which, after reminding him of the omission alluded to, the motive to which I presumed he could not mistake, I added that my object in asking the interview had been to repeat to him informally, what I had stated in the former one, the other acts of which my government expected that the reparation should consist. In this interview nothing occurred without the limit of the special object for which it had been obtained. Mr. Canning did not lead the conversation to any other topic, and I could not invite it.

Mr. Canning's answer to my note was delayed more than a fortnight. Having refused to treat the subject in connection, and intimated in plain terms that if I was not authorised to separate them, it would be useless to prolong the discussion, I thought it improper to press it. My reply was equally explicit, so that with it the negociation ended. The measure which he announced, as being determined on by the king, in case I could not agree to the separation, is completely the act of his government. You will observe that it is announced in a form which precludes in a great degree, the idea of its being odopted at my suggestion, as an act of reparation and in a tone of decision which seemed equally to preclude my holding any communication with him on it.

My mission being thus brought to an end, has afforded an opportunity for me to return to the United States, as I have long desired.—Nothing but the great interest which I take in the welfare of my country, and my earnest desire to have all the aid in my power to the present administration, in support of the principles of our most excellent constitution, would have detained me here so long. In the present state, however, it is not possible, if in any it would be, for me to render any service by a longer continuance here. As soon, therefore, as I had answered Mr. Canning's note, gicommunicated to him my intentions to return, and requested that he could be so good as to obtain for me an audience of the king for the purpose of taking my leave of him. This was grantbe on the 7th of this month, in which I renewed the assurance of the sincere desire of my government, to preserve the most friendly relation between the United States and Great Britain, which sentiment was reciprocated by his majesty. Mr. Pinkney succeeds me by an arrangement with Mr. Canning, which will appear in the enclosed copy of my correspondence with him, and which I have full confidence the president will approve. I regret that in transferring the business into his hands, I do not leave him altogether free from difficulty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir, your most obedient servant.

JAMES MONROE.

James Madison, Sec'ry of State.

P. S. Not being satisfied with the undefined character of the proposed mission to the United States and Mr. Canning having communicated nothing new to me on the subject, in my interview with him on the day I was presented to the king, although an opportunity was offered for the purpose, I wrote him a note after the commencement of this letter, to make certain enquires on that head, a copy of which note, and of his answer, is herewith enclosed. You will observe that he still holds himself aloof on it. I thought it my duty, and that it comported with strict delicacy, to make the enquiry, and I cannot but consider his reserve as affording cause for an unfavorable inference. It is probable, however, as the door is left open for further communication between us till the moment of my departure, that he will take some other occasion to explain himself more fully on the subject. You may be assured that I will seek every favorable opportunity to obtain such explanation of him.

From Mr. Canning.

Foreign Office, Oct. 22, 1807.

SIR—Having seen in the American newspapers, an official article (of which I have the honor to enclose a copy) prohibiting all intercourse between the inhabitants of the United States and his majesty's ships of war *universally*; I have the honor to request, that you will have the goodness to inform me, whether this prohibition will extend to the ship of war, in which a minister accredited from his majesty, and charged with a mission to the American government, shall arrive in any of the ports of the United States? Or whether you, or Mr. Pinkney, can undertake to furnish Mr. Rose with such documents, as shall ensure his admission into the American ports, and a reception therein, suitable to the character with which he is invested? I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE CANNING.

JAMES MONROE, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

To Mr. Canning.

Portland Place, Oct. 23, 1807.

SIR—I have the honor to state in reply to your letter of yesterday, that the case to which you alluded, is specially provided for by the proclamation of the President. You will observe, on a view of that document, that an exception is made from the prohibition it contains on other vessels, in favor of such ships of his majesty as may enter the ports of the United States with dispatches from his majesty's government. Had the case of a public minister, employed in a special mission to my government, not been comprized in that exception, as it clearly is, I have no hesitation in stating that he would be received without delay, at any port at which he might arrive. I have the honor to add, that Mr. Pinkney and myself will be happy to give to his majesty's minister every facility in our power, to secure him the reception at the port of his destination which is due to his public character, and promote his speedy arrival at the seat of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

The Right Honorable

GEORGE CANNING, &c. &c. &c.

From Mr. Canning.

Foreign Office, Oct. 23*d*, 1807.

1-2 *past* 10, *P. M.*

SIR—I have to acknowledge the honor of your answer to my letter of yesterday evening. It appears to me to be so important to have a clear understanding on the subject, to which that letter refers, that I cannot forbear requesting you to have the goodness to call at the foreign office to-morrow at two o'clock, if that hour should suit your convenience.

I have the honor to be with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed,) GEORGE CANNING.

James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, Oct. 23 1807.

SIR—I have the honor to send you a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Canning, touching a difficulty, which he supposed Mr. Rose might experience in entering the bay of Chesapeake, in consequence of the proclamation of the President. In the interview invited by his last note, I expressed my surprise that any doubt should exist on the subject, of it, and assured him, that Mr. Pinkney and myself would be responsible for Mr. Rose's prompt admission into our harbors, and arrival at Washington without suffering the slightest molestation; on the contrary, that he should receive every attention and facility on the route which he might require. I told him, that no document from us would be necessary for that purpose; but that to put the question beyond all doubt, we would give him a passport which should go to every object in detail, and that we would also give him letters of introduction to the governors of Maryland and Virginia, the states through which he would pass, to be taken advantage of, if he found that they would be useful. With this explanation and arrangement, Mr. Canning was satisfied.

I also send you a copy of a letter from Mr. Rose, senior, and my answer, relative to the mission of his son to the United States. Although Mr. Rose's letter is unofficial, I thought it proper, in consideration of his near connection with the minister, and station in the government, to communicate it.

I leave this to-morrow, to meet in the channel the Augustus, the ship in which I propose to sail with my family to the United States. She has left this port, and is on her way to Portsmouth, where she will receive us. Mr. Rose, by going in a frigate, will most probably arrive before me, and even before doctor Bullus. It is important that you should possess all the information which I can give respecting the business in which I have been lately engaged with Mr. Canning, and of Mr. Rose's mission, at the moment of his arrival. I have therefore thought it advisable to commit to him this letter, and a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Canning, as Mr. Pinkney and I have done our joint dispatch. I expect to be at sea in a week from this date, and shall proceed to Washington immediately after my arrival in the United States, to communicate to you such further information as I may have, relative to the important concerns of our country in which I have been employed. I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

Last night arrived the ship Baltic, Delona, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 22d day of February, and on the 27th in lat. 49, 11, long. 17, 20, was boarded by a French lugger, who examined her papers, but permitted the Baltic to proceed, as her cargo was of no value to them. They informed captain D. they had captured the Mars, of New-York, from Savannah for London; and the Mars, from Liverpool of and for Philadelphia, and had sent them for a French port.

On the 18th of March, in lat. 42, 12, long. 56, 24, captain D. spoke ship Pocahuntes, Norris, from Liverpool, for Boston, which had been captured on the first of March, by two French frigates (the Hermoine and Ortance) from Martinique, on their way home; they having a few hours before, captured the Brutus, of Danbury, from Liverpool for Boston, and after stripping her of her sails, &c. set her on fire—The frigates permitted the Pocahuntes to proceed after discharging the crates between decks into the sea, upon condition that captain Norris would take on board (without any supply of provisons) the officers and crews of the ships Eliza, William and Brutus.

The Eliza, Dunbar, of New-York, from Liverpool, for Charleston, was set on fire, allowing the crew only time to get their clothes.

The William, Rockwell of N. York, from Liverpool for Savannah, was captured on the 20th of February, and after stripping her of her provisions, bales, and some crates, set her on fire.

The Pocahuntes was short of provisions and had been on short allowance from their leaving the frigates. Capt. Delano relieved them by taking on board his ship captains Dunbar and Rockwell with part of their officers and crews, who arrived in the Baltic.

The frigates had captured 2 British and 1 Portuguese vessels, which they burnt.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Rejoinder to his Britannic majety's order in council, of the 11th Nov. 1807.

"*At our royal palace, at*

"*Milan, Dec.* 17, 1807.

"Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy and protector of the Rhenish confederation;—

"Observing the measures adopted by the British government, on the 11th Nov. last, by which vessels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of England, are made liable, not only to be searched by English cruisers, but to be compulsorily detained in England and *to have a tax laid on them of so much per cent. on the cargo*, to be regulated by the British legislature.

"Observing that by these acts the British government *denationalizes* ships of every nation in Europe, that it is not competent for any government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the sovereigns of Europe having in trust the sovereignties and independence of the flag; that if by an unpardonable weakness, and which in the eyes of posterity, would be an indeliable stain, if such a tyranny was allowed to be established into principles, and consecrated by usage, the English would avail themselves of it to assert it as a right, as they have availed themselves of the tolerance of governments to establish the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give their right of blockade an arbitrary extension, and which infringes on the sovereignty of every state; we have decreed and do decree, as follows:—

Art. I. Every ship of whatever nation it may belong, that shall have *submitted to be searched* by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or shall have *paid any tax whatsoever* to the English government, is thereby, and for that alone declared to be *denationlized*, to have forfeited the protection of its king, and to *have become English property*.

Art. II. Whether the ships thus *denationlized* by the arbitrary measures of the English government, enter into our ports, or those of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ships of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prize.

Art. III. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea.—Every ship, of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo so may be, *that sails from the ports of England*, or those of the *English colonies*, and of the countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree, and may be captured by our ships of war, or our privateers, and adjudged to the captors.

Art. IV. These measures which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect with respect to all nations, who shall have the firmness to compel the English government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principal of the law of nations, which regulates the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the English abide by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and of honor.

All our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order of the emperor,

(Signed) H. B. MARET,

Secretary of State.

Royal licence.—The following is a copy of a document with which masters of American vessels are furnished by the British government, on due proof being given that their vessels are loaded with British manufactures.

George the third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all commanders of our ships of war, and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, greeting. Whereas it has been represented to us on behalf of —— that they desirous of obtaining our royal licence of protecting the American ship —— bound on a voyage from —— to the United States of America, with a cargo of British manufactures, and such goods as are permitted to be exported: We, taking the premises into our royal consideration, are graciously pleased to grant our royal licence for that purpose, and the commanders of all our ships of war and privateers are hereby required and directed not to molest or interrupt the said vessels on her intended voyage from —— to the United States of America, either on account of the existing war, or of any other hostilities which may, in the mean time, take place.

Given at our court of St. James, on the —— day of —— in the 48th year of our reign.

By his majesty's command.

HAWKESBURY.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 17.

Peace with America.—The question of most general interest is, what is to be our future connection with America—Are we to have peace or war?

It is to be feared that upon this subject, the public feeling, under the management of party, and the fermentation of somewhat of the old *leaven*, is in a dreadful state of irritation.—What is the vulgar cry, Let us have war with America! It will punish her insolence, destroy her commerce, cripple her future attempts at rivalry, and throw her back a whole century in her national growth.

She has been dieted from the imbecility of her infancy to her present mature strength upon the industry and manufactures of England. She has no wealth but the wealth of merchants; no civil sustenance but what she draws from us. Let us make her feel our supremacy, and confess our power, by this pressure upon her necessities.

An American cannot shave or clothe himself without the aid of Sheffield or Manchester—Without the warmth of our fleeces he must be racked with rheumatisms and agues. Have we not a whole continent in check?

Is it possible that America could subsist independent of the clothiers of Yorkshire?

Such is the popular cry; it is the old delusion, a scyon from the same stock of prejudice which originally lost us these colonies.

In every crisis of danger and difficulty we have never hesitated to speak the truth—we pronounce it there fore now, with a confidence which we trust will not be deemed immodest, as it has no other source than in an ardent feeling for the good of our country.

Peace with America, a close conjunction of interests, a confederacy of friendship, a family compact and union, is the most desirable of all possible events that could occur in Great Britain at the present moment.

The war has now ceased; and, as far as the conflict of armies is concerned, the sword is sheathed. The continental confederacy is split and bulged to its last timber; and in that state of decomposition and wreck, that no dexterity can promise itself to put it again together.

There is but *one* power on the continent of Europe; and but *one* power upon the sea—the Leviathan of the land, and the Leviathan of the waters.

In this state of things, America is, beyond a doubt, the *third, and next great* power of the world. She has grown to it by her industry and under the encouragement of Heaven; and we cannot prevent it.

A nation of eight millions of people, upon a boundless continent; with two immense oceans rolling on either side which connect them easily with every part of the world that is not their own; such a nation, in this present state of things, is a political phenomenon. From habit, from common growth, from reciprocal descent, from a prejudice arising from wants and habits of the same sort, she belongs to *us*, and nothing but our own folly can aleniate her.

Such a nation as this war can neither cripple nor throw back.—Destroy her trade, and you do an essential service to *her*, but an irreparable injury to yourself.—She is a continent; commerce is nothing to her: we must not think every national good to be found only in the *price current*.

The mercantile interest of America, forms but a very small part of the interest of the soil as well as the sea.—America will not debase herself for traders.—She encourages them, because she lives and profits by their industry; but be assured she hates, and is guarded against the well-known selfishness of their feelings.

In a national consideration she would care as little for the ruin of her merchants, as you would.

She knows that it is not the sea, but the land, that produces wealth; and the merchant of America, who is scarcely more than a factor or a carrier of the goods of other nations, does little indeed (whilst his capital is thus employed,) for the permanent wealth and benefit of his country.

Destroy this traffic: cut off America from your supplies, and you drive her to the substitution of her own industry and ingenuity: you force her upon ways and means of her own: you strike at her latent qualities: and if she once learns to supply herself (and necessity will quickly teach a lesson, upon which fortune and providence have never failed to smile, your market and future traffic with her will be lost to you forever. She will have manufactures of her own, and your customer will prove your rival.

Peace with America will as certainly give, all the continuing benefits of the one, as war will both take them away, and supply her with the future means of doing without them.

Let us then have peace with America, and though the whole continent be shut against us, she can give us all the raw articles we want, and consume them all when we have worked them up.

We want nothing from any other.—The tar, hemp, turpentine, and iron of America, are ten times cheaper laid better than those of the Baltic.

GENERAL MEETING.

At an uncommonly numerous and respectable meeting of the Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, called together by public notice from their committee, held at Martling's Long Room on Tuesday evening, April 5, 1808—WILLIAM FEW, in the chair, A. C. VAN SYLCK, Secretary—the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this meeting highly and unreservedly approve of the conduct of the President and government of the United States in the late representations to, and negociations with the governments of G. Britain and France; that in our opinion the general administration of the union has manifested as great a degree and spirit of conciliation as is consistent with the violated honor and independent rights of their country, and that in the present critical and interesting situation of our affairs they are entitled to our gratitude and warmest support.

Resolved, That we also decidedly and unreservedly approve of the proclamation of the president of the U. States, of the 2d July last, and also of the embargo which has been recently laid upon American vessels, because in the present exigency of affairs, when the rights of neutrals are entirely disregarded by belligerent powers, and no security whatsoever is allowed to their commerce or their flags; it would have been in the highest degree impolitic and unsafe to have suffered the property of our fellow citizens to be exposed to the depredations of foreign nations, and our government by the rash and improvident enterprizes of individuals without its authority and consent, liable to be called upon with demands of indemnity and protection, and the channels of negociation obstructed with additional difficulties.

Resolved, That the President and Government of these United States, in their negociations with the late special Minister of Great Britain, by consenting to separate the particular question of reparation for the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake from the general subjects of negociation in relation to impressments and captures, and in affording to such minister a general declaration and assurance, that upon receiving an adequate satisfaction and apology for the outrage, the proclamation of the President should be revoked, instantur, have proceeded to every reasonable and even justifiable length for the preservation of peace, and if unfortunately and against our ardent wishes it should happen that negociation shall eventually terminate without a settlement, the king and ministry of Great Britain must be answerable for the consequences, whilst we, relying with firm conviction upon the justice of our cause, will support our country and our government against the aggressions of any foreign nation with a our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the frank and satisfactory communication which has been made by the President to both houses of the Congress of the United States, and published at his request for general information, of the instructions to our ministers, and the correspondence which has taken place in our respective negociations with Great Britain and with France, completely justifies the confidence which has been reposed in, and expressed towards the President, and entitles him to the thanks, and approbation of his country.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that harmony among republicans in their elections, is at all times desirable, and particularly so at the present important crisis in our public affairs.

Resolved, That it appears to us both reasonable and consistent with the prin-