thus to endeavor to bring about the repeal of the Orders in Council by shewing that many of the obstacles which had stood in the way of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries were already removed, and that a fair prospect existed of settling what remained; since the United States had exhibited a determination to resist the unjust aggressions upon her neutral rights, which was all that Great Britain had ever required; but I certainly never received any assurances from the American government that they would pledge themselves to adopt the conditions specified in Mr. Canning's instructions as preliminaries; nor did I ever hold out such an expectation to his majesty's government; having always stated to them that in the event of his majesty's thinking it just or expedient to cause his Orders in Council to be withdrawn that the President would take off the embargo as respected England, leaving it in operation against France and the powers which adopted, or acted under, her decrees; according to the authority which was vested in him at that time by the Congress of the United States, and that there was every reason to expect that a satisfactory arrangement might be made upon the points of the colonial trade which had been so long in dispute between the two countries.

As to the third condition referred to by you, specified in Mr. Canning's instructions, I have only to remark, that I never held any conversation with the members of the government of the United States, relative to it, until my late negociation—or had ever mentioned the subject to his majesty's government—it having, for the first time, been presented to my consideration in Mr. Canning's despatch to me of the 23d of January in which that idea is suggested, and is stated to have been assented to by Mr. Pinkney.

It would be unavailing, at the present moment, to enter upon an examination of the "pretentions set forth in Mr. Canning's letter of instructions" (which you are pleased to term) "extraordinary."

I consider it, however, to be my duty to declare that, during my negociation with you which led to the conclusion of the provisional agreement, I found no reason to believe that any difficulties would occur in the accomplishment of the two former conditions, as far as it was in the power of the President of the United States to accede to the first, and consistently with the explanation which I have before given of the second point:—On the contrary I received assurances through you, that the President would comply (as far as it was in his power) with the first condition, and that there could be no doubt that the Congress would think it incumbent upon them to assert the rights of the United States against such powers as should adopt or act under the decrees of France as soon as their actual conduct or determinations upon that subject could be ascertained—but that, in the mean time, the President had not the power, and could not undertake to pledge himself in the formal manner required to that effect.

I received also assurances from you, that no doubt could be reasonably entertained that a satisfactory arrangement might be made in a treaty upon the subject of the second condition mentioned in Mr. Canning's instructions according to my explanation of it in the foregoing part of this letter, but that it necessarily would form an article of a treaty in which the various pretensions of the two countries should be settled.

The third condition you, certainly, very distinctly informed me could not be recognized by the President, but you added what had great weight in my mind, that you did not see why any great importance should be attached to such a recognition; because it would be impossible that a citizen of the United States could prefer a complaint to his government on account of the capture of his vessel while engaged in a trade absolutely interdicted by the laws of his country.

Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January (which formed but *one part* of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at *liberty* to have done IN EXTENSO, had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instructions be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind that I should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes, and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement of his majesty's behalf with the government of the United States.

The disavowal by his majesty is a painful proof to me that I had formed an erroneous judgment of his majesty's views and the intention of my instructions; and I have most severely to lament that an act of mine, (though unintentionally,) should produce any embarrassments in the relations between the two countries.

It is a great consolation to me, however, to perceive that measures have been adopted by both governments to prevent any losses and to obviate any inconveniences which might have arisen to the citizens or subjects of either country from a reliance on the fulfillment of that provisional agreement; and I cannot but cherish a hope, that a complete and cordial understanding betwen the two countries may be effected.

I beg leave to add that it would have given me great happiness to have contributed to so desirable an object, and to offer you the assurances of the great respect and high consideration with which I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Erskine.

WASHINGTON, 13th Aug. 1809.

SIR—I do not believe, that in the conversations we have had respecting the practicability of an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, we ever have misunderstood one another. Yet as from Mr. Canning's instructions lately published by your government it would seem that some opinions are ascribed to several members of this administration which they did not entertain, it appears necessary to ascertain whether on any point a misapprehension can have taken place.

I will forbear making any observations on what in the instructions is called the third condition, since it is not asserted that that inadmissible proposition was suggested at Washington.

The points embraced in Mr. Canning's first proposition formed the principal topic of our conversations, relative to a revocation of the orders in council. Yet in the manner in which that proposition is expressed, it goes further than had been suggested by the members of the administration. It is sufficiently evident from the proceedings of Congress, both previous and subsequent to the unratified agreement of April last, that the United States intended to continue the restrictions on the commercial intercourse with France, whilst such of her decrees as violated our neutral rights continued in force, and to remove those restrictions in relation to Great Britain, in the event of a revocation of the orders in council.—But that state of things so far as it related to France was to result from *our own laws* known or anticipated by your government when they authorised an arrangement; and it was not proposed by us that the continuance of the non-intercourse with France should be made a condition of that arrangement. Whilst on that subject, I will add an observation, though perhaps not immediately connected with the object of this letter. I think that the object of that proposition, so far as it agreed with your previous understanding of the intentions of this government, has been substantially carried into effect on our part. It is true that your government might at the date of the instructions have expected from the insalubrious proceedings of Congress, that Holland would be embraced by the restrictive laws of the United States. Not only however was the omission nominal, since American vessels were at the time by the decrees of that country refused admission into its ports; but under the same construction of our laws by which the commercial intercourse with Holland was permitted, that with Portugal was also considered as legal in the event of that country being occupied by British troops in the name of the Prince Regent.

It is therefore principally as respects the second condition which relates to the colonial trade, that erroneous inferences might be drawn from the expressions used in Mr. Canning's instructions. Although the subject must have been mentioned here incidently, and only in a transient manner; as it is one to which I had paid particular attention, and on which my opinion had never varied, I think that I can state with precision in what view I have always considered it, and must have alluded to it.

1. I never could have given countenance to an opinion that the United States would agree, or that it would be proper to make any arrangement whatever respecting the colonial trade, a condition of the revocation of the Orders in Council. The two subjects were altogether unconnected, and I am confident that such a proposition was never suggested either by you, or by any member of this administration. Such an arrangement could be effected only by treaty; and it is with a considerable degree of surprise that I see your government now asking not only resistance to the French decrees, but the abandonment of a branch of our commerce, as the price of the revocation of the Orders in Council. This seems to give a new character to a measure which had heretofore been represented as an act of retaliation reluctantly adopted, and had been defended solely on the ground of a supposed acquiescence on the part of the United States in the injurious decrees of another nation.

2. In the event of a treaty embracing all the points in dispute, and particularly that of impressments, without which I trust no treaty will ever take place, it was my opinion, and I may certainly have expressed it, that if the other subjects of difference were arranged that respecting the colonial trade would be easily adjusted. I had considered the principles recognized in a former correspondence, between lord Hawkesbury and Mr. King on the subject of the colonial trade, and subsequently again adopted in the treaty negociated by Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney, as a general basis agreed on under different administrations, by both governments, from which neither could now recede, and susceptible only of modification as to details. The instructions to our Ministers in London on that subject had also been published and were known to your government. I therefore believed that the United States, in the event of a treaty, would still be disposed to wave for the present, in the manner and on the terms contemplated by those instructions, their right to that branch, and to that branch only, of the colonial trade, known by the name of *direct trade*, that is to say the trade carried directly from belligerent colonies to the belligerents in Europe, when that trade was not permanently in peace as in war permitted by the laws of the country to which those colonies belonged. The right to a trade between such colonies and the United States generally, and to that in colonial articles between the United States and other countries, never can, or will in my opinion, be abandoned, or its exercise be suspended by this government. On the contrary, it is solely in order to secure, by an express treaty stipulation, that trade against the danger of interruption, and thus by a mutual spirit of accommodation to avoid collisions, that the abandonment of the direct branch can ever be assented to.

Permit me therefore to request, that you will inform me, whether you understood me on those two points, as I certainly meant to be understood; namely, that the relinquishment, during the present war, of what is called the direct trade, was alone contemplated; and that no arrangement on that subject was suggested as a condition of the revocation of the Orders in Council.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. D. M. Erskine, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. &c.

Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, August 15th, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. in which you have been pleased to say that although you "do not believe that in the conversations we have had respecting the practicability of an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great-Britain, we ever have misunderstood one another. Yet, as from Mr. Canning's instructions, lately published by my government, it would seem that some opinions are ascribed to several members of this administration which they did not entertain, it appears necessary to ascertain whether, on any point, a misapprehension can have taken place."

In answer to your enquiries, I have great satisfaction in assuring you that there appears to have been no misunderstanding respecting the substance or meaning of the conversations which passed between us, as stated in Mr. Canning's instructions alluded to.

After the most careful perusal of your statement of the purport of our conversations, I cannot discover any material difference from the representation which I have made upon that subject to the Secretary of State (Mr. Robert Smith) in my letter to him of the 14th inst. to which I will therefore beg leave to refer you, as I have therein detailed the substance of the conversation according to my recollection of it; which is in every respect essentially the same as that which you seem to have entertained.

During the conversation which we held respecting the practicability of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries, when the relinquishment by the United States during the present war, of what is called the colonial trade, was suggested by you, I conceived that you meant (as you have stated) "the trade carried directly from belligerent colonies to the belligerents in Europe, when that trade was not permanently in peace as in war, permitted by the laws of the country to which those colonies belonged."

I never supposed that you intended to convey an opinion that the government of the United States would make any arrangement respecting the colonial trade as a condition of the revocation of the Orders in council, the two subjects being altogether unconnected; nor have I ever represented to his majesty's government, that such preliminary pledges would be given.

With sentiments of the highest respect I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. Albert Gallatin, &c. &c. &c.

(To be Continued.)

NEW GROCERY STORE.

WM. M. MAYNADIER,

HAVING taken the business carried on by Mr. JAMES BOWIE, has opened in Mr. THOMAS P. SMITH'S *NEW-BUILDINGS*, a general assortment of

GROCERIES—

CONSISTING OF

BROWN SUGAR, 1st & 2d quality.
Family, loaf & lump do.
Coffee, West-India.
Ditto, Moco.
Chocolate, first and second quality.
Candies, spermaceti moul'd and dipt.
Soap.
Teas, of the willian Bingham's cargo.
Raisins, muskatel & keg.
Currants.
Almonds.
Filberts.
Oranges.
Lemmons.
Cocoa nuts.
Cordials, Noyeau,
Figs.
Grapes in jars.
Rice.
Segars, Spanish.
Cheese, Goshen.
Olives, Capers.
Tammarinds.
Basket salt, Mustard
Crackers and pilot Bread.
Powder and shot.
Window glass.
Putty.
Chalk.
Patent lamps.
Spermaceti & lamp oil.
Molasses.
Whiskey.
Apple brandy.
New-England Rum.
Antigua do—old.
French Brandy.
Jamaica spirits.
Holland gin.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malaga and Lisbon Wines.
Vinegar.
Chewing tobacco.
1st and 2d quality Smoking do. and pipes.
Snuff.
Firkin butter, first quality.
Buckwheat flour, do.
Sweet oil.
Pepper, Allspice.
Cinnamon, Cloves.
Mace, Nutmegs.
Starch. Fig-blue.
Salt-Petre, Copperas, Ginger.
Allum, Madder.
Brimstone, Rosin, Glue.
Lampblack. Sifters
Leading lines, bed cords.
Trices, Demijohns
Nails assorted.
Queen's-Ware assorted.

All of which he will sell on the lowest terms.—Easton, December 5, 1809. tf

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LAMBERT W. SPENCER,

HAS just received from BALTIMORE, *a fresh supply of*

Hardware and Groceries:

Together with a handsome assortment of

IRISH LINENS.

ALSO—A QUANTITY OF SALT.

Which, in addition to those lately received from PHILADELPHIA, completes his assortment of

FALL GOODS:

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Easton, December 5, 1809. 3

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and old friends particularly, that he has just returned from BALTIMORE, with a compleat assortment of

Groceries and Queen's-Ware,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash S. NICOLS

Easton, December 5, 1809. 3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by *James M'Gill*, on oath, that in the morning of the thirteenth instant, he had a tobacco house with a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of farming utensils, consumed by fire, and that he believes that some wicked or evil disposed person or persons set fire to the same: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator or perpetrators of such a crime should be brought to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said offence, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover I do, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine; and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grieves's paper at Hagar's Town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick Town

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council. 8

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that negro *Perry*, otherwise called *Peregrine* the proper slave of Elizabeth Rochester, and negro *John*, otherwise called *John Armstrong*, a free negro, who have lately been sentenced by the judges of Queen Ann's county court to suffer death for murder, and negro *Stephen*, the proper slave of Joseph Sudler, made their escape on Sunday morning the twelfth instant, from Queen Ann's county goal: And whereas it is the duty of the executive in the execution of the laws, to endeavor to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said negroes Perry, John and Stephen, or one hundred dollars for either of them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

The following is a description of the above mentioned criminals, transmitted to his Excellency the Governor by the sheriff of Queen Ann's county.

Negro Perry, otherwise called Peregrine, the proper slave of Elizabeth Rochester, is about twenty-three or four years old, very dark complexion for a mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, very well made but a little round shouldered, has a scar over one of his eyes, (not certain which,) occasioned by the kick of a horse, a thin and very black beard, with long whiskers that extend to the end of his chin, also a very bushy head. He took with him the following cloathing, a coarse muslin shirt, tailed kersey trowsers, and coat of a light drab colour, two waistcoats, one of black cloth and the other of yellow striped Marseilles, a light drab great coat, with a large double cape, about half worn, a fine pair of shoes, very long quartered and sharp toes, and furred hat. It is said that he has a number of other clothes of a good quality—he also has a silver watch, the case very much battered and bruised, but has no chrystal in it, a black ribbon chain and brass key—it is also said that he has two other watches, one of them silver and the other gold or pinchback, which cannot be particularly described.

Negro John, otherwise called John Armstrong, free negro, is supposed to be upwards of thirty years of age, a very bright mulatto, thin visage, very high cheek bone, large black beard, small thin whiskers, and very large white eyes, has a very stern look, a large mouth, his lips not very thick; he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, has a scar on his breast, one of his arms very knotty from being bled. Had on the following cloathes, tow linen shirt and trowsers, old short blue coat, light cloth waistcoat, old shoes, a roram hat better than half worn.

Negro Stephen, the proper slave of Joseph Sudler, is about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, very high forehead, flat note, stout and well built, rather round shouldered, very full and bluff face, large black whiskers, rather a down look, and is apt to smile when spoken to. Had on a tow linen shirt, white kersey trowsers, and round robbin jacket, a pair of coarse round toed shoes, double soaled, almost new, a wool hat about half worn.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grieves's paper at Hagar's Town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Cabinet and Chair Maker.

THE Subscriber has just commenced the *Cabinet and Chair Making Business* in Easton, in the brick house opposite to Mr. *William Dobson's*—where he intends carrying them on in all their various branches.

He has on hand a handsome stock of the best materials, of which he means to keep a supply; and he has also a Journeyman well acquainted with the newest fashions, and who is thought to be one of the best workmen in the state. He therefore begs leave to solicit a portion of the public patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to give general satisfaction to his employers. He pledges himself, that work done in his shop shall be executed in the best manner, and upon the lowest terms.

The public's obd't. serv't.

JOHN HUNT, jun.

Easton December 5, 1809. 4

Notice.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did petition to Somerset county court, in April Term last, to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay, agreeably to the act of assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto—My creditors will therefore take notice, that they are requested to meet at Princess-Anne Town, in Somerset county, on the 14th of April next, in 1810, agreeably to the order of the court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

December 5, 1809. 13 11q

Wanting to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN for life, that has been brought up to house work, who understands Washing, Ironing, Cooking, &c. and can be sold with a good recommendation—Also, a BOY from 10 to 12 years old, (of the same family would be preferred.) The subscriber lives in the City of Baltimore, and is now at Mr. Rue's, in Easton.

December 5, 1809. 3q