home, and condemned under them by a French tribunal. None such has been afforded by you. None such are known to this government.

You urge only as an evidence that the decrees are not repealed, the Speech of the Emperor of France to the Deputies from the free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck; the Imperial Edict dated at Fontainbleau on the 19th October, 1810, the report of the French minister of foreign affairs dated in December last, in a letter of the Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes of the 25th of that month.

There is nothing in the first of those papers incompatible with the revocation of the decrees, in respect to the United States. It is distinctly declared by the Emperor in his Speech to the Deputies of the Hanse Towns, that the blockade of the British Islands shall cease when the British blockades cease; and that the French blockade shall cease in favor of those nations in whose favor Great Britain revokes hers, or who support their rights against her pretensions, as France admits the United States will do by enforcing the non-importation act. The same sentiment is expressed in the report of the Minister of foreign affairs. The decree of Fontainbleau having no effect on the high seas, cannot be brought into this discussion. It evidently has no connection with neutral rights. The letter from the minister of justice, to the president of the council of prizes, is of a different character. It relates in direct terms to this subject, but not in the sense in which you understand it. After reciting the note from the Duke of Cadore of the 5th August last, to the American minister at Paris, which announced the repeal of the French decrees, and the proclamation of the President in consequence of it, it states that all causes arising under those decrees after the 1st of November, which were then before the court, or might afterwards be brought before it, should not be judged by the principles of the decrees, but be suspended until the 2d February, when the United States having fulfilled their engagement, the captures should be declared void, and the vessels and their cargoes delivered up to their owners. This paper appears to afford an unequivocal evidence of the revocation of the decrees, so far as relates to the United States. By instructing the French tribunal to make no decision till the 2d of February, and then to restore the property to the owners, on a particular event which has happened, all causes of doubt on that point seems to be removed. The United States may justly complain of delay in the restitution of the property, but that is an injury which affects them only. Great Britain has no right to complain of it. She was interested only in the revocation of the Decrees by which neutral rights would be secured from future violation; or if she had been interested in the delay it would have afforded no pretext for more than a delay in repealing her orders, till the 2d of February. From that day at farthest the French decrees would cease. At the same day ought her orders to have ceased. I might add to this statement that every communication received from the French government, either through our representatives there, or its representatives here, and in accord with the actual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States. But it will suffice to remark that the best, and only, adequate evidence of their ceasing to operate, is the defect of evidence that they do operate. It is a case where the want of proof against the fulfillment of a pledge is proof of the fulfillment. Every case occurring, to which, if the decrees were in force, they would be applied, and to which they are not applied, is a proof that they are not in force. And if these proofs have not been more multiplied, I need not remind you that a cause is to be found in the numerous captures under your orders in council, which continue to evince the rigor with which they are enforced, after a failure of the basis on which they were supposed to rest.

But Great Britain contends, as appears by your last letters, that she ought not to revoke her orders in council, until the commerce of the continent is restored to the state in which it stood before the Berlin and Milan decrees issued; until the French decrees are repealed not only as to the United States, but so as to permit Great Britain to trade with the continent. Is it then meant that Great Britain should be allowed to trade with all the powers with whom she traded at that epoch? Since that time France has extended her conquests to the north and raised enemies against Great Britain, where she then had friends. It is proposed to trade with them notwithstanding the change in their situation? Between the enemies of one date and those of another, no discrimination can be made. There is none in reason nor can there be any, of right, in practice. Or do you maintain the general principle and contend that Great Britain ought to trade with France and her allies? Between enemies there can be no commerce. The vessels either taken by the other are liable to confiscation and are always confiscated. The number of enemies or extent of country which they occupy, cannot affect the question. The laws of war govern the relation which subsists between them, which especially in the circumstance under consideration are invariable. They were the same in times the most remote that they now are. Even if peace had taken place between G. B. and the powers of the continent she could not trade with them without their consent. Or does Great Britain contend, that the United States as a neutral power, ought to open the continent to her commerce, on such terms as she may designate? On what principle can she set up such a claim? No example of it can be found in the history of past wars, nor is it founded in any recognized principle of war, or in any semblance of reason or right.—The United States could not maintain such a claim in their own favor tho' neutral. When advanced in favor of an enemy, it would be the most preposterous and extravagant claim ever heard of. Every power when not restrained by treaty, has a right to regulate its trade with other nations, in such manner as it finds most consistent with its interest; to admit, and on its own conditions, or to prohibit the importation, of such articles as are necessary to supply the wants, or incourage the industry of its people. In what light would Great Britain view an application from the United States for the repeal of right of any act of her Parliament, which prohibited the importation of any article from the United States, such as their fish or their oil? Or which claimed the diminution of the duty on any other, such as their tobacco on which so great a revenue is raised? In what light would she view a similar application made at the instance of France, for the importation into England, of any article the growth or manufacture of that power which it was the policy, of the British government to prohibit.

If delays have taken place in the restitution of American property, and in placing the American commerce in the ports of France on a fair and satisfactory basis, they involve questions, as has already been observed, in which the U. States alone are interested. As they do not violate the revocation by France, of her edicts, they cannot impair the obligation of Great Britain to revoke hers; nor change the epoch at which the revocation ought to have taken place. Had that duly followed, it is more than probable that those circumstances, irrelative they are, which have excited doubt in the British government of the practical revocation of the French decrees, might not have occurred.

Every view which can be taken of this subject increases the painful surprise at the innovations on all the principles and usages heretofore observed, which are so unreservedly contended for, in your letters of the 3d and 16th inst. and which if persisted in by your government present such an obstacle to the wishes of the United States, for a removal of the difficulties which have been connected with the Orders in Council. It is the interest of belligerents to mitigate the calamities of war, and neutral powers possess ample means to promote that object, provided they sustain with impartiality and firmness the dignity of their station. If belligerents expect advantage from neutrals, they should leave them in the full enjoyment of their rights. The present war has been oppressive beyond example, by its duration, and by the desolation which it has spread throughout Europe. It is highly important that it should assume, at least, a milder character. By the revocation of the French edicts, so far as they respected the neutral commerce of the United States, some advance is made towards that most desirable and consoling result.—Let Great Britain follow the example. The ground thus gained will soon be enlarged, by the concurring and pressing interests of all parties, and whatever is gained, will accrue to the advantage of afflicted humanity.

I proceed to notice another part of your letter of the 3d inst. which is viewed in a more favorable light. The President has received with great satisfaction the communication, that should the Orders in Council of 1807 be revoked, the blockade of May of the preceding year, would cease with them, and that any blockade which should afterwards be instituted, should be duly notified and maintained by an adequate force. This frank and explicit declaration, worthy of the prompt and amicable measure adopted by the Prince Regent in coming into power, seems to remove a material obstacle to an accommodation of differences between our countries, and when followed by the revocation of the Orders in Council, will, as I am authorised to inform you, produce an immediate termination of the non-importation law, by an exercise of the power vested in the President for that purpose.

I conclude with remarking that if I have confined this letter to the subjects brought into view by yours, it is not because the United States have lost sight in any degree of the other very serious causes of complaint, on which they have received no satisfaction, but because the conciliatory policy of this government has thus far separated the cases of the Orders in Council from others, and because with respect to these others, your communication has not afforded any reasonable prospect of resuming them, at this time, with success. It is presumed that the same liberal view of the true interests of Great Britain, and friendly disposition towards the United States, which induced the Prince Regent to remove so material a difficulty as had arisen in relation to a repeal of the Orders in Council, will lead to a more favorable further consideration of the remaining difficulties on that subject, and that the advantages of an amicable adjustment of every question, depending between the two countries, will be seen by your government, in the same light, as they are, by that of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

(To be continued.)

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now lay before Congress, two letters to the Department of State, one from the present Plenipotentiary of France, the other from his predecessor, which were not included among the documents accompanying my message of the fifth instant; the translation of them being not then completed.

JAMES MADISON.

November 7th, 1811.

Translation of a letter from General Turreau to the Secretary of State.

dated 14th Nov. 1810.

SIR

Although you may have been already informed through an other official channel of the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, it is agreeable to me to have to confirm to you this new liberal disposition of my court towards the government of the states of the union.

You will recollect without doubt, sir, that these decrees were adopted in retaliation for the multiplied measures of England against the rights of neutrals, and especially against those of the United States; and after this new proof of deference to the wishes of your government, His Majesty the Emperor has room to believe, that it will make new efforts to withdraw the American commerce from the yoke which the prohibitory acts of Great Britain have imposed upon it. You will at the same time observe, sir, that the clearly expressed intention of my government is, that the renewal of commercial intercourse between France and the United States cannot after the system of exclusion adopted by all Europe, against all the products of the soil, or of the manufactures of England or her colonies: a system, the wisdom and the advantages of which are already proved by its developement, and its success. And of which also, the United States, as an agricultural and commercial power, have a particular interest, in aiding in, and hastening the completion. Moreover, sir, this measure of my government and those which yours may think proper to adopt, will prove the inutility of the efforts of the common enemy to break the ties of friendship which a humane and generous policy has necessarily formed between France and the United States, and which the actual crisis ought to draw closer. We ought hereafter, sir, to hope, or rather we may be assured, that new relations still more close and more friendly are about to be formed between Americans & Frenchmen, and that these two people will be more than ever convinced, that their glory, their interest and their happiness must eternally consecrate the principle and the conservation of these relations. I seize with eagerness this occasion, sir, of renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Translation of a letter from M. Serrurier to the Secretary of State.

Washington, July 23, 1811.

SIR,

The new dispositions of your government, expressed in the supplementary act of the 2d of March last, having been officially communicated to my court by the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, His Imperial Majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2nd of the November, should be released. Their cargoes have been admitted, and some of them have departed upon conforming with the municipal laws of the country; that is to say, by exporting wines, silks, and the produce of French manufactures. Orders were to be given at the same time, that all American vessels, coming from the U. States, and loaded with merchandize the growth of the country, should be admitted & received in all the ports of France.

I hasten, sir, according to the orders I have received, to make these dispositions known to your government.

In order to prevent all difficulty in relation to the cargoes of vessels, the table indicating the merchandize of the growth of the United States, has been prepared: And it has been thought that a rule could not be adopted more favorable and more sure, than the statement itself of the exportations made by the Americans during the year which preceded the embargo, viz. from 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th September 1807, a period during which your commerce of exportation was in full activity. I annex this table to my letter. Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa are not included in this statement. These articles of merchandize have always been ranged in the class of colonial products, and whatever may be their origin, His Majesty while favoring, in his states, many branches of culture, and many new establishments with a view of supplying their place by indigenous productions, could not encourage indefinitely their exportation.—Vessels arriving with permits, by means of which the importation of merchandize of this sort is authorised, will be admitted.

"The introduction of tobacco is not prohibited. It forms the first object of culture in some of the states of the union; and his majesty, having an equal interest in the prosperity of all, desires that the relations of commerce should be common to all parts of the federal territory; but tobacco is under an administration *(energie)* in France; the administration is the only consumer, and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption. It became necessary that measures should be taken upon this subject, and they have been conformable to the common interest. Tobacco will be received in the ports of France, and placed in actual deposit *(in entrepôt réel;)* and if more arrives than the administration can purchase, the transit of the surplus will be permitted across France for Germany and the other states of Europe, in which the American merchants may find a sale for it.

"All the vessels of the U. States which may arrive in France will have to discharge the custom house duties, to which the merchandize they bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wine, silks and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

"Merchandize of the growth of the United States, composing the cargoes of American vessels, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, delivered by the French consul from whence the vessel departed.

"I flatter myself, sir, that the communication of these dispositions of the Emperor in favor of American commerce, will be as agreeable to your government, as it is to me to be the means of making it.

"I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of France,

SERRURIER.

MR. MONROE, Secretary of State.

"*Productions of the soil and of the manufactures of the United States exported from Oct.* 1, 1806, *to Sept.* 30, 1807, [*and the exportation of which is now allied into France.*]

"Salt or smoked fish, dried or pickled do. whale and other fish oil, whalebone, spermaceti candles, staves and heading, shingles, hoops, plank, timber, lumber of all kinds, masts & spars, manufactures of wood, oak bark and other dyes, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, skins and furs, ginseng, beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, pork, hams and bacon, lard, hogs, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, mustard, cotton, wheat, flour, rye meal, buck-wheat meal, biscuit or ship bread, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, peas, apples, potatoes, rice, indigo, tobacco, flaxseed, hops, wax, household furniture, coaches and other carriages, hats, saddlery, boots, silk and leather shoes, beer, porter and cider in casks and bottles, spirits from grain, starch, candles, soap, wax candles, hair powder, snuff, tobacco manufactured, bricks, essence of bark, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, wool and cotton yarns, maple and other brown sugar, bar iron, nails, castings, canvas and sail cloth, cables and cordage, spirits from molasses, refined sugar, chocolate, gun powder, copper manufactured, medicinal drugs.

TRUE COPY,

The Minister of foreign relations,

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO."

LUMBER YARD.

THE public can be supplied with various kinds of LUMBER, on reasonable terms for cash only, at the subscriber's Yard, back of the Bank, where he intends keeping a supply of such as will suit this market. GEO. W. SMITH.

October 15——3

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 7.

A motion was made by Mr. *Mitchell*, to appoint the several standing committees; but a division of the question was called for by Mr. *Burwell*, & the house decided to appoint the committee of elections, the remainder of the motion being, on the suggestion of Mr. *Dawson*, ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Burwell* presented the petition of John Taliaferro, complaining of the undue election of John P. Hungerford, &c. which was referred the above committee.

Friday, November 8.

Mr. *Mitchell's* motion of yesterday to appoint the several standing committees was taken up and agreed to. The names of the members appointed by the speaker on the several committees will not be announced until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

[Here follows the message of the 7th, see third column.]

Read and 5000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Bacon* laid on the table for consideration a resolution for instructing the committee of claims to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying certain parts of the statute of limitations.

A resolution was adopted for appointing two chaplains, to interchange weekly between the two houses.

A number of petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, November 11.

The following members form the several standing committees, viz.

Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Bacon, Cheves, Smilie, Bibb, Burwell, Johnson and Pitkin.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Lowndes, Mitchell, M'Kim, Tallmadge, Seybert and Tallman.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Shaw, Brown, Moseley, Stanford and Archer.

Committee of Public Lands.

Messrs. Morrow, M'Kee, Gold, Breckenridge, Blackledge, Boyd, Smith, of Pen.

Committee for the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Lewis, Ringgold, Piper, Pearson, Baker, Stow and Ormsby.

Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business.

Messrs. Seybert, Jackson and Ely.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Turner, Blount and Little.

Committee of the Apportionment of the Representation.

Messrs. Dawson, Williams, Grundy, Hall, (of N. Hampshire,) Quincy, Potter, Mosely, Strong, Porter, Condit, Milnor, Wright, Ridgely, Alston, Bibb, Morrow and M'Kee.

Committee of Post Offices & Post Roads.

Messrs. Rhea, Porter, Lyle, Dinsmoor, Taggart, Potter, Law, Chittenden, Hufty, Ridgeley, Kent, Sheffey, King, Earle, Hall, (of Georgia) Desha and Morrow.

Petitions were also presented from the state of Ohio on the subject of public lands, and for opening a new road. Referred.

The petition of Samuel Hanson, of this city, praying for compensation for his services while employed in the Navy Department (presented at the last session) was, on motion, referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. *Rhea*, the committee on post offices and post roads, were instructed to report a bill authorising the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to frank the President's message with the accompanying documents, at the opening of the session, notwithstanding they may weigh more than two ounces.

A bill for this purpose was afterwards introduced, and passed its three readings.

Mr. *Bacon* called for the consideration of a resolution laid upon the table on Friday, to instruct the Committee of Claims to enquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the operation, in certain cases; which was taken up agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of the Treasury, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing the appointment of a Chaplain, for each House; which being read and agreed to, to-morrow at 12 o'clock was fixed for the ballot, on the part of this House.

On Motion of Mr. *Jennings*, the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Repretatives of Indiana territory, praying for the people of that country, an extension of the time of payment of purchase money for the public lands, &c. was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Adjourned.