STAR.

General Advertiser.

EASTON:—*TUESDAY MORNING*, NOVEMBER 28, 1809.

Baltimore, November 25.

LATEST RUMOURS.

News was circulating yesterday, that letters were received from Europe, by two (federal) mercantile gentlemen in Baltimore, mentioning Buonaparte's death,—but, as no extracts have been given to the public from those letters, perhaps the rumour is unfounded; or, as Buonaparte has been so often killed, and afterwards found alive, perhaps the gentlemen wait for a confirmation of the news. Napoleon was certainly sick, whether slightly or dangerously we know not.

A French corvette, from Bayonne with dispatches to General Turreau, is said to have entered Hampton Roads on Friday last, and has sailed up the Potomac. We have not heard what passage she had, short or long, or what intelligence she brings. We will probably learn by Monday's mail.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

We shall now have an opportunity to test the professions of those who are in opposition to the American government. The British minister, after insulting the government, and exposing himself to disgrace, has appealed from the decision of the government to the people. And so he is welcome to do. The freedom of our happy institutions, and the dignity and justice of the American people have thus extorted a compliment from an enemy, which, if it be no excuse for the irregularity, may be fairly admitted upon principles of toleration and fairness.

But let us now see what will they say, who declaimed against *Genet*, the ambasaador of a republic.

Will they now applaud that act in the minister of a monarch, which they reprobated in the minister of a popular government?

Or will they now say that Genet was right in order to find a vindication for Jackson?

But it will be called by a different name from an appeal to the people; it will be said it is only an address to the diplomatic corps! *Who are the diplomatic corps?* There is only one embassador we believe now in the United States, the minister of France, and the *charge des affairs* of Russia and Denmark; and is it to M. *Turreau* that Mr. Jackson has addressed his apology? this would be humiliation indeed; we cannot suppose that he would expose himself to the extreme ridicule of the warrior of the Alps; such a procedure would keep the French legation on the broad grin for a fortnight.

Was it to M. Dashkoff, the consul general of Russia; this would be almost as silly, since the relations between the two nations no longer exist; and the duties of the Russian charge des affairs are of a limited kind.

But there is Mr. Pedersen, the charge des affaires of *Denmark*, is it to the agent of Denmark that Mr. Jackson has sent his apology! We can conceive the Danish agent, with the well known picture of *Copenhagen in flames* before him, and the insolent and contumelious address of Jackson to the crown prince of Denmark open before him on his bureau, when the apology of this minister of iniquity was presented to him; and we can very well anticipate, that modest amiable, and moderate as Mr. Pedersen is, that his first emotion would be to thrust the audacious message in the messenger's face, or foot him into the contiguous kennel.

The procedure therefore, is a mere mask for an *appeal to the people*; and for that reason it is, that we think it to be now full time that the people should take up the appeal and act upon it, and say at once whether this nation is to be eternally made the butt of every desperate flagitious emissary, which Great Britain may chuse to send here, to add contumely to her outrages, and to beard our government, instead of redressing and repairing the *loud crying wrongs* which this nation has suffered from her.

Aurora.

—

FROM JACKSONS'S REGISTER.

We believe the following to be a correct copy of the circular letter, addressed by Mr. Jackson to the members of the diplomatic corps of the U. States:

(CIRCULAR.)

Washington, Nov. 13th, 1809.

SIR—I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the president of the United States, to afford a sufficisnt motive for breaking off an important negociation, and for putting an end to all communications whatever with me, as the minister charged with that negociation, so interesting to both nations! and to one most material point of which an answer has not been returned to an official and written overture.

One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the secretary of state himself, in his letter of the 19th of October, viz. That the three conditions, forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other, viz. That that instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related; is known to me, by the instructions which I have myself received.

In stating these facts, and in adhering to them, imperiously enjoined me so to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith, which have been made against his majesty's governmnet, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended by me, and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith.

But, as I am informed by him, that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the king's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await, elsewhere, the arrival of his majesty's commands upon the unlooked for turn which has been given to his affairs in this country.

I mean, in this interval, to make New York the place of my residence, where you will, henceforword, please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his majesty's mission. I am, &c.

(Signed)

F. J. JACKSON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The paper denominated a "Circular," which Mr. Jackson, the British minister, has just uttered, is an *appeal to the people* of the United States from the decision of their government. The fact is established by the complexion of the production, the statement of particulars in which was altogether unnecessary, if his object had merely been to notify the sub-agents of England resident in this country to address their communications to him at New York.

It is contrary to the law of nations and repugnant to the very nature of diplomatic function, for a foreign envoy to plead, in his official character, the merits of his cause before the citizens of the country wherein he resides.—There can be no dispute as to the impropriety of addressing them in a *direct* or *indirect* form, in person or by "Circular," because he is prohibited by the attributes of his mission from accosting them as a minister in *any* form. Mr. Jackson is the representative of the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States; and that is all he is. If he speaks to the American people in any other manner than through the Executive, which is the constitutional organ, he sets himself up as the rival of the Executive and is justly censurable. The transition from addressing the public to *intriguing* with the people against the government by which he is accredited, is easy; and the manifest tendency of his conduct in either case is to subvert the constituted authorities of the republic.—If Mr. Jackson were a private man, he would have no right to controvert and denounce the acts of the President, because he is an alien, and therefore not even a solitary unit of the constituent part of the nation; much less is he justifiable, being a minister, in assuming that freedom, which belongs only to the citizens.

Would Mr. Jackson himself be willing to abide the consequences of an appeal thus made, admitting the worst that could, but which certainly will not happen? Supposing the community to be indignant at his behaviour and excited to anger against him, would he be willing to meet the terrible judgment of that people whom he had made the arbiter of his actions? Would he be willing to encounter that spirit of vengeance which he had invited, and which, when roused, is awful as the thunder of Heaven and overwhelming as the tumultuous waves of the ocean? Would he not require from that Executive magistrate whom he insults, protection; and would he not demand security and safe-conduct in the name of those very laws of nations which he has outraged?

Mr. Jackson claims consideration as an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary: In that aspect he is entitled to various important exemptions from restraint, which are denied to private men. In return, he is himself subject to certain restrictions, from which individuals are free; and if he breaks through them, he is as guilty in relation to the government as the government would be in relation to him, were it to infringe any of his privileges; for the rights of governments and those of ministers are mutual. The dissemination of Mr. Jackson's "circular" is a gross infraction of the obligations imposed upon him by the nature of his office.

The circulation of the paper in question by Mr. Jackson, even in *manuscript*, was a *publication* of it. Its appearance in *print* is only an aggravation of the original offence. The opposition gazette in which it came forth, affords strong evidence in favor of the opinion that it went to the press immediately from himself, or mediately through some of his agents. In either case the misdemeanor is the same; for, let the channels of communication to the public or to the printer have been what they may, the "circular" is the production of the honorable Francis James Jackson.

This act of Mr. Jackson is more conspicuously obnoxious, because it proceeds from the ambassador of a nation whose parliamentary history furnishes an exalted example of just resentment against a similar appeal, from the sovereign to the subjects of the British monarchy. It was Monsieur *De Palm*, the imperial resident at London, who affords an odious parallel to Mr. Jackson.—Palm had caused a memorial, which he he had previously presented to the British king, to be printed and circulated among the people of England; and this being considered by the parliament an unlawful interference on the part of a foreign envoy, the houses of Commons and of Lords passed several resolutions reprehending the conduct of Palm in very severe terms, "*declaring their utmost abhorrence of this audacious manner of appealing to the people;*" and voted an address to George the first, assuring him that the parliament would stand by and support him against the disturbers of the public tranquility, as well as against those who flattered themselves with hopes "that an obstinate perseverance in their destructive measures could stagger the firmness of the British nation in the defence of their rights and privileges." The circumstances of this case will be found recorded in the Journals of the proceedings of the House of Commons for the year 1726, a period at which the English parliament was a more legitimate organ of the feelings and sentiments of their fellow subjects than at present. The Lords and Commons both viewed the case in its true light, the insult thus offered to the executive branch of the government, was, in reality, an insult to the whole empire, and every person who respected the constitution of the country was bound to repel it. The doctrine of ministerial appeals to the people has never been popular in the United States. Genet tried the experiment, and met with nothing but indignant contempt from the citizens of America.

HUME.

The following *extraordinary* article is extracted from the Independent American of yesterday:

"The National Intelligencer of yesterday has published Mr. Jackson's circular to the British consuls with the following introduction:

"The following letter, said to be addressed to the British consuls, is taken from the Independent American. We are *authorised* to say that its contents, so far as they contradict the article published in this paper on the 13th instant, relative to the course of the negociation between our government and Mr. Jackson, are unfounded."

'It might be well for Mr. Editor Smith, to inform the public by what authority he makes this declaration.—His *we are informed*,—*we are authorised*, &c. are intended to impress an idea on the public mind that he has his intelligence from the office of the Secretary of State. But WE *are authorised to say*, that Mr. Secretary Smith never *authorised* Mr. Editor Smith to make the declaration contained in the above quoted paragraph.'

Solely to guard against misconception, we deem it proper to say, that the declaration made in this paper on the 22d instant, as quoted above, is strictly correct. *Nat. Intel.*

British perfidy is at length unmasked, by the insolence of *Jackson*, the minister at Washington, (of Copenhagen memory.) With an intention, most evidently to take no step in accordance with the character of a messenger of peace, but to amuse and to deceive our executive as long as possible, until the great events in Europe should have decided the attitude to be assumed by G. Britain towards us, this fit tool of a treacherous and abandoned Government has at length closed his diplomatic career in this country. (He has no fleet with him to substitute a more efficient correspondence.)

Although from the unprecedented disavowal of Mr. Erskine's treaty by the British ministry, we might be justified in expecting nothing manly, just or honorable from that court, yet we had indulged a belief, that necessity (the great and only coercer of kings) would have compelled them to resort again to the usual mode of intercourse between Governments with an apparent candor and promised good faith. But in this we are for the present disappointed.—[Is another European campaign necessary to bring her to her senses?] Great Britain, by the unparralleled effrontery of her minister, *refuses to treat with us*, refuses to atone for past injuries or to engage for future amity and justice.—Our Government abused to its face—insult is added to injury—and the nation is left to seek redress in its own resources, or to wait for a *third* minister from his most gracious majesty.

It is true, the British ministry, who disavowed the treaty of Erskine, and sent Jackson, have proved their abandoned corruption to the world, have quarrelled among themselves, and quit their offices, amid the execrations of the British people—and a new administration may do us justice. But how long are we to await for new ministers and new administrations, the latter annuilling the acts of the former and by its own conduct producing a rupture with our executive, and leaving its business to a third or fourth negociator: And besides, what security have we for the faith of a third, after we have been deceived or insulted by the first and second?

We are happy to learn the spirit and promptitude of our Government on this important occasion. They will be applauded and supported by every friend to the dignity and interest of his country. We have always expected that the ratifications of Erskine's treaty would be made a preliminary, a *sine qua non* by our Government with the British, and we are now confirmed in the opinion. That treaty was considered by all parties as honorable and equitable on both sides—and all parties must therefore join in maintaining the propriety of our executive in insisting on its fulfilment. And let us hear no more from Mr. *Coleman* and Mr. *Cheetham*, of the disposition of the British to do us justice, of their having offered us the same terms negociated by Erskine twelve months before, and of the honor & good faith—*punica fides*—of that government.

Columbian.

THE CASE FAIRLY STATED.

The indecorus conduct of Mr. *Jackson*, the British minister, in his personal intercourse with the government of the United States, as stated in the National Intelligencer, has been repelled with becoming spirit and dignity by the Secretary of State, who gave Mr. Jackson to understand that, in consequence of such *personal* indecorum on *his* part, "no further communications would be received from *him*, and that the necessity of this determination would, without delay be made known to his government, with *an assurance* to it, at the same time, that *a ready attention* would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations, through *any other functionary* that may be substituted."—Here the government of the U. States explicitly and emphatically declare, that the affair is alone personal between Mr. Jackson and them, and not between them and the government of Great Britain.—This is correct: and it is clear that it is in that point of view the government of the U. States wish it to be understood. More importance has been attached to this transaction, by some people, than it deserves. It is indeed no otherwise important, than as it suspends, for a few months, the negociations which it is believed both governments are sincerely desirous of bringing to a conclusion.—Mr. Jackson has acted with personal impropriety, and Mr. Madison will hear nothing further from him. Mr. *Genet*, formerly ambassador from the French Republic, behaved in a very improper manner, and President *Washington* would hear nothing further from him. Yet we did not go to war with France. And it is plain Mr. Madison does not think Mr. Jackson of sufficient consequence to identify him with the government of Great Britain. Nor will we have war with Great Britain.—Mr. Jackson *personally* offended, and Mr. Madison, through his organ the Secretary of State, immediately took the means of redress into his own hands, and dismissed Mr. Jackson as unworthy of further notice.

Freemans Journal.

OUR RESOURCES.

When Mr. Jackson commenced his conferences with the Secretary of State, he no doubt felt all his *Copenhagen* pride, supported by a powerful fleet, and ten thousand of Col. Congreve's rockets; which, on our not yielding to his demands, might enter the harbour of New York and set fire to to our city; giving to the world another specimen of British power and justice. But to the everlasting honor of America, our government is not to be intimidated, or or bullied into compliance. We may suffer, but we must assert the rights of a free and sovereign people. Call forth our energies—Rouse American indignation—and we shall find ample means of defence, if not of vengeance! If modern science has improved the Chinese rockets in the hands of Col. Congreve, so as to render them one of the most destructive engines of war, who can say that the *torpedoes* of Fulton may not be carried to such perfection as to make a dreadful example of a British fleet, should it appear as a hostile force in our waters. Mr. Fulton has given sufficient proof to every intelligent mind, that less than 100 lbs. of gun-power, exploded under the bottom of a ship of the line, would instantly destroy her. He has recently made some very important experiments on the means of placing the *torpedo* under a vessel with little risque to his men, whether the vesse at anchor or *under sail.*

We boldly assert, under the full conviction that it will be proved, in case of need, that this invention will not only be a complete protection to our coast and harbors: but from its nature, must in time, totally destroy the influence of the British marine, with the tyranny and intrigues of that nation. Where is the real American, or friend to America, who does not feel his heart glow, at the possibility of so glorious a result which would give a perfect liberty of the seas to all nations, and for ever prevent our peaceful government being embarrassed by European depredations?

(Pub. Adv.)

The people of New-York will not thank Mr. Jackson for taking up his residence among them. Their exposed situation, and the inducement the wealth of their city offer to the plunderer, will make them remember that he *visited Copenhagen!* *Balt. E. Post.*

Jackson's circular to the British Consuls is unquestionably intended as the ground-work of his defence—and the British advocates will soon come forward with their *pleadings* on the case. Lawyer Wagner, lawyer Hanson, lawyer Coleman, lawyer Selfridge, and parson Park, with parson Lewis, will take the lead—they will twist and turn the subject, as does an 'eell in the well-sanded fist of a cook maid,' when about to be flayed alive,' but will not be able to resist that destiny such rogues, and the partizans of rogues, must meet with—the execration and contempt of all honest men. *ib.*

Washington City, Nov. 24.

The following members of Congress have arrived.

Of the *Senate*, Messrs. Gaillard, Gilman and Pope.

Of the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Varnum, (Speaker) and Messrs. Bacon, R. Brown, Chittenden, Cutts, Macon, Poindexter, Porter, Sawyer, Rhea, (T.) Thompson.

AN ABSTRACT

Of the Report made to the Legislature, by the Auditor of the State of Maryland.

Estimate of Debts due to the State of Maryland.

On Bonds installed, &c.

On account of confiscated property, open accounts, money lent, Allegany and Indian lands, taxes and emissions of 1769 and 1773	£25,766	12	11	1-2
Deduct from the above debts deemed invalid	6,417	6	5	
	19,349	6	6	

On bonds not installed, &c.

On similar accounts—deducting deemed invalid	£81,344	7	0	
	19,358	10	10	1-2
Amount,	31,907	17	4	1-2

Due from the supervisors of the public roads, & the poor house of Baltimore county, £4,157 14 4.

THE STATE'S CAPITAL.

In Stock of the United States	397,523	3	9.	
In loans, valid bonds, and balances from sheriffs and clerks	31,907	17	4	1-2
In bank and other stock	209,641	18	4	
Amount	£639 072	14	5	1-2

Receipts and Expenditures of the State from 1st November, 1808, to 1st November, 1809.

Balance in the Treasury 1st November 1808	24,938	1	11	3-4
Receipts during the year	89,256	8	1	1-4
The years expenditures, ending 1st. Nov. 1809	99,273	16	1	
	24,921	14	0	
Deduct appropriations due, but unpaid, the 1st Nov. 1809	7,202	17	8	
	17,717	16	4	
Deduct the expences of the present session	11,250	0	0	
Balance,	6,467	16	4	
The probable receipts of the present year	66,953	14	8	
	73,421	11	0	
The probable annual demand on the treasury, including the journal of accounts of 1810	38,138	0	0	
Subject to future appropriations	£35,283	11	0	