FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Amongst the papers lately laid before the British parliament respecting American affairs is a dispatch from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, dated 4th December 1808, which principally relates to a conversation between Mr. Erskine and myself. This took place at my house and without any previous appointment: But as Mr. Erskine had during the preceding week conversed with Mr. Madison on the same topics, & the result had been communicated to me the day before by Mr. Madison, I was prepared for the subject: and every sentiment I uttered was in perfect unison with those of the President and of the Secretary of State. What was meant by colonial trade has already been explained by Mr. Erskine: but as his own share in those conversations with several members of the administration is, in his dispatches, altogether omitted; & the conditions expected by the United States from G. Britain are not distinctly explained, it is proper to state briefly the general grounds which were considered here as forming a proper basis for an adjustment of differences, if a conciliatory disposition was found to exist on the part of the British government.

1. *Reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.* The President's proclamation merging in the proposed non-intercourse act, by which the public ships of both Great Britain and France would be excluded from the ports of the United States, the ostensible obstacle to making the reparation acknowledged to be due, was removed.

2. *Orders of Council.* To be repealed simply on the ground of the non-intercourse act applying, in that event, exclusively to France, so long as her decrees violating the neutral rights of the U. S. continued in force.

3. *Impressment of Seamen.* To be entirely abandoned, America agreeing to exclude from her navigation seamen not citizens of the U. States, on the principle contained in the instructions of the 20th May, 1807, to Messrs. Munroe & Pinkney, which, on account of the rupture of the negociations, were not, in that respect, acted upon.

4. *Colonial trade.* The right to the *direct* trade, viz. that carried directly from the colonies to the belligerents in Europe, to be waved by the U. States: provided that the trade between the U. States and the colonies, and that in colonial articles between the U. States and other countries was formally recognised, according to the principles contained in the same instructions.

5. *Commercial relations.* The partial non-importation act of the U. States, and the convoy and other extra duties of G. Britain to be repealed: and generally every source of collision arising from that species of commercial warfare to cease by a mutual repeal of all discriminating duties, in conformity with the instructions to Messrs. Munroe & Pinkney before mentioned. The two nations to place each other, in every other respect, on the footing of the most favoured nation.

On this last point, my observations were generally and equally applying to both countries. The system of restrictions which those of G. Britain had forced the U. States to adopt being equally injurious to both. And Mr. Erskine is mistaken in supposing that I would have preferred, at first, measures of a more decided nature to the Embargo.

Mr. Erskine appears, so far as can be inferred from the correspondence now published, to have supposed that in order to induce his government to take into consideration those propositions, and to adopt a conduct consistent with just principles and with the great and permanent interests of G. Britain, it was absolutely necessary to dissipate the prejudices they had imbibed: And his efforts seem accordingly to have been principally used in trying to convince them of the sincere disposition of the members of the American administration to adjust the differences between the two countries. Knowing the earnestness of his endeavours in promoting that object, the difficulties he had to encounter in his attempts to induce the British ministry to take a comprehensive and correct view of the subject, and the sanguine temper which he discovered throughout the whole transaction.—I feel no disposition to cavil at the general coloring of the language ascribed either to other members of the administration or to myself. But there is part of the despatch in which I cannot for a moment acquiesce.

From casual expressions imperfectly understood, and incorrectly stated, and from what he calls "my manner and slight insinuations," Mr. Erskine infers that I thought that the President (Mr. Jefferson) had acted with partiality towards France, and that I had attempted to contrast Mr. Madison's sentiments in that respect with those of the President.

That Mr. Erskine's object was to use the change of Presidency as an argument to induce the British ministry to alter their measures towards America; and that the opinions thus ascribed to me were his own, is sufficiently obvious from the whole tenor of his despatch. But the inference as it relates to me is totally erroneous: and Mr. Erskine must have mistaken my assent to the existence of surmises of partiality in Mr. Jefferson towards France for an acquiescence in the truth of them.

I might with truth have spoken of Mr. Madison, not as feeling any particular admiration for the British constitution and institutions, but as having neither bias or enmity towards France or England. But I never could or did contrast his sentiments in that respect, or ascribe to him opinions on the subject of our foreign relations at variance with those of Mr. Jefferson.

I knew those surmises respecting Mr. Jefferson to be altogether destitute of foundation. To have, in the most indirect manner, suggested or countenanced a belief in them would have been direct falsehood. So far from having, even by my silence, acquiesced in insinuations of that nature; when Mr. Erskine, once, and once only dropt a hint to that effect intimating a supposed hostility to England, & that the President had not placed her conduct in a fair light before the public, I immediately repelled the charge, and amongst other observations, reminded him that the only time when the British government had, by the proposed equalisation of duties, made an approach of a liberal and conciliatory nature towards America, it was immediately met by the President who had expressly recommended the subject to Congress in his message; and that the plan had been defeated by the clamor of that party in America, which was considered the best disposed towards Great Britain. That, on that occasion, a change took place in my manner is very probable; but Mr. Erskine has ascribed it to a source very different from that which occasioned it. I had very lately been zealously employed in repelling the charge; a charge which I never could hear without indignation. Eight years of the most intimate intercourse, during which not an act, nor hardly a thought respecting the foreign relations of America was concealed, enable me confidently to say, that Mr. Jefferson never had in that respect any other object in view but the protection of the rights of the United States against every foreign aggression or injury from whatever nation it proceeded, and has, in every instance, observed towards all the belligerents the most strict justice and the most scrupulous impartiality. His character stands not in need of this declaration: it is due to myself.

The groundless accusations of foreign bias and influence have been generated solely by the virulence of party spirit; and they were adopted abroad as an apology or pretence for unprovoked aggressions. A just sense of the injuries received, and the most temperate efforts to obtain redress constitute what has been called partiality. And it seems to have been forgotten that from the time when Mr. Jefferson became President till the month of August, 1807, no actual aggression on the neutral rights of America had been committed by France; whilst, during the same period, the nominal blockades of enemies' ports by England, and the annual actual blockades, as they may be called, of our own; the renewal, contrary to express and mutual explanations, of the depredations on the indirect colonial trade, the continued impressments of our seamen and the attack on the Chesapeak had actually taken place. During that period, the laws, the executive acts, the negociations of the American government could have been directed to that government alone from whom injuries had been received. But from the time when the rights of the United States were invaded by both the belligerents, every public measure has equally embraced both; the like efforts, founded on the same basis, have uniformly, though without success, been made to obtain redress from both: And the correspondence now published furnishes at least irrefragable proofs of the earnest desire of Mr. Jefferson's administration to adjust the differences with Great Britain and of their disposition to remove, for that purpose, whatever might serve as the shadow of a pretence for a denial of justice on her part.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Washington, 21st April, 1810.

[*Remaining unpublished Documents next week.*]

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *William Savage*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Savage has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said William Savage is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said William Savage be discharged from his imprisonment; and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said William Savage, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three mouths successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Princess-Anne, and at the door of one of the taverns in Drummond-town, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *Kendall Tubbs*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Kendall Tubbs has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said Kendall Tubbs is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Kendall Tubbs be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said Kendall Tubbs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court, on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk W. C. C.

July 31, 1810 3mo

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *John Ingersoll*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Ingersoll has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said John Ingersoll is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Ingersoll be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said John Ingersoll, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Salisbury, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk W C C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo.

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *Samuel Darby*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Darby has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said Samuel Darby is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court, on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Samuel Darby be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said Samuel Darby, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *James Merrik*, of the county foresaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Merrik has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said James Merrik is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said James Merrik be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said James Merrik, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *John Davis*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Davis has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said John Davis is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court, on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said John Davis be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said John Davis, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo

Worcester County Court,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court, by *John Hadder*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts 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, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Hadder has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said John Hadder is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said John Hadder be discharged from imprisonment; and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said John Hadder, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns in Berlin, three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo.

March Term, 1810.

JAMES BURGESS, of Talbot county, having made application in writing, to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, in the recess of the Talbot county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, in the year 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the supplements thereto, and a schedule of his property, real, personal and mix'd, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted) on oath, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain or recollect, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, and that he resided therein two years next before the passage of the act of assembly aforesaid, and that he has ever since resided in the said state; and being also satisfied that the said James Burgess is now in actual confinement in Talbot county gaol for debt, and for no other cause—I do therefore hereby order, that the said James Burgess be discharged from his imprisonment, and that the first Saturday in the next November term of Talbot county court, at Easton, in the said county, be appointed for the personal appearance of the said James Burgess in the said court, to answer such interrogatories as his creditors may then propound to him, and also to deliver up his property to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors—I do therefore further order, that the said James Burgess cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton newspaper called the Republican Star, once a week for four weeks successively, three months at least anterior to the said November term of the county court aforesaid, and thereby give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Talbot county court, on the first Saturday aforesaid, to propound interrogatories as aforesaid, and to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand this 31st day of March, anno domini 1810.

RD. T. EARLE.

July 31, 1810. 4

Talbot County, to wit:

May Term, 1810.

ON application of *John Craw*, of Talbot county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, entitled, "an 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, a list of his creditors, and a list of debts due to him, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John Craw having satisfied the said court, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and having also stated in his petition, that he