DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, OF NOV. 8, 1808.

(Continued.)

Extracts of letters from Mr. Madison to Mr. Pinkney, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Feb.* 19, 1808.

"A vessel having been engaged to carry from the port of New-York public dispatches and mercantile letters to Europe, I avail myself of the opportunity of forwarding you a series of gazettes which contain the proceedings of congress, and such current information as will give you a view of our internal affairs. They will be put with this letter into the hands of Mr. Nourse, a passenger in the dispatch vessel, who will deliver them at London; and as the vessel, which will have previously touched at L'Orient, will, after waiting ten or twelve days at Falmouth, return to that port, and thence to the United States, you will have an opportunity of sending thither any communications you may wish to make to Paris, as well as transmitting to your government such as may follow up your correspondence, which at the present period will be the more acceptable, the more it be frequent and full."

"My last, which was committed to the British packet, inclosed a copy of the act of embargo, and explained the policy of the measure. Among the considerations which enforced it, was the probability of such decrees as were issued by the British government on the 11th November; the language of the British gazettes, with other indications, having left little doubt that such were meditated. The appearance of these decrees has had much effect in reconciling all descriptions among us to the embargo, and in fixing, in the friends of the measure, their attachment to its provident guardianship of our maritime interests."

"Mr. Erskine communicated a few days ago the several late decrees of his government, with expressions of the great regret felt by his Britannic majesty at the necessity imposed on him for such an interference with neutral commerce, and assurances that his majesty would readily follow the example, in case the Berlin decree should be rescinded, or would proceed, pari passu with France, in relaxing the rigor of their measures. Mr. Erskine was asked whether his government distinguished between the operation of the French decree municipally on land, and its operation on the high seas. On this point he was unable to answer; as he also was to an enquiry, whether the late British decrees had reference to the late extension of the French decree with respect to the United States. He seemed also, as is perhaps the case with his government, to have taken very little into consideration the violations of neutral commerce, and through them, the vast injury to France, antecedent to the Berlin decree. It is probable that something further is to pass between us on this subject."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of state to Mr. Pinkney, minister of the United States at London, dated

Department of State, March 8, 1808.

"Having just learnt that the present mail will arrive at New-York in time for the British packet, I avail myself of the opportunity of forwarding your commission and letters of credence, as successor to Mr. Monroe in the legation at London.

Since my last, which went by Mr. Nourse, in a dispatch vessel, bound first to L'Orient and then to Falmouth, I have received your communications of the 23d November and of Dec. These, with a representation from general Armstrong to the French government, on the subject of the decree of Berlin, as expounded and enforced in the case of the ship Horizon, were thought by the president to throw so much light on the course likely to be pursued by Great Britain and France, in relation to the United States, that he had the documents confidentially laid before congress.

Mr. Erskine has made a written communication on the subject of the British orders. I shall answer him as soon as the very urgent business on hand will permit."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated *Department of State, March* 22, 1808.

"My last bore date the 8th inst. and went by the British packet. It acknowledged your letters of November 23d, and of December. I have since received those referred to in the latter, and also that of January 26, which came to hand last evening.

I cannot enclose my answers to Mr. Erskine's communication of the British orders; the unceasing pressure of other matters on a state of health, still feeble, having thus far delayed it. You will anticipate the complexion, which will necessarily be given to it, by the character of measures, not only violating our rights, and stabing our interests; but superadding, under the name of indulgencies, a blow at our national independence, and a mockery of our understandings."

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

(Extracts)

Department of State, April 4, 1808.

"My last was of March 22, and went under the care of Mr. Rose. I now forward printed copies of the correspondence with him, on the subject of his mission, and of the antecedent documents, relating to the case of the Chesapeake. As soon as the voluminous residue of the communications made to congress issues from the press, it shall also be forwarded. You will find that they include certain documents relating to France, which were thought proper for the knowledge of congress at the present crisis.

To those communications, I add copies of Mr. Erskine's letter, to me, on the subject of the British decree of November last, and of my answer. And, that you may have a view of the ground which has been taken, with respect to the French decree of November, 1806, and to the judicial exposition, in the case of the Horizon, giving to it an illegal operation against the United States, I enclose copies of two letters to general Armstrong on those subjects.

The president made to congress, a few days ago, other communications relating to the present crisis, with Great Britain and France; among which were Mr. Erskine's letter, now enclosed, and a letter from Mr. Champagny to general Armstrong, explaining the course meditated by the French government, with respect to the commerce of the United States. These, being excepted from the confidential character attached to the others, have been published, and will be found among the printed enclosures. Your letter of February 26 was included in the communications to congress, but not in the exception."

"The conduct of the two great contending nations towards this country, as it will now appear to it, and to the world, fully displays their mutual efforts to draw the United States into a war with their adversary. The efforts, on both sides, are too little disguised to be worthy the discernment of, either, and are addressed, moreover, to motives which prove great ignorance of the character of the United States, and, indeed, of human nature."

"From the posture in which Mr. Rose's final reply to the compromise proposed to him, placed the question of adjustment, in the case of the Chesapeake, it remains with the British government to resume it, if adjustment be their object. Whether a tender of reparation will be made here, or to you, will also lie on that side. It will certainly be most becoming that government, under, all circumstances, to make the reparation here; and this course might, of right, be insisted on by this government. The president, nevertheless, in the liberal spirit which always governs him, authorizes you to accept the reparation, provided it be tendered spontaneously; be charged with no condition, unless it be, that on the receipt of the act of reparation here, the proclamation of July 2 shall be revoked: and provided the reparation shall add to the disavowal of the attack on the Chesapeake, an express engagement, that the seamen retained shall be immediately restored, and that the guilty officer experience an exemplary punishment. The reparation will be the more satisfactory, and not exceed a just expectation, if the restoration of the seamen be made to the very ship from which they were wrested, and if provisions be made for the wounded survivors, and for the families of those who lost their lives by the attack.

I must repeat, however, that it is considered entirely proper, that the reparation should be offered here, rather than in London; and it is only in the event of a decided repugnance in the British government to make it through a functionary here, that you are to accept it there."

"The answer to Mr. Erskine's letter on the British orders will furnish the grounds to be taken in your communications with his government on that subject. If the cabinet can be brought to view the orders in their true light, a revocation of the whole of them cannot fail to take place, unless they mean to violate every maxim of justice, or are fixed in hostile purpose against the United States. In not regarding the orders, indeed, as acts of hostility, and in trusting for redress to the motives and the means, to which they have appealed, the United States have given the most signal proof of their love of peace, and of their desire to avoid an interruption of it with the British nation.

Still it is to be understood, that whilst the insult offered in the attack on the American frigate remains unexpiated, you are not to pledge or commit your government to consider a recall of the orders as a ground on which a removal of the existing restrictions, on the commerce of the U. States, with Great Britain, may be justly expected."

"The two letters to general Armstrong of 22d May, 1807, and February 8th, 1808, are proofs of the sincerity and impartiality with which the president has proceeded in relation to the belligerent parties; and may perhaps assist you in repressing unjust suspicions imbibed by the British cabinet. It, would be happy for all parties, the belligerent as well as the United States if truth could in this case be made to prevail; and if the retaliating rivalship of the former against the latter could be converted into an emulation, as politic as it would be magnanimous in both to take the lead in a fair, lawful and conciliatory course towards a nation which has done no wrong to either. Should the experiment be made on either side, it would probably be followed on the other; and it could never happen that the side first doing justice would suffer on that account.

In the present state of our relations to Great Britain, it would be premature to mark out the course to be pursued with respect to further negociations on other topics than those above noticed. You are authorized, however, to continue your interpositions in behalf of our impressed or *detained* seamen; and in the event of a repeal of the British orders, and of satisfactory pledges for repairing the aggression on the Chesapeake, to enter into informal arrangements for abolishing impressments altogether, and mutually discontinuing to receive the seamen of each other into either military or merchant service, conformably to the instructions on this point transmitted by Mr. Purviance.

You will find by a passage in Mr. Rose's reply of March 17, that the British government does not maintain the principle, that the obligation of the U. S. extends beyond the discharge of deserters from their public service; and by an order of the navy department here, already carried into execution, of which a copy is enclosed, that it has lately been decided that no foreign seamen, whether deserters or not, shall serve on board our ships of war. The principles respectively manifested by these documents ought to facilitate such an adjustment as is contended for by the United States."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated April 30, 1808.

"My last was of the 4th inst. and went by a British packet from New York. I now forward a copy of it.

"Congress ended their session on the night of the 25th inst. The series of newspapers, herewith sent, affords a view of their proceedings subsequent to the communications last made to you. Some other prints are included, which throw light on the workings of public opinion, and the state of public affairs.

"You will find that the critical posture of our foreign relations has produced provisions of different kinds for our greater security; and particularly that no pains have been spared to stop every leak by which the effect of the embargo law might be diminished. I refer you also to the report made to the Senate, by a committee, on the documents relating to the affair of the Chesapeake, and on the letters of Mr. Champagny and Mr. Erskine; and indicating the spirit which may be expected to influence the future policy of this country, if kept under the excitement resulting from the system now pursued against it.

"You will observe, at the same time, that whilst a determination is sufficiently evinced against a dishonorable acquiescence in the despotic edicts enforced on the high seas, the U. States are ready to resume their export trade, as soon as the aggressions on it shall cease; and that in a hope that this might happen during the recess of Congress, the President is authorised, in such an event, to suspend, in whole or in part, the several embargo laws.

"The conditions on which the authority is to be exercised, appeal equally to the justice and policy of the two great belligerent powers, which are now emulating each other in a violation of both. The President counts on your endeavors to give to this appeal, all the effect possible with the British government.—Gen. Armstrong will be doing the same with that of France. The retaliation in which a revocation of its unjust decrees by either will place the United States, to the other is obvious, and ought to be a motive to the measure, proportioned to the desire which has been manifested by each to produce colision between the United States and is adversary, and which must be equally felt by each, to avoid one with itself.

"Should the French government revoke so much of its decrees as violate our neutral rights, or give explanations and assurances having the like effect, and entitling it therefore to a removal of the embargo, as it applies to France, it will be impossible to view a perseverance of Great Britain, in her retaliating orders, in any other light than that of war, without even the pretext now assumed by her.

"In order to entitle the British government to a discontinuance of the embargo, as it applies to G. Britain, it is evident that all is decrees, as well those of January, 1807, as of November, 1807, ought to be rescinded, as they apply to the United States, and this is the rather to be looked for, from the present administration, as it has so strenuously contended that the decrees of both dates were founded on the same principles and directed to the same object.

"Should the British government take this course, you may authorize an expectation that the President will, within a reasonable time, give effect to the authority vested in him, on the subject of the embargo laws. Should the orders be rescinded, in part only, it must be left to his free judgement to decide on the case. In either event you will lose no time in transmitting the information to this department, and to general Armstrong; and particularly in the event of such a course being taken by the British government as will render a suspension of the embargo certain or probable, it will be proper for you to make the communication by a courier to Gen. Armstrong, to whom a correspondent instruction will be given, and, to provide a special conveyance for it hither, unless British arrangements shall present an opportunity equally certain and expeditious."

(To be continued.)

John Tibbles,

HAS removed to the TAN YARD, below Easton, formerly occupied by *William Jacobs*, where his customers and the public are invited to apply for Leather, and send their Hides.

December 6, 1808. 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of *Nelson and Moore*, late of this city, grocers, &c. by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM JONES, acting assignee, No. 53, County Wharf; who hereby forewarns all the aforesaid debtors from making payment to any person but himself or order, he holding the books and papers of the said Firm, legally assigned to the subscribers.

WILLIAM JONES,
8 CHARLES GWYNN.

To be rented,

THE HOUSE where Mr. Abbott now lives, and the middle one adjoining him. These houses are as well situated as any in Easton for business. For terms apply to the subscriber.

ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS.

October 4 1808 tf

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

Valuable Land for sale.

THE subscriber will sell about eighty acres of very valuable land, adjoining one of the largest and best marshes on Choptank River, being part of the land whereon I now reside, with a proportion of marsh, and being but a short distance from Easton—To accommodate purchasers, it will be divided into lots for the advantage of the marsh. For terms apply to Joseph Haskins, in Easton, who will shew the plat, or to the subscriber.

SOPHIA HARRISON.

October 4, 1808. tf

For sale,

A FARM containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of LAND, eighty-five acres of which is arable, the remainder in wood: This farm is in Oxford-Neck, on the waters of Third-haven and Island creeks, the situation is handsome, in a genteel neighbourhood, and the soil equal to any in the county.—For terms apply to Doct. T. Thomas, in Easton, or to the subscriber.

WM. THOMAS.

Talbot county, Sept. 27, 1808. tf

Queen-Ann's County Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1808.

ON application the Judges of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *John Peckham*, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto. A list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years prior to the application; and having been brought before the judges aforesaid and discharged from confinement, and taken the oath required by the said act, and therefore adjudge and order that the said John Peckham appear before the county court, to be held for Queen-Ann's county, at Centreville, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the second day of May next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that the said day is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and the said John Peckham give them three months notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Baltimore Evening Post, and Easton Star, for four successive weeks before the said second day of May next.—Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1808. Per Order

SAML. T. WRIGHT, Clk.

Take notice,

ALL persons whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the judges of Somerset county court, or some one of them, two months after the date hereof, 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, to release me from debts which from a variety of losses I am unable to pay.

LITTLETON BRERETON.

December 6, 1808. 3q

KENT COUNTY, sc.

ON application to me the subscriber in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Joseph R. Brooks*, of Kent county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition—and the said Joseph R. Brooks having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has remained in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition, that he is now in actual confinement for debt, and not on account of any breach of the peace, or for the non-payment of any fine or penalty for the breach of the law of this state, or of the United States; and having produced to me the certificate of the sheriff of Kent county to that effect; and having prayed to be discharged from confinement on the terms prescribed by the said acts, and he having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, and also having given security for his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors; I do hereby adjudge and order that the said Joseph R. Brooks be discharged from his imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, within three months before the twenty first day of March next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the next county court, at the court house of said county, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph R. Brooks should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1808.

THOMAS WORRELL.

A True Copy. Test.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, *Clk.*

Advertisement.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition to the judges of Worcester county, or some one of them, after two months from the date hereof, for the benefit of an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, to release him from debts, which from a variety of losses and accidents he finds himself unable to pay.

JONATHAN STEVENSON.

Worcester county, Nov. 29, 1808—8—3q

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 24th of October last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *Bill Jones*, he appears to be about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a pert impudent looking fellow, well made: he had on when committed a brown cloth coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, a pair of thread stockings and laced boots, a homespun linen shirt and fur hat; he has a scar on his left eye-brow, and one on his left breast his back considerably marked with the whip; a large gap in his upper fore teeth—he says he is free and was raised in Pittsburgh, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with General Nevell, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Philip Thomas, to the barber business. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Nov. 8, (22) 1808. 8

Notice.

WAS committed to the custody of the sheriff of Harford county, a bright mulatto lad named NED, 5 feet 9 inches high, about 19 years of age, rather full faced, says he belongs to a Dr. Turner, near Port Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland—Had on when committed a blue broad cloth coat, corduroy pantaloons much worn, and an old coarse linen shirt, a pair of boots, and a tolerable good hat. The owner is hereby requested to release the said negro, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, agreeably to law.

BENJ. G. JONES.
Sheriff of Harford county.

The Editors of the Gerge-town and Easton papers are requested to copy the above.

Sept. 20. (Nov. 8) 1808. 8

Notice.

WAS committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th instant, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Billy Cooke, alias, Adam Goodlet; he is a smart active fellow, very black, appears to be about 27 or 28 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made; he had on when committed a mix'd colored cloth coatee, a white Marseilles waistcoat, a pair of striped nankeen pantaloons, black worsted stock, a furr hat, white linen shirt, with a gold breast pin, likewise a silver watch; he has a large bundle of clothing of various kinds, has a small scar above his eye, slightly pitted with the small pox in his face, and wears his hair platted over his forehead—He says he belongs to Mr. Seth Barton, of Frederick county, in the state of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Jun.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

Oct. 29 (Nov. 15) 1808, 8