(Continued from first page.)

ceived instructions from his government relative to the late attack of the United States frigate Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship Leopard, off the coast of the United States.

Mr. Monroe requests that Mr. Canning would have the goodness to give him an early interview on that subject.

Mr. Monroe requests Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Portland Place, Sept. 1. 1807.

FROM MR. CANNING.

No. 11.

Foreign-Office, Sept. 1, 1807.

MR. CANNING presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and requests the honor of seeing him at the Foreign office on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning would have proposed to see Mr. Monroe to-morrow, if he had not been under the necessity of attending the levee and council at the Queen's palace.

Mr. Canning requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

No. 12.

TO MR. CANNING.

Portland Place, Sept. 7, 1807.

SIR—By the order of my government it is my duty to request your attention to the aggression lately committed on the peace and sovereignty of the United States, by his Britannic majesty's ship of war Leopard, in an attack on an American frigate the Chesapeake, off the Capes of Virginia. The object of this communication is to obtain of his Majesty's government a suitable reparation for that outrage, and such an arrangement of the great interest which is connected with it, as will place the future relations of the two powers on a solid foundation of peace and friendship.

In bringing the subject again to the view of his majesty's government, it is unnecessary to dwell on circumstances which are already so well known to you. By the documents which I have the honor, to transmit you, it is shewn that while the outrage was unprovoked and unexpected on one side, there was nothing to extenuate it on the other. The commander, of his majesty's squadron on the coast of the United States, appears to have acted on a presumption, that he possessed the power to make war, and to decide on the causes of war. It will be difficult to explain the conduct of that officer on any other principle; and equally so to find an example of an aggression marked with such high indignity and injustice to a friendly power.

The pretext for this aggression could not fail to heighten the sense of injury which the act itself was so signally calculated to excite. My government was taught to infer from it, that there was no limit to a pretension which had already produced so much mischief, and against which so many remonstrances had been presented, in its application to merchant vessels. But I find with great satisfaction that this pretension between us in respect to ships of war; and I trust that the just and enlightened policy which produced the decision in one instance will surmount the obstacle which has hitherto embarrassed it in the other.

The national character of the men who were taken thus violently from on board the Chesapeake, makes no part of the question. It is impossible that it should come into view in estimating the injury which the United States have received. The outrage involves a great and uncontested principle, which ought not, in any view, to be affected by appealing to national sensibilities on either side. I have however the honor to transmit you documents which will, I presume, satisfy you that they were American citizens.

With respect to the reparation which my government ought to receive for this outrage, it will only be necessary to appeal to those sentiments which Great Britain would be sure to indulge, under like circumstances: to that sensibility to national honor, which has distinguished so may epochs of her history. It will be recollected that the injury, which in itself was great, was much aggravated by the circumstances which attended it: that the peaceful relations of the United States were violated, and their unsuspecting confidence surprised. But I forbear to recite details which it is painful to contemplate. You will, I am persuaded, be satisfied that in every light in which the subject can be seen, the honor of my government and of the whole nation has been greatly outraged by the aggression, and that it becomes the honor of his majesty's government to make a distinguished reparation for it.

In presenting, in this friendly manner, this important subject to the consideration of his majesty's government, I am particularly instructed to request its attention to the great cause to which this, and so many other injuries of a like kind may be traced; the impressment of men from the merchants vessels of the United States. In many essential circumstances the objections which are applicable to impressments from ships of war, are equally applicable to those from merchant vessels. To the individuals who suffer by the practice, the injury is the same in either case. Their claim on their government for protection is in both cases equal; every maxim of public law, and private right, which is violated in one, is equally violated in the other. The relation of the belligerent to the neutral power, extends to certain objects only, and is defined in each by known laws. Beyond that limit, the rights of the neutral are sacred, and cannot be encrouched on without violence and injustice. Is there a question of contraband, is the vessel destined to a blockaded port in violation of established principles, or does she contain enemies property, the greatest extent to which the maritime law is carried by any nation? In these cases, she is conducted to port for trial; the parties are heard by an impartial and responsible tribunal, and are heard again by appeal if they desire it. Are any of the passengers on board the neutral vessel in the naval or millitary service of the enemy? If such are found they are made prisoners, but as prisoners they have rights which the opposite belligerent is bound to respect. This practice however looks to other objects than are here recited. It involves no question of belligerent on one side, and of neutral on the other. It pursues the vessel of a friend for an unlawful purpose, which it executes in a manner equally unlawful. Every commercial vessel of the United States that navigates the ocean is liable to be invaded by it, and not an individual on board any of them is secure while the practice is maintained. It sets up every officer of his majesty's navy as a judge, from whose decision there is no appeal. It makes him a judge, not of property, which is held more sacred, not of the liberty of his fellow subjects only, however great the trust, and liable to a use on the main ocean, but of that of the citizens of another power, whose rights as a nation, are trampled on by the decision, a decision, in rendering which, every rule of evidence is violated, as it puts the proof of innocence on the accused; and is further highly objectionable, as there is too much reason to believe that it has been often guided more by the fitness of the party for service, than any other circumstance. The distressing examples of this system of aggression, as it has affected individuals, on a scale of vast extent, it is unnecessary to recount here. They may be easily imagined. Voluminous documents which prove them, are in the possession of both governments.

It is possible that this practice may in certain cases, and under certain circumstances, have been extended to the vessels of other powers; but with them there was an infallible criterion to prevent error. It would be easy to distinguish between an Englishman and a Spaniard, an Italian, or a Swede; and the clear and irresistable evidence of his national character, and perhaps of his desertion, would establish the British claim to be individual, and reconcile the nation into whose service he had entered, to his surrender. But the very circumstances which would constitute an infallible criterion in those cases, would be sure to produce endless error in the other. Who is so skilful in physiognomy as to distinguish between an American and an Englishman, especially among those whose profession and whose seaterms are the same? It is evident that this practice, as applied to a foreign nation, to any great extent, has grown out of the American revolution, and that it is impossible for the United States not to see in it the assertion of a claim which is utterly incompatible with that great event. When the character of this claim, and the pernicious tendency of the practice, are maturely weighed, it must furnish cause for surprise, that some just and friendly arrangement has not long since been adopted to prevent the evils incident to it.

My government is aware that his majesty's government has also an interest of importance to attend to, in this delicate concern—and I am instructed to state, on its part, that the best disposition exists to provide for it. The United States are far from desiring to profit of a resource which does not belong to them, especially to the friendly power. In securing them against a practice which is found to be so highly injurious to their dearest rights, and most valuable interests, every suitable provision will be made to give equal security to those of G. Britain. On this point I am authorised to enter into such an engagement as will, I am persuaded, be adequate to the object.

This great interest of impressment, has been blended in all its relations, as you will perceive, by no act of the United States. Its connection with the late disastrous incident has been produced by an extraordinary act of violence, of which they were the victims only. That act, which exhibits the pretension in its widest range, has become identified with the general practice, in the feelings and sympathies of the nation, and in the sentiment of the government. I trust, therefore, that his majesty's government will be equally disposed to take up the whole subject at this time, and in making the reparation which the particular injury claims, provide a remedy for the whole evil. My government looks to this complete adjustment with confidence, as being indispensably necessary to heal the deep wound which has been inflicted on the national honour of the United States, by so great and unjustifiable an outrage.

I avail myself, with great satisfaction, of the opportunity which this communication affords, to acknowledge the prompt assurance which you gave me of the disposition of his majesty's government, to make a suitable reparation to the government of the United States for the injury, of which, by its order, it is now my duty to complain; and for the frank disavowal of the pretension on which it was founded. I hasten to transmit copies of those documents to my government, by whom, I trust, they are by this time, received.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

The Right Honorable George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL.

Boston, 3d of March, 1808.

SIR,

I yesterday received your letter, consisting of six sheets, dated the 7th ultimo. My pressing calls in public concerns would not allow me to attempt to read it until late last evening. Before I had gone through the first page, I was surprised by your novel and extraordinary claim, upon me, as governor of the commonwealth, expressed in these words, "I now address it (meaning your letter) to you, sir, as the proper organ of communication." Had this been a request to have communicated your letter to the legislature of this commonwealth, as a favor to you, I should have continued to read until, from its contents, I became satisfied, whether I ought, or ought not to grant it; but on finding it to be a new and unexpected claim upon my official duty, I folded the letter instantly, in order to reflect upon (*its*) principles:—I have not unfolded it since, and now return it to you by the mail.

You will recollect that the senate and house of representatives of this commonwealth, are visible, organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter a speaker; that both have clerks. You will also recollect, that there is a secretary chosen by the two houses, that whatever, is proper to be communicated to them, by you, may be communicated thro' one or the other of these; but that the governor of the commonwealth is obliged, *ex officio*, to communicate, as governor, to the legislature, whatever a member of congress shall please to address to him for that purpose, cannot be submitted to by me until I find it to be made my duty by the constitution of the commonwealth. You seem to found your claim in your being a senator of this state:—I can discern no distinction in this respect, between members of the senate, and members of the house; all are representatives of the state, and all must have equal claims.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Esq. a senator from Massachusetts, in the Congress of the U. States.*

THIS is a copy of a letter, which a compared with the original, and which inclosed six sheets of paper, being a letter from *Timothy Pickering*, Esq. to the governor, and which six sheets being inclosed in the original letter aforesaid, directed to said *Pickering*. I put it into the post office.

WM. DONNISON.

The subsequent remarks on the situation of Great Britain, are from an English print:

"*The prospect before us.*—Ministers have at length succeeded in involving us in a war with nearly the whole civilized world. The noble acquitted speculator, who, in secret, is said to move the puppets of the state, and all the idle crew who batten upon the miseries of the people, may think light of the distresses of the country; the faction behind the throne, more powerful than the throne itself, and all the exuvæ of the Bute and Melville factions, who still curse the nation with their counsels, may smile at the country's ruin, whilst they grasp its treasure; but who, that has a spark of the amor patriæ glowing in his bosom, can contemplate the prospect before us without horror? We are at war with Austria, Russia, France, Turkey, Spain and Purtugal, Denmark, Prussia, Naples, Heivetia, Etruria, Italy, the ecclesiastical states, the states of Germany, Holland, Liguria Lucca, Ragusa, and the Ionian republic. Sweden must immediately obey the mandates of Russia, and become our enemy; and appearances strongly indicate that America will soon declare against us, if she has not already. Our manufactures are closed—our commerce destroyed—our docks empty. How long this state of things may continue, we shall not pretend to determine. The retrospect is painful—the contemplation mournful—and the prospect terrible?"

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the Military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That for defraying the expence of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, for the Indian Department, and for the expence of fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, the following sums to be, and the same hereby are respectively apropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, three hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty two dollars:

For forage, four thousand six hundred and eight dollars:

For the subsistence of the army and corps of engineers, two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents:

For clothing, eighty-five thousand dollars:

For bounties and premiums, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the medical and hospital departments, fifteen thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, ninety thousand dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, two hundred and eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and five cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, fifteen hundred dollars:

For contingencies, eighteen thousand dollars:

For ordnance, forty-five thousand dollars:

For tents, twenty thousand dollars:

For extra transportation of military stores, twenty-five thousand dollars:

For the Indian Department, one hundred and forty thousand and six hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums herein specifically appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 3, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To allow the importation of the old Copper, Saltpetre, and Sulphur free of Duty.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, no duty shall be demanded or collected on the importation of old copper which term shall apply only to such copper manufactures as have been worn out or otherwise so damaged as to be unfit for any other purpose than that of supplying a raw material, to be manufactured anew. And it shall be lawful for the collector of the port or district in which such old copper shall arrive, should any doubt arise whether such importation comes within the intent and meaning of this act, to appoint one person, and the owner, importer or consignee, to appoint another, who shall ascertain whether the copper imported comes under, the denomination of old copper, as above described; and the proceedings in this instance shall be conducted in the like manner and form as the proceedings are directed to be had by the fifty-second section of the act passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, regulating the collections of duties on imports and tonnage, in cases of incomplete entry, or of damage sustained by goods, wares and merchandize during the voyage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted.* That from and after the said thirty-first day of March next, no duty shall be demanded or collected on the importation of Saltpetre or Sulphur.

J. B. VARNUM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives,*

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 4, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the disposition of certain charts of the coast of North Carolina.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be sold, as many of the charts of the coast of North-Carolina, published in conformity to the resolution which passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, as shall remain on hand, after reserving the number requisite for the use of the government of the United States.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON,

Vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

March 4, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

[FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.]

EPIGRAM.

OLD England to soothe us, has sent us a ROSE,
In hopes the sweet Flower would incline us to *doze*;
But the YANKIES can see through their DANISH spy-glasses,
That, though *scented* and *colored*, at bottom a farce is;
And I hope that ere long they will vote a dismissal,
Since they find both the *errand* and *Rose* ARTIFICIAL.

COPENHAGEN.

The Human Heart.—The heart, in one hour, beats 3600 times, discharges 7200 ounces of blood, and conveys thro' it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than 25 times. In the space of four & twenty hours, the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times through the heart.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, called PROGRESS, containing four hundred and fifty Acres, lying in Caroline county, within a few miles of colonel KEENE'S, and on which *Elijah Pippin*, formerly lived. Any person wishing to view said land, will please to call on colonel Keene; and the terms of sale will be made known by

HENRY BRICE, *Baltimore. or,*
JOHN TILGHMAN, *Centreville.*

Centreville, February 16, 1808. tf

Racing.

WILL be run for on Easter Monday next, through the New-Market Lane, Dorchester county, a purse of FIFTY DOLLARS, half a mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding who has never won a purse, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the late Jockey Club of this place. Non-subscribers to pay double entrance.

On the following day, a first rate *Saddle, Bridle*, and *Whip*, all of the best imported materials, to be paid for with the entrance money of the day preceding, and the race to be run agreeably to the same rules. Gentlemen sportsmen of Talbot and Queen-Ann's, and others, are invited to attend. Good accommodations and attendance will be had by

JAMES OREM.

New-Market, March 22, 1808. 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the judges of Queen Ann's county court, or any one of them, at next May term, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto.

JOHN W. HACKETT.

Queen Ann's county, March 1, 1808. } (dis. 2.) 8q

Sampson & Givan,

(BY APPOINTMENT)

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR STORE, IN SNOW-HILL,

The following much approved and genuine

MEDICINE, viz.

THE most celebrated *Eye Water*, which for safety and efficacy has never been equalled, in removing Opthalmia or *Inflammation* of the *Eyes*, at their commencement, and in curing *Sore Eyes* of long standing. The proprietor of this valuable Medicine is so certain of its efficacy in all cases where it is applied, that he hesitates not to return the purchase money in every case where the Eye-Water does not perform what it promises. Each bottle is accompanied with suitable directions—Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Doctor Cooley's *Vegetable Elixir*, or *Cough Drops*, a medicine which has been used with great success for a few years past in *Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and all other complaints of the *lungs*—75 cts. a bottle.

Aromatic Tooth Paste, which whitens and preserves the Teeth, cures the scurvy in the Teeth and Gums, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. It may be used with the greatest safety—50 cts. a box.

Specific Drops for the *Tooth Ache*, which will ease the severest pain in the teeth in a few moments after its application.—37½ cts. a bottle.

Doctor Rawsons Celebrated *Itch Ointment*, a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the *Itch*. It effects a cure in a short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face and skin; it is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful.—42 cts. a box.

Doctor Rawson's Celebrated Bitters.

Doctor Lee's genuine Windham Billious Pills.

Doctor Rawson's Anti Billious Pills.

Doctor Rawson's celebrated Worm Powder.

Hinkley's Infallible Remedy for Piles.

Doctor Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Harlem Oil—British Oil—Caster Oil Glauber Salts—Essence of Pepper Mint.

☞ They daily expect a general assortment of *Fresh Garden* and *Flower SEEDS*.