These facts are directly established by the letter of gen. Terreau to Mr. Smith, of the 12th of Nov. last, or necessarily inferred from the declaration contained in that letter, and I cannot permit myself to doubt that your Excellency will readily repeat them in a form that shall claim the attention of the Danish Government and induce it to correct any errors which an ignorance or misapprehension of them may have occasioned in its proceedings against American property.

I rely with the more confidence on the frankness of your Excellency in according the request now presented to you as a refusal might operate the confiscation of much innocent property, and at the same time appear to falsify the lawful acts of the Consuls and the official declaration of the Minister of France in the United States.

I beg leave to renew to your excellency the assurance, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. SMITH.

Paris, 27th May, 1811.

SIR,

By the first opportunity which presented itself after the admission of our vessels on the 4th of May, I communicated this event to the American charge d'affairs at London, in hopes that it might be useful there. The enclosed is a copy of the note which I addressed to him on the occasion.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

The hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State of the United States.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Smith, Charge d'Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

PARIS, 10th May, 1811.

I hand you herewith, the copy of a letter to me from his Excellency the Duke of Bassano, dated the *4th inst. & inclosing a list of the American vessels whose cargoes have been admitted by order of the Emperor.

As this list contains all the American vessels, except one only whose papers were mislaid, which have arrived spontaneously in the ports of France, since the first of November last, which had not already been admitted—the measure adopted by this government, may perhaps be considered to be of a general character, and a consequence of the actual relations between the two countries; growing out of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they violated the neutral rights of the United States.

I am, sir, with great consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

John S. Smith, Esq. &c. &c.

** See this copy in the enclosures of Mr. Russell's letter 15th July, which will be found in a subsequent part of this correspondence.* (*To be continued.*)

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 6.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, made some days ago

The report having been read—

Mr. Porter rose to state the views of the committee. He depicted the inconsistent conduct of G. Britain towards us and the miserable shifts and evasions to which her ministry had resorted to justify her unprovoked aggression on our rights. It had been the general opinion of the committee, that the exigency demanded war, and that it was the most probable and indeed now the only mode of obtaining justice. Mr. P. adverted to the manner in which we could affect G. Britain by war on land and sea; by taking the Canadas, from which she now exported annually to the amount of six millions of dollars of articles essential almost to her navy, &c. all which she would lose. Convinced as the committee was that war was the only resort, if they had not in their report recommended it, as many were desirous they should, it was because of our unprepared situation, and not because the times did not in their opinion call for it. They were of opinion that the cloth should be spread before the guests were invited to partake of the entertainment. Mr. P. spoke at some length. If circumstances permit, we will give his speech in our next. *Intelligencer.*

The question was taken on the first resolution for filling the ranks of the present army &c. and carried.

The second resolution for raising ten thousand regulars, being under consideration—

Mr. Little moved to strike out ten thousand and insert fifteen thousand.

Mr. Fisk moved to insert 30,000.

Mr. Alston wished to leave the number subject to the discretion of the President, not exceeding 50,000 men. If the number was fixed, the President must appoint officers, whether the men were raised or not.

The question was taken on striking out the number 10,000 &c. and carried by a large majority.

The question now being on the number which was to be inserted in it.

Mr. Porter was in favor of a practicable number of regulars, relying on volunteers for effective service as well as regulars.

Mr. Little spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. Wright spoke in favor of a large number of regulars.

Mr. Fisk spoke in favor of 30,000: was desirous that our measures should be effectual.

Mr. Little spoke in favor of the house fixing the number, in preference to leaving it discretionary with the Executive.

Mr. Nelson spoke in favor of the number reported by the committee.

Mr. Seybert spoke in favor of 30,000 men. He was desirous of acting efficiently if at all.

Mr. Wright spoke in reply to Mr. Nelson, and in favor of regular troops in preference to volunteers.

Mr. Smilie thought ten thousand men would be a sufficient number, together with the volunteers, for any object they might be wanted for.

Mr. Porter proposed that the number should remain blank, as it could be better fixed when the bill was brought in, in pursuance of the resolution.

Mr. Nelson spoke in reply to some observations of Mr. Wright on the relative importance of regulars and volunteers: and Mr. Wright rejoined.

On the suggestion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the motions to fill the blank created by striking out "10,000," were withdrawn; and

The resolution, thus varied, was agreed to.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, authorising volunteers, militia, and equipment of our little navy, were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The sixth resolution, to permit our merchant vessels to arm, in self defence against all unlawful proceedings against them, being under consideration—

Mr. M'Kee spoke against it, conceiving it at variance with the system comprised in the other resolutions. He had no idea now of merely resisting; if attacked, he would retaliate.

Mr. Smilie supported the resolution. If we were not now in war, he said he verily believed we soon should be.

Mr. Wright took the same ground with Mr. M'Kee, and moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto words similar to the following, "And if attacked by any vessel contrary to the law of nations, to capture and bring them in for adjudication."

Mr. Porter explained. The proposed amendment would make the resolution an act of war, which it was not the intention of the committee to declare in this report, or to commence until they had prepared for it.

Mr. Wright's motion was lost.

Mr. M'Kee said the parties had joined issue, the pleadings were made up; the case was now to be decided by battle and not by jury. He therefore desired to retain the sinews of our strength, and moved an amendment contemplating AN EMBARGO for ninety days on vessels in our ports, &c.

The motion was decided to be out of order.

The sixth resolution was then agreed to.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took up the report.

The question was put on the first resolution—

Mr. Randolph, wishing time, moved that the report lie on the table—Motion lost, 65 to 50.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the military establishment, as authorised by the existing laws ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of troops: and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law."

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the question:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard Bartlett, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall; Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Laycock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morrow, Moseley, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickins, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Taliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—117.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Jackson, Law, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton.—11.

Mr. Goldsborough, after expressing his readiness should war be once determined and declared by the administration, to go all lengths to support it, but wishing further time for reflection on so important a subject, made a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

And the house adjourned.

December 9.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

The question being on the agreement to the second resolution, authorising the raising an additional regular force.

Mr. *Grundy*, as a member of the committee, stated his impression that this was the vital part of the report; and although he had no desire to prolong debate, invited those who were opposed to the report now to come forward and state their objections to it.

Mr. *Randolph* took the floor, in order, as he said, to call up some member of the committee in support of the report, as it lay with them to state the specific object of the force proposed to be raised. Until this explanation should be made, he said, it could not be expected that those opposed to the report could combat it otherwise than on the disadvantage ground.

Mr. *Grundy* then explained at some length his views of the subject. He considered the passage of this resolution as passing the Rubicon, as pledging those who supported it to a war against Great Britain. He called upon all those who had a different object in view to vote against the resolution; for after that was passed it would be too late to retreat.

Mr. *Widgery* next spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. *Cheeves* followed next in debate, & advocated the report at some length.

Mr. *Randolph* commenced some observations in reply, and Mr. Grundy rose to explain. Before Mr. Randolph resumed his speech,

A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Grundy, with a view, as it was understood, of giving the opponents of the report time to prepare fully to rebut what had been to day advanced by its supporters. And the House adjourned.

December 10.

James Cochran, of North Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Turner* presented the petition of Henry Waner, Collector of Plymouth, Mas. praying for additional compensation for services rendered during the embargo, and restrictive measures.

Mr. *Morrow* from the Committee of Public Lands to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "for the relief of Thomas G. Bangs," reported it without amendment, which was ordered to be read the third time to morrow.

Mr. *Gholson* from the Committee of Claims reported the petition of Jared Shattuck, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Mitchell* from the committee appointed on that part of the President's Message which relates to the Spanish American colonies, made the following

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the President's message, as relates to the Spanish American colonies, have, in obedience to the order of the House, deliberately considered the subjects before them, and directed a report, in part, to be submitted to the consideration of the House, in the form of a public declaration, as follows

WHEREAS several of the American Spanish provinces, have represented to the United States that it has been found expedient for them to associate and form federal governments upon the elective and representative plan, and to declare themselves free and independent: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That they behold with friendly interest, the establishment of independent Sovereignties, by the Spanish provinces in America, consequent upon the actual state of the monarchy to which they belonged; that as neighbors, and inhabitants of the same hemisphere, the United States feel great solicitude for their welfare; and that when those provinces shall have attained the condition of nations by the just exercise of their rights, the Senate and House of Representatives will unite with the Executive in establishing with them, as sovereign and independent states, such amicable relations and commercial intercourse, as may require the Legislative authority.

House of Representatives,
10*th December* 1811.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 5, 1811.

SIR,

In behalf of the committee appointed to consider so much of the President's message of the 5th November, as relates to the Spanish American provinces, I beg leave to inquire whether it is known to our government, that any of those provinces have declared themselves independent, or that material changes have taken place in their political relations. It is not expected, however, that my request will be understood to extend to those communications which, in the opinion of the Executive, it would be improper to disclose.

Be pleased sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Honorable James Monroe.

Washington, Department of State.
December 9*th*, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, a copy of the declaration of independence made by the provinces of Venezuela. This act was communicated to this government, by order of the Congress, composed of deputies from those provinces, assembled at Carraccas. It is not ascertained that any other of the Spanish provinces have, as yet, entered into similar declarations; but it is known that most, if not all of them on the continent, are in a revolutionrry state. The progress made in that direction by some of them will best appear in the documents which have already been communicated to you.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. Saml. L. Mitchill, &c. &c. &c.

Which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. *Newton*, from the Committtee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported on the petition of Thomas Fishburn Wharton, which was concurred in as to the petitioner having leave to withdraw his petition.

Mr. *Lewis*, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, presented a bill making an appropriation for building a jail in Alexandria, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Mitchell* presented a petition from Melick and Burger of the city of New York, merchants, praying permission to import from the British island of St. Croix produce to the amount of debts owing to them by inhabitants of that island.

Mr. *Quincy* presented the petition of Ebenezer Rollins, merchant, of Boston, praying to be paid the drawback on a cargo of coffee shipped from Boston to Gottenburg in 1810.

Mr. *Milnor* presented the petition of Robert Kid, merchant, of Philadelphia, praying a reimbursement of duties paid on the importation of copper bottoms, &c.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

The 2d resolution of the report was still before the House.

Mr. *Randolph* spoke for about two hours and a half.

Mr. *Johnson* proceeded in reply, but had not gone far before he sat down, to afford Mr. R. an opportunity to explain. after which an adjournment was moved and carried.

December 11.

Mr. *Dawson* reported a bill to amend the act providing for persons disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. *Newton* reported a bill to authorise the refunding of the duties paid on the importation of certain copper articles.—Twice read and committed.

Mr. *Randolph*, from the committee of conference on the subject of the consus bill, submitted the following

REPORT.

That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed on the part of the Senate. That the following propositions were submitted by the committee to the managers of the Senate

To fix the ratio at 34,000
at 38,000
at 40,000

All which being promptly rejected by the committee of the Senate, your committee as a last effort at accommodation, proposed 36,000 as the medium, between the two numbers adopted by two Houses respectively; which was also rejected, as the others had been, without any discussion whatever on the part of the managers of the Senate.—No proposition being submitted, on the other side, to your committee.—The conference was broken up, and the joint committee of the two Houses finally separated without coming to any agreement.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Report of the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Johnson* spoke at considerable length in support of the report. He was followed by Mr. *Wright* at great length on the same side.

Mr. *Calhoun*, after stating his desire to give his support to the report of the committee of which he was a member moved an adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour; which was carried.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a petition from the Inspectors of the Penitentiary suggesting the propriety of additional regulations, and an estimate of the amount of the appropriations now necessary, which was read and referred.

Mr. Tenant delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Potpye Neck, in Talbot county, praying for a public road down said neck, which was read and referred.

On motion by Mr. Groome, Ordered, that this house will on to morrow proceed to the appointment of a director to the Bank of Baltimore, on behalf of this state, for the ensuing year.

Mr. Veazey delivers a petition from 304 voters of the 3d election district of Cæcil county, praying the election may be held at Charles-town, which was read and referred.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the second reading of the bill to prevent attornies & officers of this state from imposing the collection of their fees by execution, on the sheriffs of this state, agreeably to the practice now recognised by law. The bill being read: On motion by Mr. L. Duvall the question was put, that the same be withdrawn from the hands of the chair, for the purpose of striking out the word "officers" throughout the bill? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative, 52 to 13. Adjourned.

Friday, November 29.

Mr. Ephraim K. Wilson, a delegate returned for Worcester county, appeared, qualified & took his seat in the house.

Mr. Donaldson delivers a further additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect Baltimore town in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, which was read. Ordered, that the same have a second reading on the 10th of December next.

Mr. Jump delivers an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, relative to the public roads in said county, which was read and concurred with.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland, endorsed will not pass.

Mr. T. N. Williams delivers a return from the clerk of Worcester county, relative to the attendance of the Judges, which was read and referred to the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Willis delivers a petition from Edward Barton and others of Caroline county, praying an alteration in the main road from Denton to the upper Hunting Creek Mill, which was read & referred. And a return from the clerk of Caroline county court relative to the attendance of the judges, which was read and referred to the committee of grievances & courts of justice.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to ballot for a director in the Bank of Baltimore, the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination, it appeared that Samuel Briscoe was elected.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the relief of Samuel Warfield of the City of Baltimore, endorsed, will pass. Ordered to be engrossed. The bill authorising the levy of a sum of money on the assessable property of Queen Ann's and Caroline counties for the purpose of building a bridge over the head waters of Tuckahoe creek, endorsed, will not pass.—And a message stating their reason for rejecting the above bill, which was, that they are of opinion that the levy courts of said counties are already vested with the powers necessary for carrying into effect the object of the proposed bill; the authority being contained in an act of assembly passed at November session, 1794, chapter 58; which was read.

Mr. C. Dorsey delivers a bill making an uniform provision for the surviving officers & soldiers of the Maryland line, in the revolutionary war, and for others, which was read.

On motion by Mr. Quinton, leave given to bring in a bill to change the mode of repairing the public roads in Worcester county. A committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. C. Dorsey, Ordered, that the bill respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts have a second reading on the 3d of December next.

The report of the committee on the communications from the secretaries of the States of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, relative to an exchange of laws, was read the second time, and the resolutions therein contained, assented to. Adjourned.

Saturday, November 30.

Mr. Herbert delivers a bill fixing the mode in which any quota of militia hereafter to be furnished by this state for the common defence shall be raised which was read.

On motion by Mr. T. N. Williams, leave given to bring in a bill to empower the Levy Court of Worcester county to sell the several ware houses in said county. A committee appointed to prepare and bring in the same.