DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(A)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honour to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer, which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I despatched the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

"I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the Minister with as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject.——When, in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the Decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that Decree had been published: he said no; but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this Legation; that I never before heard of it, and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send me, in that official manner, a copy of that Decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the U. States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

"I send you a copy of the April Decree, as likewise of the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances, though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our Government and published"

(B)

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Russell.

[TRANSLATION.]

Paris, May 10, 1812.

"SIR—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprize at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honour to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge & Minister of Finances wrote on the 25th December, 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees in regard to the Americans was not known to you.

"I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them, without doubt, sir, the plainest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the other two questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a Plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Susay, Counsellor of State, Director General of the Customs, dated December 25, 1810.

On the 5th of last August, the Minister of Foreign Relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of Nov. they would cease to have effect, it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English would revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, after the first of November; and which declares, that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the Collector of the Customs a Circular, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States, armed French vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the 2d of Feb. next, the law of the 1st of May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation, to English vessels of every description, as well as to production of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies.

His majesty having seen, in these two pieces, the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the 2d of Feb next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st of Nov. or may enter in future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these Decrees, must be the object of a special report.

On the 2d of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favering the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you. The Minister of Finance.

(Signed) The DUKE of GAETE.

[TRANSLATION]

FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, Dec. 26th, 1810.

Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Grand Judge Minister of Justice, to the Counsellor of State President of the Council of Prizes.

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Minister of Foreign Relations, by order of his Majesty, the Emperor & King, addressed on the 5th of August last, to the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the following words:

"I am authorised to declare to you, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease to have effect; it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. States, in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

In consequence of the communication of this note, the President of the U States issued on the 2d of Nov. a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st of May, must cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the Treasury Department addressed a Circular to all the Collectors of the Customs of the U. States, which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States armed French vessels; prescribes to them to apply, after the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which prohibits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English Orders in Council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the United States should not be announced by the Treasury Department.

In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the U. States, to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all the causes that may be pending in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the first of November, and those that may in future be bro't before it shall not be judged according to the principles of the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessel captured or seized, to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of Feb. next, the period at which the U. States, having fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the Council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The DUKE of MESSA.

TRANSLATION.

Palace of St Cloud, April 28, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French &c &c.

On the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations:

Seeing by a law passed on the second of March, 1811, the Congress of the U. States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non intercourse, which prohibit the vessels and merchandizes, of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of tec U. States.

Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the first of November last, considered as not having existed *(non avenus)* in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Minister of State.

(Signed) The Count DARA.

(C)

Extract of a letter from Mr Barlow to Mr. Russell, dated

Paris, May 11th, 1812.

"I have concluded to despatch the Wasp to England, expressly to carry to you the documents herewith enclosed.

"I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in Council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the British government, that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as applicable to the United States.——On reading that declaration, I therefore addressed to the Duke of Bassano, a note bearing date the 1st of May, of which I enclose you a copy.

"This drew from him the answer, of which I likewise hand a copy, with the 3 documents that accompanied it. The most remarkable of these is the decree of the 28th April, 1811. This piece I had never before seen; it appears that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it ought to have been. The Duke, however, assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government."

(D.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow.

London, May 19th, 1812.

"Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French minister's of the 21st of December, 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, to this government. The letters were already known, but the decree, from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely "an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me," was entirely new.

The Duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprizing that our memories should not accord on the subject."

(E.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 30th, May 1812.

"With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow, in a letter to me, makes the following remarks: 'this piece I had never before seen—it seems that *it had not been published* at the time of its date; &, not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect, that, by by some omission or neglect, it was not coummunicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government.' I content myself with saying, that until communicated to me by Mr Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuade myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explanation or comment on this strange business"

With real respect, I am, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(F)

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 25th May, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 20th of this month communicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the French government dated the 28th of April, 1812, and two letters of the French Ministers of the 25th of December, 1810. I also send you copies of that decree and of a note from his Lordship, acknowledging the receipt of my communication, and engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James, Monroe, &c &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.

18, Bentinck St. 20th May, 1812.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, has the honor to transmit to Lord Castlereagh authentic copies of a decree, purporting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by by French minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of Dec. 1810, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes.

As these acts explicitly recognize the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the United States, and distinctly make this revocation to take effect from the first day of Nov. 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are now presented to his Britannic Majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British Orders in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the United States, which the obvious interests of both nations require.

The undersigned avails himself this occasion to assure his Lordship of his highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

NOTE.—*For the enclosures, see correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.*

Lord Castlereagh to Mr Russell.

Foreign Office, May 23 1813.

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st inst. transmitting copies of two official letters of the French minister, dated December 25th, 1810, & of a decree of the French government, bearing date the 28th of April 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these documents before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, & avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russel the assurances of his high consideration.

Jonathan Russell, esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, May 25. 1812.

SIR—The assassination of Mr. Perceval has led to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may lead to an abandonment of his system, as far as we are concerned.

The vote, on motion of Mr. Stewart Wortley, on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, to form a more efficient administration, has driven the old ministers to offer their resignation. The new arrangements are entrusted to lord Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected.

Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his lordship in this business, which I cannot consider as a circumstance very auspicious to us.

There will undoubtedly be much difficulty in forming the new cabinet, none of the old ministers will act under lord Wellesley, he having so recently refused to act under them. Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of opposition have a repugnance to act under any leader not taken from their own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

The probability therefore is, that either lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our embargo, the evidence before parliament of the distresses occasioned by those orders, and the change of ministers itself, afforded both cause and color for this proceeding.

I say nothing of the French decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circumstances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, have been disregarded.

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cherbourg.

With great respect, I am. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 13, 1812.

"The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the House of Commons appeared to have acted last evening, in giving to ministers, on the second motion of Mr. Wortley, a majority of 125.

"Notwithstanding these inauspicious circumstances and all the prejudice of the men now in place, respecting the U. S. yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country: It is impossible, in the face of the evidence now before Parliament, to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next, produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come on without the certainty of a triumph."

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 18, 1812.

SIR—I hand you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place, or, what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the doings here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[*Concluded in second page.*]

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the Eastern Shore, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on MONDAY the 2d day of August next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among them thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton, for the ensuing year.

By order—

JNO. HARWOOD, Cashier.

July 5th, 1813—(13——3)

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' BANK OF BALTIMORE.

July 15th, 1813.

The Stockholders in this Institution are requested to meet at the new Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to determine whether they will accept, or decline, the terms offered by the late act of the Legislature, for renewing the charters of the several Banks in this State.

By order of the Board,

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

P. S. The Fredericktown Herald, and Easton Star, will insert the above once a week until the 13th of September, and forward their accounts to the Bank for payment.

july 20——8

NOTICE.

The subscriber, from Easton, (where he has worked in one of the most fashionable shops on the Eastern Shore, for several years,) has commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

At Denton, in the house of Mr. Maxwell, lately occupied by Dougherty & Maddry as a carriage maker's shop, where he hopes by his unremitted attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage; and assures them that the utmost attention shall be paid to neatness and dispatch.

JOHN HUGHES.

Denton, july 20——3

CABINET TOOLS, &c.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to decline the Cabinet Making business in Cambridge, will dispose of his Shop Tools, benches, &c. with the stock on hand; also the time of three valuable apprentices. Terms will be made easy, and immediate possession may be had.

ISAAC CHARLES.

Cambridge, july 20——3

TAKE NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the orphans' court of Dorchester county—*This is to give notice,* That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry King,* late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

AMELIA KING, adm'x.

of Henry King, dec'd.

july 20——3

Easton Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened his

HOTEL,

at the house formerly occupied as the BANK, where he hopes to merit a continuance of the custom he was so fortunate as to receive in that elegant establishment that was lately consumed by Fire.

THOMAS HENRIX.

april 6——m

NOTICE.

On application to me in writing, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by *James B. Williams,* of Queen Ann's county, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland the two years preceding his application—and being also satisfied that he the said James B. Williams is actually confined for debt only—I do hereby order that the body of the said James B. Williams be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before Queen Ann's county court on the first Saturday of October term next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors; and I do further order that the said James B. Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once a week for four weeks successively, give three months notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of October term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit. Given under my hand, this first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

R. T. EARLE.

july 20——4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, near New Market, a dark mulatto lad, about 17 years of age, known by the name of *JOB.* He is small for his age, weighing when thinly clad, less than 100 pounds, and has a thin vissage; when walking he steps long, and turns his toes out. If taken off the Eastern Shore and returned, or secured so that I get him again, the above reward shall be given; or if taken on the Eastern Shore, and returned or secured as above mentioned, the sum of thirty dollars shall be given to the person so returning or securing him.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

june8——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL,* about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my rendezvous, on Saturday the 10th of July, a Recruit by the name of *Andrew Carmine.* He was born in Caroline county, aged twenty two years, five feet eight inches and a half high, of dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and by profession a farmer. Whoever may apprehend the said deserter, and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

CLINTON WRIGHT,

Lieut. U. S. L. D.

Centreville, july 20——m

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gael of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself *Henrietta Green,* says she is 37 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; her clothing when committed were a black frock, check apron, white handkerchief, and shoes—says she was manumitted by Mrs. Eliza Nixon, about seven years ago, and that since her manumission she has resided for some time with capt. Samuel W. Sterrett, of the city of Baltimore. The owner, if any, is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

july 12, 1813 (20——8)

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 17th May, 1813, a negro man named *Tom,* who says he belongs to George Beltzover, Washington county, Maryland, near Hager's-Town; 5 feet 8 inches high, stout and well made, light complexion, dark eyes. He is about 27 years of age. Had on when committed a drab coloured coatee and vest, and a dark pair of wooten trowsers, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and an old fur hat—he has a scar over his left eye. The owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 11th May, 1813, a negro girl named *Harriot,* who says she belongs to Adam Nave, near Middle-Town, Maryland; 5 feet 3 inches high, stout and well made, dark complexion, dark eyes. She is about 16 or 17 years of age. Had on when committed a striped peticoat and jacket, and sundry other cloathing. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Baltimore county, as a runaway, on the 22d May, 1813, a negro girl named *Sarah Williams,* who says she is free born, and was born in New Market; her mother's name she says was Kate. She is 5 feet 4 inches high, slender made, yellowish complexion, dark eyes; she is about 20 years of age. Had on when committed a spotted calico frock, a pair of common black leather shoes, and a white bonnet. The owner is desired to come and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sheriff

of Baltimore county.

june 8 (15)——8