hibit all its claims, and all its complaints, without danger of exciting irritations or raising impediments. The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavors to conciliate them. I observed that there was a third party to be consulted as to the proposal—the British government. The Count answered, that it had already been suggested by him to the British ambassador Lord Cathcart, who had the day before despatched it by a message to his court. Some question occurred concerning the mode of enabling me to transmit this communication to the U. States, upon which the Count promised to see me again in the course of a few days. He said that he should write to Mr. Daschkoff, and instruct him to make the proposition to the government of the United States."

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MR. ADAMS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

St. Petersburg, 17*th Oct.* 1812.

SIR,

I received a few days since a letter from Mr. Russell, dated at London, the 9th of Sept. and informing me that his mission there had closed, that he had received passports, and that in three days from that time he should leave the City to embark at Plymouth for the U. States. He adds that the British government had rejected a proposition which he had been authorized to make for a suspension of hostilities.

The evening before last I had another interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his request. There had been rumors here in circulation of an armistice in Canada, and of the appointment of commissioners by the President for a new negociation with G. Britain.—The Count asked me if I had any authentic information of these circumstances. I said I had not, that my information was altogether of a different aspect; and I told him the substance of Mr. Russell's communication. He then observed that this incident would not discourage this government from making an offer of its mediation, which he had suggested to me in a former conference. On the contrary, the failure of every new attempt at direct negociation confirmed him in the belief and hope that a mediation might be more successful; a mediation of a common friend, not only desirous from the sentiment of friendship to see the parties reconciled to each other, but having also a strong interest of his own in their reconciliation.

The Count said he had his despatches for Mr. Daschkoff ready, instructing him to make the proposition in form to the American government; and he asked me whether I could indicate to him a mode of transmitting them directly to the U. States. In our former conversation (reported in my letter of the 30th ult.) I had offered to despatch one of the American vessels now at Cronstadt, if the British embassador would furnish her a passport, or any document that would protect her from capture by British armed vessels. The Count said he had made the proposal to the embassador, who had expressed his readiness to give the document, *provided* the vessel and messenger should go by the way of England, a condition which the Count said he had told the embassador he could not ask me to agree to, & with which I did not think it in fact suitable to comply. There are however, two American gentlemen here on the point of departure for the U. S. & by them I shall transmit this despatch and the duplicate, together with those of the Chancellor to Mr. Daschkoff.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

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MR. ADAMS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

St. Petersburg, 11*th Dec.* 1812.

SIR,

On the 4th inst. I received the duplicate of your favor of 1st July last, announcing the declaration by the Congress of the U. S. of war against G. B. and enclosing printed copies of the President's proclamation founded upon it, of his previous message recommending it, of the report of the committee of foreign relations proposing it, and of the National Intelligencer of the 20th June. The original of your letter with the documents not having yet come to hand, these gave me the first official communication of the war.

I had on the 7th instant, an interview with the Chancellor Count Romanzoff, in which I communicated to him the substance of that part of your despatch which related to Russia, and those which concern the state of our relations with France. In the present state of the war between this country and France, I was convinced that the view of the American government's intentions with regard to that power, so explicitly and so strongly manifested in your letter, would not only be gratifying to the Chancellor, but that it would be satisfactory to the Emperor, and would powerfully counteract any impressions unfavorable to the U. States, which the English interest here is endeavoring to excite. I therefore told the Count that altho' I had not been instructed to make to him any official disposition of the American government towards Russia, or particularly towards Russia, on this occasion, had been directly suggested to me, in a manner which I feel it my duty to make known to him. That the U. States, compelled by unavoidable necessity to vindicate their violated rights, against G. Britain by war, were desirous that it might be confined exclusively to them and their *enemy*, and that no other power might be involved in it. That it was particularly and earnestly their wish to preserve and maintain in their fullest extent their commercial and friendly relations with Russia. That the war in which the Emperor is now engaged against France, although it could not be known by the President to have been actually commenced at the time when your despatch was written, was however contemplated as more than probable, and the necessity which obliged the Emperor to take a part in it was mentioned to me as a cause of regret to the American government. But it was hoped it would not in the lightest degree affect the friendly dispositions between Russia and the United States. That I was informed by you that the principal subjects of discussion which had long been subsisting between us and France, remained unsettled. That there was no immediate prospect that there would be a satisfactory settlement of them; but that whatever the event in this respect might be, it was not the intention of the government of the United States to enter into any more intimate connexions with France. This disposition I added was expressed in terms as strong and clear as I thought language could afford. It was even observed that the government of the United States did not anticipate any event whatever that could produce that effect, and I was the more happy to find myself authorised by my government to avow that intention, as different representations of their views had been widely circulated as well in Europe as in America.

The count received this communication with assurances of his own high satisfaction at its purport, and of his persuasion that it would prove equally satisfactory to the Emperor, before whom he should lay it without delay. He said that with regard to the friendly and commercial relations with the United States, *it was the Emperor's fixed determination to maintain them so far as depended upon him in their fullest extent.* He asked me if I had any objection to his communicating to the British government itself that part of my information to him which related to France. I said that, on the contrary, as the British government had in the course of our discussions with them frequently intimated the belief that the American government was partial to France, and even actuated by French influence, I supposed that the knowledge of this frank and explicit statement, with a due consideration of the time and occasion upon which it was made, must have a tendency to remove the prejudice of the British cabinet, and I would hope produce on their part a deposition more inclining to conciliation.

Yesterday the Count sent a note requesting me to call upon him again, which I accordingly did. He showed me the draught of a dispatch to the Count Lieven the Russian ambassador in England, which he had prepared to lay before the Emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of my conversation with him, particularly in regard to the intentions of the American government with reference to France; instructing Count Lieven to make it known to Lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the British government of the error in suspecting that of the United States of any subserviency to France, in the expectation that it would promote in the British ministry the disposition to peace with the United States, which he (Count Lieven) knew His Imperial Majesty had much at heart, believing it equally for the interest of both powers and also for that of his own empire. The chancellor said that as this dispatch would refer to what I had verbally stated to him in our preceding conversation, he wished before submitting to the Emperor, that I should peruse it to satisfy himself that he had correctly represented the purport of my communication to him, and he desired me, if I should find any inaccuracy or variation from what I had said to him, to point it out to him, that he might make the dispatch perfectly correspond with what I had said. I did accordingly note several particulars in which the exact purport of what I had said might be expressed with more precision. He immediately struck out the passages which I noticed in this manner from the draught, and altered them to an exact conformity with the ideas I had intended to convey. The changes were inconsiderable, and were not otherwise material than as I was desirous of the utmost accuracy in the relation of what I had said under the authority of your despatch.

This communication of the *settled* determination of the American government not to contract any more intimate engagements with France, will thus be made to the British ministry with my full consent. The chancellor's despatch does not say that he was authorised by me to make it. It merely relates the substance of that part of my conversation with him, and directs Count Lieven to use it with a view to promote the purpose of pacification. The chancellor understands that my concent was merely my own act, without authority from you; my motive, in giving it was the same with that of his instruction to Count Lieven, because I believed its tendency would be to promote the spirit of pacification in the British cabinet. I told the chancellor I was aware that its effect *might* be different. That the very certainty that we should not seek or even accept a community of cause with their most detested enemy might make them more indifferent to a peace with us. But, in calculating the operation of a generous purpose, even upon the mind of an inveterate enemy, I feel an irresistible impulse to the conclusion that it will be generous like itself. I asked the Chancellor whether he had received an answer from England upon the proposal of the Emperor's mediation. He said that, without accepting or rejecting it, they had intimated by behalf that it would not be accepted in America.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

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Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated

"*St. Petersburg*, 26*th June*, 1813.

"On the 15th inst. I had an interview with the chancellor Count Romanzoff, at his request, when he informed me that he had received answers from Mr. Daschkoff to the despatches of which Mr. Harris was the bearer. That the President had accepted the Emperor's offer of mediation, and that Mr. Daschkoff had sent him a copy of your answer to him, expressive of that acceptance. He then put into my hands your letter to Mr. Daschkoff of March 11, with the tenor of which he appeared to be much gratified; and which he said he should immediately transmit to the Emperor. At the same time English newspapers had been received here, mentioning the appointment of Messieurs Gallatin and Bayard, but intimating strongly the determination of the British government to reject the mediation.—A few days after, I received from a friend the National Intelligencer of 15th April, containing an editorial paragraph concerning the appointment of those gentlemen, which I communicated to the Count on the 22d. I observed to him, that however the British government might think proper to act on this occasion, that of the United States would at least have manifested, in a signal manner, at once its earnest and constant desire for a just and honorable peace, and its sense of the motives which had induced the Emperor's offer. That the President could not have adopted a measure better adapted to do honour to his majesty's proposal, than by the appointment of two persons among the most distinguished of our citizens, to co-operate on the part of the United States, in accomplishing the Emperor's friendly and benevolent purpose; and that if it should eventually fail of being successful, at least the true and only source of its failure would be known. That he had received, since he saw me last, despatches from Count Lieven. That the British minister, in terms of much politeness, had intimated to him, that there was no sovereign whose mediation they should more readily accept than that of the Emperor, but that their differences with the United States were of a nature *involving principles of the internal government of the British nation*, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any mediation. The Count added, that it would remain to be considered, whether after this, and after the solemn step taken by the government of the U. States, it would be advisable to renew the offer to the British ministry, and give them an opportunity for a reconsideration. It was possible that further reflection might lead to a different resolution, and he should submit the question to the Emperor's determination. Different circumstances furnished other materials for deliberations."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Message from the President.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a Report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 11th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 18, 1814.

REPORT

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. requesting the President to communicate to the House any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negociation, has the honor to communicate to the President, for the information of the House, the following letters in relation to that subject, viz:

A letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of State of the 15th August, 1813, enclosing one to the Duke of Bassano of the 27th July, and his answer of 1st August; and an extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the Secretary of State of the 8th of Sept. 1813.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

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Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe.

PARIS, 15th Aug. 1813.

SIR—On the 27th ult. I wrote to the Duke of Bassano to inform him of my arrival in Paris, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. On the 8th inst. I received an answer dated at Dresden on the 1st. Copies of my note and of his answer are herewith enclosed.

With sentiments of high respect &c.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

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Mr. Crawford to the Duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 27th July, 1813.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have been appointed, by the President of the United States of America, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy. I wait the pleasure of your excellency as to the manner of presenting my official credentials, preparatory to my reception by the government of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, as the accredited Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

I seize on the present occasion to assure your excellency of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.

His Excellency
The Duke of Bassano.

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Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Crawford, dated

DRESDEN, Aug. 1st, 1813.

SIR—I have had great pleasure in hearing of your safe arrival in France, and have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 27th of July, on your nomination in the quality of minister plenipotentiary of the United States to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The choice which your government has made of a person so distinguished in his own country, and so worthy of this honorable mission, cannot but be agreeable to his Imperial Majesty; and though he is at this time absent from Dresden, I can give you this assurance in his name. I will have the honor to communicate to you his intentions respecting the presentation of your letters of credence and your reception. Without waiting even for this, I will receive all the communications which you may think proper to make to me as the minister plenipotentiary of your government, and the delay of a formality will produce no delay in the exercise of the mission confided to you, or in the correspondence which it will procure for me the benefit of holding with you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO.

His Excellency
Wm. H. Crawford, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, dated

"PARIS, Sept. 8th, 1813.

"I have just received an answer to the note which I addressed to the Duke of Bassano, requesting Mrs. Barlow's passports. On the subject of recognition he says that he is very solicitous I should present my letter of credence to the Emperor in Paris. He does not repeat his invitation to communicate with him. The operations of the war will probably detain the Emperor in the North (until) the winter. It is believed that the Duke of Bassano will not return before him. If this opinion should be realised, the winter will be far advanced before I shall be able to draw the attention of the French government to the subjects of discussion between the two nations."

THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1814.

Washington City, Jan. 20.

MISSION TO GOTTENBURG.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (our Minister in Russia) JAMES A. BAYARD, (now at St. Petersburg) HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and JONATHAN RUSSELL, of Rhode Island, have been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioners to proceed to Gottenburg, to meet the Commissioners from Great Britain, under her overture recently accepted by this government.

JONATHAN RUSSELL has also, in like manner, been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sweden.

HENRY CLAY.

This gentleman yesterday resigned his station as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and took leave of that body in an affecting manner. His loss is much regretted, by a vast majority of the House, from a station which he has filled with unrivalled dignity and propriety, and in which his conduct has merited and received almost universal applause. The sense of his merits entertained by the House was manifested by the honorable testimony of approbation of his conduct which was accorded by that body, immediately on his departure from the Chair, by a vote of 144 to 9! And the minority on this occasion was composed of those whose approbation, we may venture to say, Henry Clay never courted, if he desired it. They were generally those into whose bosom the demon of party has infused a deadly hate of every thing that wears the garb of Republicanism.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Members of the Legislature of Maryland, now in session.

As the subject of Public Schools has been hinted at by Mr. Winder, at the commencement of the present session, and as it appears *now* to be a favorite topic with many of his supporters, I take the liberty to call your attention to a plan I proposed in the year 1811, addressed to Edward Lloyd, Esq. then Governor of Maryland, and published in the Star. After a deliberate reconsideration of the subject, I still think it is the most practicable economical plan which has been proposed; and if you are disposed to establish schools for the education of the poor, I ask you to compare my scheme with others which may be offered. The following extracts from my address to Mr. Lloyd, will give my ideas:

"It has been a favorite object with many members of the Legislature, to endeavor to establish Public Schools throughout the State; and whether they have been governed by popular motives or sincere desires to benefit the poorer class of our fellow citizens, the subject is deserving of serious consideration.

"It has been unfortunate for the avowed advocates of this measure, that they have not been able to suggest an eligible system; and it is unfortunate for those who would be benefited by the measure, that those persons who have abilities and influence to effect it, have not sufficiently interested themselves.

"It is not necessary for me to point out all the advantages which will result from a proper arrangement of Public Schools—the benefits will be extensive and permanent: When the mind is enlightened, and men are made capable of acquiring a knowledge of their rights, they will fix a proper value on them, and feel the necessity of acting conformably to their proper defence and support.

"In conversation on this subject, we do not meet with any who will oppose the measure *directly*; but some deny the practicability of adopting a system which will be at once generally beneficial and sufficiently economical. This is perhaps the only objection which will be urged against it, and I confess I have not heard of any plan being offered for the consideration of the Legislature, which I would approve of. It is true, the State is rich—the money in the treasury is the common stock of the citizens, but the management of that stock is entrusted to the members of the Legislature, as the guardians of the people; and as faithful guardians they ought to avoid improper or useless expenditures.

"As public property placed in many hands is seldom well protected or preserved, I could not approve of the plan *talked* of last session, to *erect* school-houses in every district of six miles square. The expence attending that scheme would have overbalanced any advantage which could arise from it—In many places the buildings would have been unoccupied and useless; our population does not require such an arrangement.

"The inconveniences which the citizens of our State labour under, in the education of the rising generation, is obvious to every one; and I have long thought the Legislature has been governed by a very contracted policy, which it is the duty of every man in the community to endeavor to change. I am desirous to see a system adopted which might be generally beneficial, not only to those in the humble walks of life, but also to the rich and opulent; and while I would contribute freely for the instruction of the poor, I would also make provision for the convenience of the rich. I am not competent to devise a complete system, but I will give you a sketch of my ideas—and as they are suggested with sincerity, I hope they will be received with indulgence.

"I would endow moderately one or both the Colleges; I would continue reasonable donations to the Academies now established, and perhaps increase their number—Those schools would be principally convenient to the poor in their vicinity, and to those who were sufficiently wealthy to pay for board and tuition of their children from home.

"But for the instruction of the children of the poorer class of our citizens, I would appropriate *liberally*, a sum of money for each election district throughout the State, and apportion the sum as equally as possible to the population of the district, having regard to the supposed number of children whose parents could not themselves pay for their education. The sums thus appropriated I would place under the direction of trustees in every district, who would be authorised to place at any school most convenient, such children as would be entitled to the priviledge, and draw on the treasury in favour of the school masters quarter-yearly.

"This plan would not be very expensive, and it would give to every one in the State an opportunity to educate their children, if they thought proper.

"If there are not a sufficient number of school houses now erected, to answer this purpose, this plan would promote their increase, and it would induce men to engage in that pursuit, who at present have no encouragement to take charge of country schools.

"You will observe I have not pointed out the funds from which these schools are to be supported. As I think this would be a proper application of part of the public income, I would not connect with this plan of Public Schools a tax on lands, or bank-stock, or any other tax. The support of these schools should not depend on any adventitious or contingent fund. The present state of the treasury will authorise a sufficient appropriation—One half the income of the State will be sufficient. But if these are proper objects of taxation, and if additional funds are necessary, let the product of those taxes be paid into the treasury, and the whole funds of the State be pledged for the support of the schools. But as we can now boast of an overflowing treasury, and as the most enlightened men differ in opinion on the propriety of taxing bank stock, and as a land tax is never very willing acquiesced in by land-holders, I would not let the accomplishment of the one measure depend on the other. I am a land-holder, and I would willingly, if it is necessary, pay a reasonable land tax for this purpose: I am not a stock-holder, but I would not now say that a tax on bank stock would be just or necessary.—I think taxes ought to be levied as equally as the nature of the case will admit; but I would not interfere with chartered rights—nor would I extort unnecessary contributions from the people."

It is a circumstance which we ought deeply to regret, that even on the subject of a proper establishment of seminaries of learning, party spirit should so far prevail, as to frustrate a measure so essentially necessary for the convenience of the people.

It was party spirit which destroyed the Colleges—for if Washington College had been supported on the foundation it had been erected, and a liberal sum appropriated to aid the education of the poor, the people of Maryland would be now enjoying the benefits of a liberal policy. But when St. John's was reared up, and fostered in a manner calculated to destroy Washington, they became objects of envy and jealousy, and the Legislature very wisely placed them on a footing, that a more extensive benificial plan of education should take place; and if both parties are *now* disposed to vie with each other, in liberality of sentiment and purse, and will cordially co-operate in the great work, I am well satisfied that every class of citizens will cheerfully contribute what may be required, to support a proper plan. And although Mr. Winder insinuates that the public treasury will not support the war and contribute a sufficient sum for public schools, it may readily be demonstrated that he has not sufficiently examined the subject, or has not candidly stated the case; for notwithstanding Mr. Harwood's report in the year 1812, (which, by the by, was different from any former report, and calculated to make the people believe the State was insolvent) it is well known the State has a large capital, which will justify a liberal expenditure for this purpose.

However, Mr. Winder has, in a measure, pledged himself on this point; his friends pretend to be willing to support the measure—it is a proper time to test the professions of all, and I shall be pleased to see it calmly discussed.

REPUBLICAN.

Worcester, Jan. 15, 1814.

DIED, on the 6th inst. Mrs *Mary Neighbours*, in the 77th year of her age.

NOTICE.

All owners and masters of vessels in the District of Oxford are hereby cautioned against taking in cargoes or leaving the District until they come to Oxford and comply with the Embargo act passed December 17, 1813, and those that have been confined to the Chesapeake, and are still to be, and principally from hence to Baltimore, and no suspicion of a violation entertained, will be permitted to give a Permanent Bond with sufficient sureties, and take a permission accordingly.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

jan. 25——m

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, the Assistant Assessors within this district, will proceed throughout the same, for the purpose of taking lists of the LANDS, LOTS OF GROUND WITH THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, DWELLING-HOUSES, and SLAVES, subject to the United States direct tax, and for valuing and assessing the same. All persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such property, are required by law to deliver to the Assistant Assessors, written lists containing a true and accurate description of the same; and are hereby notified and warned to be prepared on said first day of February next, or immediately thereafter, to deliver the same, under the penalty provided by law, for neglect or refusal in this respect.

LEVIN DICKINSON, Principal Assessor of the first district of the State of Maryland.

Snow-Hill, jan. 25, 1814——

TANNERY FOR SALE.

The subscriber intending to decline business, offers for sale his Tannery, two and an half miles from Centreville, together with all the stock on hand, consisting of about 60 cords of Bark, a parcel of raw hides, and 14 vats of leather. The purchaser may have from 5 to 100 acres of land, on which is a brick house, 20 by 40 feet, formerly made use of as a mill house and currying shop; a new mill-house, 25 feet square, with one of Tobey's patent mills; a beam house and sheds sufficient to contain 100 cords of bark, with 31 vats including limes, &c. Besides the convenience of this establishment for water, it is one of the best stands on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for procuring hides and bark. If it is not sold in a few weeks, I will rent it to an industrious Tanner, though it will still be for sale.

JAMES HACKETT.

Queen Ann's county, jan. 25—3

FOR SALE.

Th subscriber wishes to sell at private sale, his Waggon, Harness, and four good Horses. The waggon is nearly new—They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit. If not sold before Tuesday the 8th of February next, they will be offered at public sale, on the Court House green, at Easton, on a credit of three months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

Easton, jan 25——3

TO RENT,

The house and premises lately occupied by JOHN TILLOTSON, deceased, with a store house and granery annexed, the rent will be moderate to a careful tenant, and immediate possession may be had. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Hillsborough, jan. 25——4

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Man about 18 or 19 years of age. For further particulars and terms apply to the Editor of the Star.

jan. 25——3