fectly impartial; he has never been in Europe and, of course, has had no opportunities of receiving slights or affronts or great personal attentions.—The compliment paid to his conspicuous talents and republican merits, by being declared, unknown to him, a citizen of a republic which no longer exists, (France being now a monarchy and her inhabitants subjects) was a mere honorary thing done to thousands of others and could leave no impression. If true, it had no effect, and the force of his being naturalized is contemptible; to be a real citizen, he must have gone there, taken the oaths, and lost his citizenship here. No, Mr. Madison has never quitted the country nor one republican sentiment of his in his life; he is not only cool and dispassionate, but conspicuously impartial to France and England. But is this the case with General Pinckney? I aver it is not, and that it is impossible it can be so. He has been twice sent to France, once as resident Minister, and expecting to remain there for some years, quitted the law here, embarked with his family and made all his arrangements accordingly.—France refused to receive him and it is said he suffered many personal slights. On his second appointment with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Gerry, he was again rejected, and intimation given to Mr. Gerry, that they would treat with him but not with General Pinckney, or Mr. Marshal. Now, I will leave it to any man to determine, whether, after being the first time disappointed of his expected diplomatic residence in Paris, and obliged to remain, as he did, a cypher in the presence of the whole diplomatic corps there for months, and then being a second time offered to them and rejected, while one of his colleagues was intreated to negociate, if it is in human nature for General Pinckney not to feel a resentment which nothing can efface? Let it be remembered that Talleyrand, the principal actor then, is still so now, and what result could be expected in any negociation where General Pinckney was to dictate the instructions here to our minister, and Talleyrand to advise there. If he was the most cool and dispassionate man in the world he could not avoid being biassed against France. In short, I would view the appointment of General Pinckney, particularly while Talleyrand continues as important as he is in France, and indeed under any circumstances, as the signal of war with that country.

The farce of Mr. Madison saying we must give France money and that it was done, is so completely answered and removed by Mr. Duval, the comptroller, certifying the money is still in the treasury, that I shall say nothing on the subject, except merely to remark to our every charge against Mr. Madison is made contemptible the moment it is seriously examined.

Fellow-citizens, but particularly of Georgetown and Charleston districts, I will here conclude by requesting you, or as many of you as can to procure Mr. Madison's masterly display with Mr. Rose, the British minister, and as many of his other works as you may be able, and pursue them and decide for yourselves; as you have never seen or heard him speak, or know him, it is your only and best way of judging of him.

You will then find in his works how above every species of artifice or finesse, he triumphs in the absence of every meretricious excellence which others admire and exemplify; he prefers no embellishment, selects no imagery, but is uniformly great, animating and interesting;—He borrows no assistance from pedantry of science or splendor of language; his conceptions are all original and complete; they are written in the same manly manner in which they seemed to be formed—You never find any of his opponent's reasonings escape; they are answered in the ablest style.—His genius is inexhaustible, every topic under the controul of his masterly capacity contributes with an obvious propriety to his purpose. So universal is his information, that whatever be the question, that whatever be the question, he handles it with such a fullness of information and such a collection of well assorted materials, as are sufficient to inform the ignorant, rouse the indifferent, and confirm the doubtful. This was well known to have been effected by his answers to Mr. Rose; they convinced and roused every doubting man in the country, and have been praised in every part of Europe, as giving the highest possible proofs of the extent and precision of his political knowledge.

To the strongest understand, Mr. Madison adds the most copious discriminating and forcible expression; his acknowledged integrity and superiority to every mercenary principle; his moderation at the time Mr. Jefferson triumphed and came into office; his invincible spirit and independence, his unalterable attachment to the liberties & rights of his fellow citizens, have so firmly secured the attention and commanded the conviction of the American people, that there can be no question of a very great majority of them supporting him as they ought, at the ensuing election.

AN ELECTOR OF GEORGETOWN.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the MESSAGE of the PRESIDENT.

MR. MADISON'S LETTERS TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, to General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris.

(Extract.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *May* 22, 1807.

"The two last letters received from you were of December 24, and January 16.

"The decree of November 21, communicated in the first, had previously reached us, & had excited apprehensions which were repressed only by the inarticulate import of its articles, and the presumption that it would be executed in a sense not inconsistent with the respect due the treaty between France and the United States. The explanations given you by the minister of marine, were seen by the President with much pleasure, and it only remains to learn that they have been confirmed by the express authority of the emperor. We are the more anxious for this information, as it will fortify the remonstrances which have been presented at London, against the British order of January 7th. Should it, contrary to expectation, turn out that the French decree was meant, and is to operate, according to the latitude of its terms, you will of course have made the proper representations, grounded as well on the principles of public law, as on the express stipulations of the convention of 1800. Nothing, besides, could be more preposterous, than to blend with an appeal to neutral rights and neutral nations, a gross infraction of the former, and outrage on the sentiment of the latter; unless it be to invite a species of content on the high seas, in which the adversary has every possible advantage. But on the more probable supposition, that the decree will not be unfavorably expounded, it will be still necessary to press on the French government a dispatch of such orders to their cruizers in every quarter, as will prevent a construction of the decrees favorable to their licentious cupidity. The moment your letter was received, the answer of the French minister of marine to your note was communicated to Gen. Turreau, with a call on him to transmit it immediately to the French governors in the West Indies. This he readily engaged to do. But notwithstanding this precaution, there are proofs that the West India privateers have, under color of the edict, committed depredations, which will constitute just claims of redress from their government.

"Mr. Erving has forwarded a Spanish decree, since the views of the French emperor. The terms of this decree are even more vague, or rather more broad, than those of the prototype; and, if not speedily recalled or corrected, will doubtless extend the scene of spoliations already begun in that quarter; and of course, thicken the cloud that hangs over the amity of the two nations."

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Madison to Gen. Armstrong.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *February 8th*, 1808.

"Your letters and communications by Dr. Bullus were duly delivered on the 14th day of December. The same conveyance brought a copy of the sentence pronounced by the French prize court in the case of the Horizon, giving a judicial effect to the decree of November 21st, 1806, as expounded in the answer of Mr. Champagny to your letter of the 12th November, 1807.

Whilst the French government did not avow or enforce a meeting of the decree of Nov. 1806, in relation to the United States, extending its perview beyond the municipal limits, it could not in strictness be regarded as an infraction either of our neutral or conventional rights; and consequently did not authorise more than a demand of seasonable explanations of its doubtful import, or friendly expostulations with respect to the rigor and suddenness of its innovations.

The case is now essentially changed. A construction of the decree is avowed and executed, which violates as well the positive stipulations of the convention of Sept. 30th, 1800, as the incontestable principles of public law: and the President charges you to superadd to whatever representations you may have previously made, a formal remonstrance in such terms as may be best calculated either to obtain a recall of the illegal measure, so far as it relates to the United States, or to have the effect of leaving in full force all the rights accruing to them from a failure to do so.

That the execution of local laws against foreign nations on the high seas, is a violation of the rights of the former and the freedom of the latter, will probably not be questioned. A contrary principle would in fact imply the same exclusive dominions over the entire ocean, as is enjoyed within the limits of the local sovereignty, and a degradation of every other nation from its common rights and equal rank.

If it be contended that the decree, as a retaliation on the other belligerent, at the expence of neutral nations, is justified by a culpable acquiescence in the prior measures of that belligerent, operating through neutrals, you will be able to deny such acquiescence, and to urge moreover that on every supposition, the retaliating measure could not be justly inforced, in relation to neutrals without allowing them at least a reasonable time for chusing between due measures against the prior wrong, and an acquiescence in both. The copy of the representations to the British government, through its minister here, on the subject of its orders of January, 1807, will at once disprove an acquiescence on the part of the United States, and explain the grounds on which the late extension of the French decree of November, 1808, is an object of just remonstrance.

The conduct of the French government, in giving this extended operation to its decree, and indeed in issuing one with such an apparent or doubtful import against the rights of the sea, is the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the inability to enforce it on that element exhibited the measure in the light of an empty menace, at the same time that it afforded pretexts to her enemy for severe retaliations, for which ample means are found in her naval superiority.

The accumulated dangers, to which the illegal proceedings of the belligerent nations have subjected the commerce and navigation of the United States, have at length induced Congress to resort to an embargo on our own vessels, as a measure best fitted for the crisis, being an effectual security for our mercantile property and mariners, now at home and daily arriving, and, at the same time, neither a measure, nor just cause, of war. Copies of this act were, soon after its passage, transmitted to Mr. Pinkney, with an authority to assure the British government that it was to be viewed in this light, and that it was not meant to be the slightest impediment to amicable negociations with foreign governments. He was requested to avail himself of an opportunity of communicating to you and Mr. Erving this view of the subject, and I hope that you will have been thence enabled to present it to the French government.—Not relying however on that indirect opportunity, I send by this another copy of the act, with an instruction from the President, that you make it the subject of such explanations as will guard against any misconception of the policy which led to it. It is strictly a measure of precaution, required by the dangers incident to external commerce, and, being indiscriminate in its terms and operation towards all nations, can give no just [illegible] act is not fixed by itself; and will consequently depend on a continuance or cessation of its causes, in a degree sufficient in judgment of the legislature, to indure or forbid its repeal. It may be hoped that the inconveniences felt from it by the belligerent nations may lead to a change of the conduct which imposed the inconveniences of it on ourselves. France herself will be a sufferer, and some of her allies far more so. It will be very agreeable to find in that consideration, and still more in her sense of justice, a sufficient motive to an early manifestation of the respect due to our commercial rights. The example would be worthy of the professions which she makes to the world on this subject."

"February 18. Since the above was written, I have been under a degree of indisposition which has suspended the proposed continuation of it, and which now will oblige me to be very brief; the more so, as the vessel has been some days detained, which was engaged for the special purpose of conveying public dispatches and private letters to Europe.

The delay has enabled me to inform you that Mr. Erskine, a few days ago, communicated, by instructions from his government, its late decrees of November 11, and those forming a sequel to them.—The communication was accompanied with assurances, that much regret was felt by his Britannic majesty at the necessity which the conduct of his enemy had created for measures so embarrassing to neutral commerce; and that his majesty would readily follow an example of relinquishing such a course, or even of making relaxations *pari passu* with his enemy.

In remonstrating against the injustice and illegality of the French decree, I am aware that you may be reminded of antecedent injuries to France and her allies, through British violations of neutral commerce. The fact cannot be denied, and may be urged with great force, in our remonstrances against the orders to which Great Britain has given a retaliating character; since the French decree might, on the same ground, be pronounced a retaliation on the preceding conduct of Great Britain. But ought the legitimate commerce of neutrals to be thus the victim and the sport of belligerents, contesting with each other the priority of their destructive innovations; and without leaving, either of them, to neutrals even the opportunity or the time for disproving that culpable acquiescence, which is made the pretext by both, for the wrongs done to them? And I must repeat, that, apart from all questions of this nature, the French decree, or at least the illegal extensions of it to the United States, remain chargeable with all the impolicy which has been pointed out.

I find, by accounts from Hamburg, Bremen, Holland, and Leghorn, that the trade and property of our citizens have been much vexed by regulations subaltern to those of the original decree of November 21, 1806. How far the complaint are founded on proceedings violating our public rights, or on such are as unfriendly and inequitable towards our citizens, who have placed their property within those jurisdictions, you will be able to decide better than we can do at this distance; and the President refers to your own judgment, the kind of representation to the French government which those and other analagous cases may require."

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

November 11.

Mr. *White* submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, passed since 1792, affecting the commercial rights of the U. States.

Mr. *Hillhouse* submitted the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the act, entitled "An act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, a statement, shewing the number of vessels which have departed from the United States with permission between the 22d of December, 1807, and the 30th September, 1808; specifying the names of the vessels and their cargoes, the size of the vessels, the date of their clearances, the ports or places for which they were destined, and the amount authorised to be brought back to the United States in each of such vessels.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted yesterday, that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, amendments are necessary to the millitia laws of the U. States, and having agreed to the same,

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Sumter and Mr. Bradley be the committee.

The following motion was submitted by Mr. *Reed* for consideration:

Resolved, That in future the Secretary provide for the use of the Senate, stationery of the manufacture of the U. States or of some territory thereof.

The Senate took into consideration the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Giles, and agreed to the same, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report, whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce a due observance thereof during their continuance; and also whether any further modification thereof expedient at this time, and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Giles, Smith of Maryland, Hillhouse, Bradley and Pope, be the committee.

Mr. Mitchill moved an amendment, to insert after the word *modification*, the words "or a repeal." Mr. M. said his object was to refer the whole subject, and authorize the committee to enquire as well into the expediency of a removal of these laws, as into further provisions for inforcing them, if it should be judged most safe and proper to preserve them in operation. He thought this the most expeditious way of obtaining the opinion of the Senate on that great question, which was the subject of the most anxious solicitude, and on which he wished there might not be a day's, nor even an hour's delay.

The motion was not seconded.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 11.

Mr. *Jackson*, elected from the state of Vermont, vice Nehemiah Knight, deceased, appeared and took his seat.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ORDERS AND DECREES.

Mr. *Burwell* offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House copies of the act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain carrying the orders in council of the 11th November, 1807, into effect; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon the footing of the most favored nation."

Mr. B. said he had never met with the documents here referred to. He thought it very important that they should be before the House and the nation, that they might know precisely the duties imposed on American commerce; and particularly that they ought to have a copy of the act placing this country on the footing of the most favored nation, that it might be seen, in carrying their own produce to Great Britain, what immense advantage was given to America. If he was not mistaken, such was the advantage that the British merchant might pay double the freight for American produce to be exported in British vessels to England, which an American merchant would, and yet reap double the profit to be made on the same produce, if carried in American vessels. It was in this view he thought the production of these papers important, and to have considerable bearing on the question of our foreign relations, which had been made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell* said he was willing to see all the acts alluded to; but he believed they were so numerous and so contradictory in their nature, that it would require all the skill and ingenuity of the House to discover the extent of their operation or to define what would be the practice under them.

Mr. Burwell's resolution was adopted without a division; but a short time afterwards rescinded, on motion of Mr. *Macon*, seconded by Mr. *Quincy*, with the consent of Mr. Burwell, and the following resolution adopted, giving more latitude to the call for papers:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of all acts, decrees, orders and proclamations affecting the commercial rights of neutral nations, issued or enacted by Great Britain and France, or any other belligerent power since the year 1791; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon the footing of the most favored nations."

In advocating the above resolution, Mr. Quincy expressed his wish to have all these papers, that it might be clearly understood which power had commenced the system of violations of neutral commerce.

In discussing the terms of the resolution Mr. *J. G. Jackson* took occasion to observe that the precise words were immaterial; for that every edict *violated* which *affected* neutral commerce.

Messrs. *Burwell* & *Cutts* were appointed a committee to wait on the President with the above resolution.

EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* said, in order to meet the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Chittenden) of yesterday, he would offer to the House these resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for more effectually carrying into execution the several embargo laws.

Resolved, That no vessel shall be allowed to depart from one port to another of the United States that does not with her cargo wholly belong to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and be navigated solely by citizens thereof.

Mr. *Jackson* said, it was not his purpose now to discuss the propriety of their adoption or the principles contained in them: but he moved their reference to the same committee to whom was referred the resolution for repealing the embargo laws, which was agreed to.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, Mr. MACON in the chair.

Mr. Campbell, after observing that it appeared proper that the several subjects contained in the President's message should be referred to the consideration of committees, offered the following resolutions, which were severally agreed to in committee of the whole without a division, and concurred in by the House.

Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States, as relates to our relations with foreign powers, be referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to fortifications for the security of the seaport towns and harbors, be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to our military and naval establishments, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to revising and improving the militia system of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.

5. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the disposition of the surplus usage of our revenue, to improvements of roads, canals, and rivers be referred to a select committee.

6. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to encouraging and promoting internal manufactures be referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

7. Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to our finances, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.