the deficiency according to the preceding estimates would amount to three millions: on which supposition, it would seem prudent, in order to provide against any deficiency in the receipts beyond what has been estimated, to authorise a loan of four millions of dollars.

In the event of war the necessity of rendering it efficient and of calling for that purpose into action all the resources of the country, is too obvious to require any comment. On that subject nothing will at this time be added by this department to the suggestions respectfully submitted in the two preceding annual reports. Loans repayable by instalments and at fixed periods after the return of peace, must constitute the principal resource for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war. For the support of public credit, the basis on which rests the practicability of obtaining loans on reasonable terms, it appears necessary that the revenue should, in the meanwhile, be equal to the interest on the public debt including that on the new loans, and to all the current expenses of government calculated on a peace establishment, or, for the present, to about eight millions of dollars. An immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties will, it is believed, be requisite for that purpose in order to cover the defalcation which a maritime war must necessarily produce in a revenue almost exclusively depending on commerce. That increase appears preferable in the present situation of the U. States to any other source of taxation, and is not, in time of war, liable to the objection of its encouraging smuggling. It is only in the event of that revenue being still more affected by a war than is apprehended, that a resort to internal taxes either direct or indirect may become necessary.

If war should not be resorted to, it does not appear requisite unless Congress should resolve on a permanent increase of the military and naval establishments in time of peace, to lay at present any additional duties, beyond a mere continuance of the two and a half per cent. known under the name of "Mediterranean fund." It has already been stated that an increase of the impost would not supply the deficiency which may take place in the year 1810, and exclusively of the reimbursement of the loan which may be wanted for the service of that year, all the national expenses calculated on a peace establishment and on the average of the actual expenditures of the six years 1802 a 1807, will not exceed ten millions of dollars for the year 1810 and eight millions after that year.

For the only portion of the existing debt which according to law it will be practicable after the year 1810 to reimburse, will, exclusively of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent and deferred stocks, consist only of the converted six per cent stock, which amounts to less than two millions of dollars. The payments, on account of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the debt cannot for that reason (except for the purpose of reimbursing the loan which may be wanted for the service of the year 1810) much exceed six millions of dollars in the year 1811, and four millions of dollars annually after that year. The expenses for the year 1811 and the ensuing years may, therefore, if calculated on a peace establishment, be estimated as followeth viz.

Civil expenses, domestic & foreign, 1,300,000
Military & naval establishments (including the Indian departments) calculated on the average of the actual expenditure for those objects during the six years 1802-1807, as will appear by statement (F) about 2,300,000
Interest on the public debt, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent and deferred stocks, 4,100,000
Total of the annual expenses after the year 1811, 8,100,000
Reimbursement of the converted six per cent stock, 1,800,000
Total of expenses for the year 1811, 9,900,000

Whatever may be the decision of Congress in other respects, the subject which seems to require immediate attention. The provisions adopted for the purpose of carrying into effect the non-intercourse with England and France, particularly as modified by the act of last session, under an expectation that the orders in council of G. Britain had been revoked, are inefficient and altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances. It will be sufficient to observe that exportations to land is not forbidden, and that no bond being required from vessels ostensibly employed in the coasting trade, nor an authority vested by law which will justify detention, those vessels daily sail for British ports, without any other remedy but the precarious mode of instituting prosecutions against the master and owners. It is unnecessary, and would be painful to dwell on all the effects of those violations of the law. But without any allusion to the efficiency or political object of any system, and merely with a view to its execution, it is incumbent to state that from the experience of the two last years, a perfect conviction arises, that either the system of restriction partially abandoned, must be reinstated in all its parts, and with all the provisions necessary for its strict and complete execution, or that all the restrictions, so far at least as they affect the commerce and navigation of the citizens of the United States, ought to be removed.

All which is respectfully submitted,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
December 7th, 1809.

Tailoring Business.
THE subscriber informs the public that he fills continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.
HENRY SKAGGS,
October 26, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK,
September 22, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE,
July 21, 1809.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

VOL. II.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

No. 93.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1810.

PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

MESSAGE

from the President of the U. S. transmitting Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Pinkney.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

Agreeably to the request expressed in the resolution of the 13th inst. lay before the House extracts from the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at London.

JAMES MADISON.

December 16, 1809.

Extract of an unofficial conversation between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, on the 18th of January, 1809, continued on the 22d of the same month. [Transmitted by Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State.] I dined at Mr. Canning's with the *esp. diplomatique*, on the 18th January. Before dinner he came up to me, and entering into a conversation, addressed to a report which he said had reached him that the American ministers, (here and in France,) were about to be recalled. I replied, that I was not aware that such a step had been resolved upon. He then took me aside, and observed that, according to his view of the late proceedings of Congress, the resolutions of the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, appeared to be calculated, if passed into a law, to remove the impediments to arrangement with the U. States, on the subjects of the orders in council and the Chesapeake, by taking away the discrimination between G. Britain and France in the exclusion of vessels of war from American ports.

He added that it was another favorable circumstance that the non-importation system, which seemed to be in contemplation, was to be applied equally to both parties, instead of affecting as heretofore G. Britain alone. I proposed to Mr. Canning, that I should call on him in the course of a day or two for the purpose of a free communication upon what he had suggested. To this he readily assented; and it was settled that I should see him on the Sunday following (the 22d) at 12 o'clock, at his own house.

In the interview of the 22d, Mr. Canning's impressions appeared to be in all respects the same with those which he had mentioned on the 18th; and I said every thing which I thought consistent with candor and discretion to confirm him in his disposition to seek the re-establishment of good understanding with us, and especially to see in the expected act of Congress, (if it should pass) an opening for reconciliation.

It was of some importance to turn their attention here, without loss of time, to the manner of any proceeding that might be in their contemplation. It seemed that the resolutions of the House of Representatives, if enacted into a law, might render it proper, if not indispensable, that the affair of the Chesapeake should be settled at the same time with the business of the orders and embargo, and this I understood to be Mr. Canning's opinion and wish. It followed that the whole matter ought to be settled at Washington, and, as this was moreover desirable on various other grounds, I suggested that it would be well (in case a special mission did not meet their approbation) that the necessary powers should be sent to Mr. Erskine.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Canning proposed several questions relative to our late proposal: the principal were the following:—1. In case they should wish either through me or through Mr. Erskine, to meet us upon the basis of our late overture, in what way was the effectual operation of our embargo as to G. Britain, to be secured? It was evident, he said, that if we should do no more than refuse clearances for the ports of France, &c. or prohibit under penalties voyages to such ports, the effect which my letter of the 23d of August, and my published instructions, proposed to have in view, would not

be produced; for that vessels although cleared for British ports, might when once out go to France instead of coming here; that this would in fact be so, (whatever the penalties which the American laws might denounce against offenders) could not, he imagined be doubted; and he therefore presumed that the government of the U. States would not, after it had itself declared a commerce with France, &c. illegal, and its citizens, who should engage in it, delinquents, and after having given to G. Britain by compact an interest in the strict observation of the prohibition, complain if the naval force of this country should assist in preventing such a commerce.

2. He asked whether there would be any objection to making the repeal of the British orders and the American embargo cotemporaneous? He seemed to consider this as indispensable. Nothing could be less admissible, he said, than that G. Britain, after rescinding her orders, should for any time, however short, be left subject to the embargo in common with France, whose decrees were subsisting, with a view to an experiment upon France, or with any other view. The U. States could not upon their own principles apply the embargo to this country one moment after its orders were removed, or decline after that event to apply it exclusively to France, and the powers connected with her in system.

I took occasion towards the close of our conversation to mention the recent appointment of admiral Berkeley to the Lisbon station. Mr. Canning said, that whatever might be their inclination to consult the feelings of the American government on that subject, it was impossible for the admiralty to resist the claim of that officer to be employed (no other objection existing against him) after such a lapse of time since his return from Halifax, without bringing him to a court martial. The usage of the navy was in this respect different from that of the army. But I understood Mr. Canning to say that he might still be brought to a court martial; although I did not understand him to say that this would be the case. He said that admiral Berkeley, in what he had done, had acted wholly without authority. I did not propose to enter into any discussion upon the subject, and therefore contented myself with speaking of the appointment as unfortunate.

In both of these conversations, Mr. Canning's language and manner were in the highest degree conciliatory. Extract of a letter from William Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the U. States in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 28, 1809.

"In the interview which took place (on May 25) Mr. Canning said, that the British minister had acted in his late negotiation and engagements with you not only without authority, but in direct opposition to the most precise instructions; that the instructions actually given to him had been founded on his own letters received here in January, in which were set forth the particulars of several conversations that had passed between him and Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and yourself, and especially the two last; that it appeared from these conversations, that in the opinion of the persons with whom they were held, the government of the U. States would be willing that Great Britain should consider the measures then contemplated by Congress, relative to non-intercourse, and the indiscriminate exclusion of belligerent vessels from our waters, as presenting an opening for the renewal of amicable discussions with this country; that it would be disposed, in the case of the Chesapeake, to receive as sufficient reparation, in addition to the prompt disavowal and recall of Ad. Berkeley, the restoration of the scamen forcibly taken out of that vessel; that, on the subject of the orders in council, it would have no objection to be made, were revoked as regarded the U. S. to its own honor and non-intercourse laws as to G. Britain, and con-

tinued them as to France and Holland and such other countries as should have in force maritime edicts similar to those of France, so long as those edicts remained; that it would allow it to be understood that the British cruisers might capture American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse laws so modified; that the present war, all trade with enemies' colonies from which we were excluded in peace; that it was prepared to regulate by treaty, the commercial relations of the two countries, upon the basis of the most favored nation, or upon that of reciprocal equality; and, in a word, that it was extremely desirous of re-establishing the most perfect good understanding and the most friendly connection with Great Britain.

Mr. Canning proceeded to inform me that in consequence of these representations, some parts of which he said I had myself confirmed in two conversations in January, he had framed and transmitted to Mr. Erskine, two sets of instructions, dated the 23d of that month, but not forwarded till some time afterwards, the first of which related to the business of the Chesapeake, and the second to the orders in council, and the proposed commercial arrangements. These instructions, together with the passages in Mr. Erskine's letter, written I believe in December last, which contained the above mentioned representations and some other details which I ought not to repeat, Mr. Canning read to me.

"Although Mr. Canning made me acquainted with Mr. Erskine's instructions, he did not in any degree apprise me of the explanations, transmitted by that minister, of the grounds and motives of his proceedings; and I could not be sure, from any thing which Mr. Canning had stated to me, that I had been made to understand the exact nature and character of the transaction. I believed, therefore, that it behoved me to be careful how I received what Mr. Canning thought fit to disclose to me. In looking back upon the past I discovered no inducements to a less cautious course. I remembered that Mr. Canning had not told me in our conversations in January (one of which occurred the day before the date of his letter to Mr. Erskine) that he intended to confide to him such powers as he must then have been in the act of preparing, or indeed any powers at all. That in our conferences in April, after the arrival of the *Pacific*, the same reserve was practiced. That in the last of those conferences Mr. Canning admitted only (and that too upon being pressed by me) that in the business of the Chesapeake, he had written to Mr. Erskine, in compliance with what he understood to be my wish, that the settlement of that affair should be transferred to Washington; that even then the time when he had done so was not mentioned; and that as to the orders in council, I was suffered to suppose that negotiation in America had not been authorized. It occurred to me, moreover, that, as it had already been decided that Mr. Erskine was to be disavowed, and as that decision had been made public through the board of trade, I could not hope to prevent that disavowal, and that with my imperfect knowledge of facts, it might be worse than useless by labored discussion to attempt it.

"With these impressions I could do little more than manifest my concern that conciliatory arrangements between the American secretary of state and his majesty's accredited minister at Washington, acting in consequence and professing to act in pursuance of orders from his court, were not likely to have that effect which was naturally to be expected from them.

"I undertook, however, to declare with confidence that the American government had met Mr. Erskine's proposals in a just and friendly spirit, and with a sincere desire that, while its own honor and essential interests were fairly consulted and maintained,

and direct charge against the American government, of 'manifest partiality' to France, introduced, without any qualification or management of expression, into a paper which Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate in extenso to you, did not strike

a liberal respect should be shewn for those of G. Britain."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, June 6, 1809.

Mr. Canning tells me that the conversations detailed in Mr. Erskine's letters did not as I had supposed, suggest that the government of the U. S. would allow it to be understood that British cruisers might stop American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse, continuing as to France, &c. after they should be withdrawn as to Great Britain. They suggested that the U. States would side with the power revoking its edicts against the power persevering. This Mr. Canning says he considered (although he did not so insist upon it in the recapitulation contained in his instructions to Mr. Erskine,) as comprehending what I thought he had represented the actual suggestion to be, and what he supposed I had said to him in an informal conversation, at his house in Briton street, on the 22d of January, in an answer to one of his inquiries.

"I will, I am sure, occur to you, as the fact is, that the little which I may have thrown out upon that occasion did not look to the admission of Mr. Canning's object into any stipulation between the two countries; and that I viewed it only as a consequence that might, and would, if France persisted in her unjust decrees, grow out of arrangements similar to those offered by us in August last.

Having no longer any authority (as Mr. Canning knew) to speak officially upon that or any other point connected with the orders in council, and being desirous that this government should propose negotiation at Washington, as well concerning the orders as the affair of the Chesapeake, I avoided as much as possible explanations upon details which would be best managed at home by the department of state, and endeavored to speak upon what Mr. Canning proposed to me, in such a manner as that without justifying unsuitable expectations on his part, or forgetting what was due to the honor of my own government, I might contribute to produce an effort here towards friendly adjustment.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated London, June 3, 1809.

"Mr. Erskine's instructions concerning the orders in council having been laid before the House of Commons, are now printed. You will find them in the newspaper inclosed.

"It is not improbable that when Mr. Canning read these instructions to me, I inferred from the manner in which the three points stated in the 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs, are introduced and connected, that they were all considered as suggested by Mr. Erskine's report of his conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith; whether I was led by any other cause into the mistake of supposing that the third (as well as the first and second) was so suggested, I am not sure; and it is not very material.

"Mr. Canning's misconception of some informal observations from me in January last, has been in part mentioned in my letter of the 6th instant. But the published instructions shew, what I had not collected from hearing them read, that he understood me to have stated 'that the American government was itself aware that without an enforcement, by the naval power of Great Britain, of the regulations of America with respect to France, those regulations must be altogether nugatory.' It cannot be necessary to inform you that in this, as in the other particulars alluded to in my last letter, I have been misapprehended.

"I ought to mention that the strong and direct charge against the American government, of 'manifest partiality' to France, introduced, without any qualification or management of expression, into a paper which Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate in extenso to you, did not strike