AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *SATURDAY, Dec. 3.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Nov. 28

Mr. TAIT, from the committee of the senate on naval affairs, to whom were referred two resolutions of the 7th inst. instructing them "to enquire what provision should be made for the appointment of officers above the grade of captain, in the navy of the U. States;" and, also, "to enquire what provision should be made for conferring naval rank by brevet, in consideration of meritorious service," have had the same under consideration, and reported:

That your committee assume it as a policy now settled, that the U. States are to have a permanent naval establishment, which is to be gradually increased according to circumstances, and as the ability of the government may permit. Your committee deem it unnecessary to go into a course of reasoning to support the soundness of this policy, and to establish, (what is now generally conceded,) that a navy is the most appropriate, the most efficient, and the least expensive defence of this country.

The commercial and maritime habits of a large portion of the people of the U. States, press them to the ocean; hence have arisen competition and rivalship with other nations, pursuing the same course of industry. The history of all nations teaches us, that the persons and the property of our citizens on the high seas, unprotected, must be (as indeed they have been) the subjects of frequent violence and injustice. The true remedy against these maritime wrongs is maritime force. A navy, growing up with the growth of the nation, cannot fail, before the lapse of many years, to procure respect from abroad, and safety at home.

Congress, apparently influenced by these considerations, at an early period after the establishment of the general government, created a naval department, and have authorized, from time to time, the building of ships of war, until the navy has become respectable both from the number and rates of its vessels, and still more so, from the gallantry and splendor of its achievements. By the laws now in force, the navy will consist of 4 74's, 9 44s, 3 thirty sixes, 8 sloops of war, besides a great number of brigs and schooners, carrying, in the whole, not less than 1300 guns; of these there remain to be put on the stocks, one of the 74s, and four of the 44s. This force is exclusive of the gun boats, the flotillas, and lake squadrons; the latter of which consist of between 30 and 40 ships, some of which are large. The national vessels on the lakes do not carry less than 500 guns. Your committee are not aware, nor do they believe, that any nation possessing a naval force, such as the above, is without a grade of officers above that of captain. The nation with whom the U. States are now at war, is said to have about a thousand public ships; to command which she has not less than 200 admirals of ten different grades, ascending from rear admiral of the blue to the admiral of the fleet. At present the navy of the United States is commanded by commissioned officers of three grades only; lieutenants, master commandants, and post captains.

The committee would feel that they had not done justice to the subject committed to them, if they failed to contrast the situation of the army with that of the navy, as it respects the scope of promotion in each.—The army presents for the encouragement of an honorable ambition, the high station of major general through ten different grades. It has also advantages in the variety of its corps unknown to the navy.—The youth of our country, ambitious of military fame, may, according to their taste, enter the army as officers of cavalry, of artillery, of infantry, or of the rifle corps. Not so with the naval officer. All that he can expect is to be transferred from a smaller to a larger vessel:—from a subordinate station to the command of a ship of war. The rapid promotions, of late, in the army, cannot but strongly impress the naval officer with a deep sense of his own confined situation, and of the cheerless prospect before him. Does not justice then dictate that the range for promotion should be enlarged in our naval establishment!

Your committe are of opinion that a discreet policy and a prudent foresight, not less than a just regard to the strong claims of the navy, call for an enlargement of the sphere of promotion. It cannot be long before the navy will be called on to sail in squadron. The highest attainments in naval tactics should be encouraged. If you expect men to labor for the highest qualifications in their profession, it is necessary to open to them the way to the stations requiring them. The surest mean by which you will probably induce the officers to qualify themselves for an admiral's command, is to create that grade in the navy. Thereby requiring in the same act, great professional attainments, and offering a reward for them.

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that whether they view this subject in reference to the practice of older and more experienced nations, or in regard to the just claims and the long and meritorious services of the naval officers, or with a view to a just, prudent, and liberal policy on the part of the government, a grade or grades superior to that of captain should now be created in the naval establishment.

As to the second resolution, relative to conferring naval rank by brevet, it does not occur to your committee as necessary; it having been the practice of the government to confer actual rank without regard to seniority, in reward of brilliant achievements, or meritorious service.

The committee respectfully submit the following resolutions;

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize by law the appointment of officers above the grade of captain, in the navy of the United States.

Resolved, that it is inexpedient, at this time, to make any provision for conferring naval rank by brevet.

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Navy Department, Nov. 15, 1814.

SIR—In answer to the enquiry contained in your letter of the 8th inst. founded upon two resolutions of the Senate, passed on the 7th inst. instructing the committee on naval affairs to enquire "what provision should be made for the appointment of officers above the grade of captain in the navy of the United States," and "what provision should be made for conferring naval rank by brevet, in consideration of meritorious service," I have the honor to represent, that the high character which the American navy has justly acquired; the general sentiment which indicates its rapid increase and permanency; and the long, faithful and honorable service which its senior officers have rendered their country, appear to me to justify and call for the appointment of officers of a higher grade than that of captain.

Love of country, and the laudable desire of honorable fame, are strong excitements to noble actions, but the prospect of progressive promotion to the highest distinction which talents, zeal and valor, may justly aspire, is not perhaps less active and stimulating.

Captains of long and honorable standing in the Navy, cannot but contrast the cheerless prospect of promotion in the Naval service, with the rapid and high distinction to which their military brethren, with equal but not higher pretensions, have attained.

The naval force, in officers, seamen and marines, is probably two-fifth parts of the whole military force of the United States actually employed, in which there are, I think, eight major generals and sixteen brigadiers, exclusive of those of the staff who enjoy the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadiers.

The effect of a limited grade, without hope of promotion, is to contract the range of study and attainment within the sphere of the command thus limited; hold out the prospect of elevated rank and command, and every officer of talents and worth will aspire to the highest qualifications.

Foreign example is to be received with caution, yet the practice of nations of great maritime experience, may throw some light upon the subject. A comparison of the force of the British navy, with the number of admirals in that service, will exhibit the following result, viz. of ships of seventy four guns and upwards, there are,

Building, about	24
In ordinary, about	54
Guards, hospital, prison, store ships, &c	33
In commission, about	99
Ships, of seventy-four guns, and upwards,	210

The list of admirals contains two hundred and nine, exclusive of twenty seven superanuated rear admirals, upon half pay, thus exhibiting more than two admirals for every ship of seventy four guns and upwards, in commission.

We daily see on our coast, admirals with commands inferior to those which the American navy may even now afford.

The new grade to be established, and number of promotions, should be consistent with the character of the naval establishment, which may not, for some years, require the distinction of flags, as in the British navy, viz. red, white, and blue, at the main, fore, or mizen of each, making nine grades of admirals, rising in the order of the flags from blue to red.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that it is now expedient to establish the grade of rear admiral, without any distinction of flags, leaving the promotions to vice admiral and admiral for future services, and an enlarged establishment.

I am also of opinion, that the same principle which induced the establishment of brevet rank in the army, for gallant actions, meritorious conduct, or long service, is equally applicable to the navy, and cannot fail to excite to those actions which it is intended to reward: but no officer, so brevetted, should be entitled to any additional pay or emoluments, except when commanding on separate service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. JONES.

The hon. Charles Tait, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The following was the vote on agreeing to the resolution of the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the sittings of Congress from the building in which they are now held:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey Hunter, Lambert and Mason—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Bledsoe, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Lacock, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Varnum, Walker and Wharton—19.

Wednesday. Nov 30.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following report made on the 28th by Mr. *Tait* from a committee appointed to enquire into the subject which terminates with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise by law the appointment of officers above the grade of captain in the Navy of the United States

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time, to make any provision for conferring naval rank by brevet.

The first of these resolutions was agreed to and referred to the committee to report a bill accordingly; and the second resolve was postponed to the first Monday in January next.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the yeas and nays on the question of engrossing the National Bank bill, for a third reading, we omitted the name of Mr. *Barnett*. He voted on that question in the *affirmative*.

In the reply made on Tuesday by Mr. *Kilbourn* to a question from Mr. Webster, our Reporter it appears did not catch his precise meaning. Mr. Kilbourn admitted, that more than one half of the last direct tax in Ohio had in effect been paid by none-residents, though but a small part more; but that four fifths of the soil was owned by none residents which disproportion in the amount of tax *paid* by the *residents* to the lands *owned* by them, he might have mentioned when up before, had he been so disposed, as one of the *hardships* under which the state labosr.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

Mr. *Davenport* of Conn. presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Connecticut, all of like tenor, against the transportation and opening of the mail on the Sabbath.—Referred to the Post Master General.

Mr. *M'Kim* of Md. presented the petition of Christ. Chapman, praying indemnification for the loss sustained in the destruction of a rope yard and it contents, destroyed by order of an officer of the government on the approach of the enemy to Baltimore in August last; and Mr. *Pickens* again presented the petition of James Doyle (presented at a former session)—both of which were referred to the committee of Claims.

TAX BILLS.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the two tax bills; and the amendments made thereto were taken up and considered. And the bills having been further discussed and amended, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report of the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims in favor of Wm. Arnold, passed through a committee of the whole, and was concurred in by the House, and the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims directed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The bill extending the right of preemption to certain settlers in the Illinois territory, passed through a committee of thew hole, and underwent considerable discussion. When the bill was reported to the House, it was ordered to lie upon the table.

MILITIA DRAFTS, &c,

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate authorizing a draft of 80,000 militia for the defence of the frontiers, and on the bill for filling the regular Army by a classification of the free male population.

The bills were no more than read thro', when, the House being thin, the committee rose, reported progress and adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

Mr. John Reed presented the petition of the Town of Nantucket in Massachusetts, praying that the collection of the direct tax and internal duties in town may be deferred—Referred.

On motion of Mr. *Pleasants of Va.*

Resolved, That the commi tee on the Judiciary Establishment be instructed to enquire into the propriety of authorising the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to hold special courts for the trial of appeals from the District courts in admiralty, and especially in prize causes.

Mr. *Robertson of Lou.* offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the rule of this House as is supposed to preclude the re-examination of a subject decided on be suspended, so far as relates to the establishment of a National Bank.

The resolution, according to the rule, must lie on the table one day of course.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of John Appleton, embracing an opinion in favor of his claim, which however he conceives may be settled without legislative interposition.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a voluminous report in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 3d of March last, of the cost, expenditures and state of the various Navy-Yards, &c.

Mr. *Johnson of Ky.* offered for consideration the following resolution, premising that his object was, first, the despatch of public business and, 2dly a recess in the close of this month from the 20th, to New Year's Day, during which time it was well known the House was generally so thin as to do little business, &c.

Resolved That the hour to which the House daily adjourns shall be 10 o'clock in the morning, until the 20th inst.

The motion was agreed to without debate, by a large majority.

DUTIES ON POSTAGE, &c.

The engrossed bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expences of government and maintain public credit, by duties on sales at auction, on the postage of letters, and on licences to retail wines, spiritous liquors, and foreign merchandise was read a third time. The question on the passage of the bill was decided by the following votes:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Avery, Barbour, Bard, Bayly, of Va. Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon, Chappell, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Cox, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Dana, Davis of Pa. Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Earl, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Howell, Hubbard Humphreys, Hungerford. Ingersoll, Ingham, Irving, Irwin; Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, M'Lean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Ormsby Parker, Pearson, Piper, Pleasants, Rea, of Pa Rhea of Ten. Rich, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffy, Skinner, Smith of N. Y. Smith of Pa. Smith of Va. Sanford, Stockton, Stuart, Tannehill, Taylor. Telfair, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Williams. Wilson of Pa. Winter, Yancey.—114.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Davenport, Davis of Mas. Ely, Hale, Henderson Hurlbert, Jackson of R. I. King of Mas. Lewis, Law, Lovett Miller, Moseley, Markell, Pickering, Pitkin, J. Reed, Ruggles, Schureman, Shipherd, Sturges, Taggart. Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mas. Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox—35.

So the bill was past and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expences of government and maintain public credit, by duties on carriages, &c. was then read a third time and passed without debate, by the following vote:

For the bill	120
Against it	34

THE NEGOTIATION.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

MESSAGE.

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

I transmit for the information of Congress the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negociations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain,

JAMES MADISON.

December 1, 1814,

[Accompanying this message was a volume of documents, beyond the capacity of a newspaper to present them all at one view. We have therefore selected those which are calculated in the smallest space to give the best general view of the state of the Negociation reserving the publication of the remainder, almost equally interesting, until our next and succeding papers, in which we shall be able to publish the whole series.] *Nat. Intel.*

No. I.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russel and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 25th Oct. 1814.

SIR,

We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the negotiation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hopes of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained. It is true, that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the *sine qua non* then required as a prelminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government.——But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that G. Britain had no view in this negotiation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situate east of Penobscot river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to their government every note received from us, and waited the return of their messenger before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been delay; their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of peace, or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the congress of Vienna, and until they could avail themselves of the advantages which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America.

Although the sovereigns who had determined to be present at the Congress of Vienna have been already several weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place, that the congress has been formally opened. On the contrary, by a declaration from the plenipotentiaries of the powers, who were parties to the peace of Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the Congress appears to have been postponed to the 1st of November. A memorial is said to have been presented by the Freneh ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe, since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negotiation much wider than had been anticipated. We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which G. Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN,

No. II.

Is the answer of the American Ministers, dated Aug. 24, 1814, to the first note of the British Commissioners, dated Aug. 19, 1814, viz. that note which was received by the last cartel, and is already before the Public.

No. III.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 4th, 1814.

No. IV.

Is the answer of our Commissioners, dated Sept. 9, 1814, to the last mentioned note.

No. V.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 19, 1814.

No. VI.

Is a note from our Ministers, dated 26th Sept. 1814, to the note of the British Ministers last mentioned.

No. VII.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Oct. 8, 1814.

No. VIII.

Is the answer of our Commissioners to the last mentioned note, dated Oct. 13, 1814.

No. IX.

BRITISH NOTE.

FROM THE BRITISH TO THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.

October 21, 1814.

The undersigned have had the honor of receiving the note of the American Plenipotentiaries of the 13th inst. communicating their acceptance of the article which the undersigned had proposed on the subject of the pacification and rights of the Indian nations.

The undersigned are happy in being thus relieved from the necessity of recurring to several topies, which, though they arose in the course of their discussions, have only an incidental connection with the differences remaining to be adjusted between the two countries.

With a view to this adjustment the undersigned, preferring in the present state of the negociations a general statement to the formal arrangement of articles, are willing so far to comply with the request of the American Plenipotentiaries contained in their last note, as to wave the advantage to which they think they were fairly entitled, of requiring from them the first project of a treaty.

The undersigned having stated at the first conference the points upon which His Majesty's Government considered the discussions between the two countries as likely to turn, cannot better satisfy the request of the American Plenipotentiaries than by referring them to that conference for a statement of the points which, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government yet remain to be adjusted.

With respect to the forcible seizure of marines from on board merchant vessels on the high seas, and the right of the King of Great Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects, and with respect to the maritime rights of the British empire, the undersigned conceive that, after the pretensions asserted by the Government of the U. States, a more satisfactory proof of the conciliatory spirit of his Majesty's Government cannot be given than by not requiring any stipulation on those subjects, which though most important in themselves, no longer in consequence of the maritime pacification of Europe produce the same practical results.

On the subject of the Fisheries, the undersigned expressed with so much frankness at the conference already referred to, the views of their government, that they consider any further observations on that topic as unnecessary at the present time.

On the question of the boundary between the deminions of His Majesty and those of the United States, the undersigned are led to expect from the discussion which the subject has already undergone, that the North Western Boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi the intended arrangement of 1803 will be admitted without objection.

In regard to other boundaries, the American Plenipotentiaries in their note of August 24th appeared in some measure to object to the propositions then made by the undersigned as not being on the basis of *uti possidetis*. The undersigned are willing to treat on that basis, subject to such modifications as mutual convenience may be found to require; and they trust that the American Plenipotentiaries will shew by their ready acceptance of this basis, that they duly appreciate the moderation of His Majesty's Government in so far consulting the honor and fair pretensions of the U. States as in the relative situation of the two countries, to authorise such a proposition.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the American Plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBURN,
WILLIAM ADAM.

Ghent, Oct. 21st 1814.

True copy,
C. HUGHES, Jr.
Secretary of Legation U. States.

No. 8.

AMERICAN NOTE.

FROM THE AMERICAN TO THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

24th October, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British Plenipotentiaries of the 21st instant.

Amongst the general observations which the undersigned, in their note of the 24th Aug. made on the propositions then brought forward on the part of the British government they remarked that those propositions were founded neither on the basis of uti possidetis, nor on tha of status ante bellum. But so far were they from suggesting the uti possidetis as the basis on which they were disposed to treat, that in the same note they expressly stated that they had been instructed to conclude a peace on the principle of both parties restoring whatever territory they might have taken. The undersigned also declared in that note, that they had no authority to cede any part of the territory of the United States, and that to no stipulation to that effect would they subscribe; and in the note of the 9th Sept. after having shown that the basis of uti possidetis, such as it was known to exist at the commencement of the negotiation, gave no claim to his Britannic Majesty to cessions of territory founded upon the right of conquest; they added that even if the chances of war should give to the British arms a momentary possession of other parts of the territory of the United States, such events would not alter the views, with regard to the terms of peace to which they would give their consent.

The undersigned can now only repeat those declarations and decline treating upon the basis of uti possidetis, or upon any other principle involving a cession of any part of the territory of the United States. As they have uniformly stated they can treat only upon the principle of a mutual restoration of whatever territory may have been taken by either party. From this principle they cannot recede, and the undersigned after the repeated declarations of the British plenipotentiaries that Great Britain had no view to acquisition of territory, in this negociation, deem it unnecessary to add, that the utility of its continuance depends on their adherence to this principle.

The undersigned having declared in their note of 21st August, that although instructed and prepared to enter into an amicable discussion of all the points on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, they would not make the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successful result of the discussion, and having since agreed to the preliminary article proposed by the British government. had believed that the negociation already so long pro racted, could not be brought to an early conclusion, otherwise than by the communication of a projet, embracing all the other specific propositions which G Britain intended to offer. They repeat their request in that respect, and will have no objection to a simultaneous exchange of the projets of both parties. This course will bring fairly into discussion the other topics embraced in the last note of the British plenipotentiaries, to which the undersigned have thought it unnecessary to advert at the present time.

The undersigned renew to the British plenipotentiaries the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
JAMES A. BAYARD,
HENRY CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL,
A. GALLATIN.

To the Plenipotentiaries of H. B. Majesty, &c. &c. Ghent.

True Copy C. HUGHES, jr. Sec. of Am. Mission Extr'y.

NO. XI.

Copy of a letter from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, dated Ghent, Oct. 31, 1814.

SIR—The detention of the Chauncey at Ostend, enables us to send you the enclosed note from the British plenipotentiaries, which we have just received.

We have the honor to be, with perfect respect your obedient servants,

Signed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONA. RUSSELL,
A. GALLATIN.

To the Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

No. XII.

BRITISH NOTE.

From the British to the American Ministers.

October 31st.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American plenipotentiaries on the 24th inst. in which they object to the basis of uti possidetis proposed by the undersigned as that on which they are willing to treat in regard to part of the boundaries between the dominions of his Majesty and those of the U. States.

The American plenipotentiaries in their note of the 13th inst. requested the undersigned to communicate to them the projet of a treaty embracing all the points insisted on by G. Britain, engaging on their part to deliver immediately after a contre-projet as to all the articles to which they might not agree, and as to all the subjects deemed material by the U. States, and omitted in the projet of the undersigned.

The undersigned were accordingly instructed to wave the question of etiquette, and the advantage which might result from receiving the first communication, and confiding in the engagement of the American plenipotentiaries, communicated in their notes of the 21st inst. all the points upon which they are instructed to insist.

The American plenipotentiaries have objected to one essntial part of the projet thus communicated, but before the undesigned can enter into the discussion of this objection, they must require from the American plenipotentiaries that, pursuant to their engagement, they will deliver a contre-projet containing all their objections to the points submitted by the undesigned, together with a statement of such further points as the government of the U. S. consider to be material.

The undersigned are authorised to state distinctly that the article as to the pasificati-