FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 29, 1808.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. HEWES,
Opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock, at my office, for cash,
Sundry Mahogany and Pine Tables,
Windsor Chairs, and
A Glass Lamp,
Late the property of Charles Mornewick, taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, to me directed.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
March 26. dts

Public Sale.

In Pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, will be sold for cash on THURSDAY the 7th of April next at 11 o'clock, at the Tavern formerly occupied by Richard Taylor, deceased, in Old-town,
Two valuable NEGROES, called BETTY and KNIGHT; Betty is aged about 26 years and a good cook and Washer, Knight is about 17 years of age, and is a smart active Boy. Immediately after will be sold for cash, on the premises, all the right and title which the said Richard Taylor, had at the time of his death, of, in a LOT of GROUND, situate on Bridge-street extended, with a Frame House thereon erected, subject to the yearly rent of 17 dollars

BENJ. HART & CLEMENCY,
His wife Adm'rs. and
ISAAC TAYLOR, Adm'r.
Of Richard Taylor, deceased.
March 28. d8t†

GEORGE W. FIELD,

No. 157, BALTIMORE-STRET,
HAS FOR SALE,
10 kegs Hoes,
2 boxes Tapes,
1 do. containing Spring Lancets, Lancet Blades and Violin strings,
60 do. Black Lead Pencils,
1 cask of Skates,
1 box Bed Tickens,
2 do. Laces,
1 do. Looking Glasses,
1 do. do. Plates,
1 trunk Silk Hose Gloves, &c.
With a variety of DRY GOODS, as usual.
March 14. d

Ely Balderston,

No. 51, County wharf,
Offers for sale,
500 bbls Back Country Flour,
100 do. Prime Pork,
200 casks Cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
30 do. Wrought do.
40 firkins of good Butter,
And as usual an assortment of
GROCERIES.
2d mo. 26. d

COFFEE,

120,000 lbs. of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by

ANDREW BOYD,
No. 3, N. Calvert-street.
October 30. d

2,500 Sugar Moulds,

Of a superior quality, received direct from the manufactory, and for sale by

ISAIAH MANKIN.
Who has also for sale,
200 boxes large White Codfish, suitable for retailing,
15 hhds. do.
25 half bbls No. 1, Beef,
30 kegs Tongues and Sounds,
20 qr. casks excellent Sherry Wine,
30 kegs Fresh Ground Ginger,
1000 wt Spanish Leaf Tobacco, for Cigars,
10 boxes Cordials, assorted,
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
2 pipes best Holland Gin,
1 pipe Cherry Bounce,
50 bbls. Glauber Salts,
80 do. Cider Vinegar, superior quality,
Copal Varnish, &c.

ALSO,
An invoice of abont 2500 dollars worth of Dry Goods, consisting of Cambrick Muslins, Pullicat H'dkfs, &c which will be disposed of on 12 months credit for approved endorsed paper. ☞Exchange on New York and Boston. Jnanuary 30. d

G. F. & J. Lindenberger,

No. 200, Baltimore-street, Opposite the Indian Queen Tavern,
HAVE ON HAND,
Tin in boxes,
Iron Wire,
Anvils and Vices,
Spades and Shovels,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Frying Pans,
London and Bristol Pewter,
White Lead in Oil, of a superior qaality,
Pins, assorted in small boxes,
Cradling, and Grass Scythes,
Syckles. Together with an extensive assortment of *HARDWARE, SADDLERY-CUTLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARE,* Which they offer low for cash, town notes, & to punctual men, at six months credit.
February 12. d

Garden Seed.

Just received, a small parcel of GARDEN EED, and
POTATOES for Seed.

ALSO,
A general assortment of
GROCERIES, for sale, by
A. GROVERMAN.
March 25. d4t

PILOT OFFICE.

The office for licensing and renewing licenses to Pilots, will be open for that purpose, the months of April and May as usual, at No. 6, Granby-street.

Such Pilots as are not proprietors of a Pilot-Boat, are requested to produce certificates from the proprietor or proprietors of Boats, certifying that such Pilot is attached to his or their Boat, in which certificate must be expressed the name and number of the Boat and the port to which she belongs. By order of
[illegible]
[illegible]ER
d2w

PAPERS COMMUNICATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

From Mr. CANNING to Mr. MONROE
Foreign Office, August 8, 1807.

SIR,

Having received from his majesty's minister, an unofficial printed paper, purporting to be a copy of a proclamation of the president of the United States, I have to request that you will be pleased to acquaint me, whether you have received any communication from your government which enables you to pronounce if such paper be authentic?

In the event of your being empowered to admit its authenticity, I have further to request of you, that you will inform me whether you are also authorised to announce it to be the intention of the government of the U. States to carry into effect the measures stated in the proclamation of the president, without requiring, or waiting for, any explanation on the part of the British government, with respect to the late unfortunate transaction, upon which the determination to resort to these measures is professed to be founded?

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

P. S. I have the honor to inclose an American newspaper, containing a copy of the paper in question.

Mr. MONROE to Mr. CANNING.
Portland Place, August 9, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and should not hesitate to communicate the information which you have desired, if I possessed it; but as I have not heard from my government on the subject of the unfortunate occurrence alluded to, it is not in my power to state to you any thing on the part of my government respecting it. I have no doubt that I shall be instructed in a very few days, to make a communication to his majesty's government on that highly interesting event, in which I shall be enabled to furnish a full and just view of all the circumstances attending it. As soon as I receive instructions I shall hasten to apprise you of it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. MONROE to the SECRETARY of STATE of the United States
London, August 14, 1807.

SIR,

I had the honor to transmit you with my letter of the 4th inst. a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Canning, relative to the late aggression in the case of the Chesapeake frigate You will receive with this a copy of a more recent one on the same subject.

By Mr Canning's queries in his last note, I was led to consider as preparatory to an embargo on American vessels. I could not conceive why he should request information of me, whether the president's proclamation was authentic, and when it would be carried into effect, if it was not intended to found some measure on my reply of an unfriendly nature. The information desired was not necessary to remove any doubts of his government on the points to which it applied, or to enable it to do justice to the United States in regard to the aggression of which they complained. The presumption that an embargo was intended gained strength from the circumstance that most of the gazettes had recommended, and that the public mind seemed to be essentially prepared for it. It was my most earnest wish to prevent, as far as in my power, so unjust and pernicious a procedure. As the measure contemplated, whatever it might be, seemed to be suspended for my answer, I was extremely solicitous, by the manner, to deprive this government of all pretext for any thing of the kind alluded to. By replying generally that I had no instructions from my government, and could state nothing on its part respecting the late occurrence, I avoided giving a direct answer to Mr Canning's queries; and by drawing his attention to the application which it was to be presumed would soon be made on the part of my government, on that subject, I endeavored to shew more strongly the impolicy and injustice which would stamp any such measure on the part of G. Britain in the present stage.

No step has yet been taken by this government of an unfriendly character towards the United States; and from the communication which Mr. Canning made to the House of Commons, on the day on which he received my last note, which you will find in the gazettes sent, I am persuaded that things will remain in the state in which they are, till your dispatch is received. I trust that a disposition exists to make such reparation on the point in question, as will be satisfactory to the U. States, & that it will be practicable and not difficult to preserve the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries. The party however in favor of war, consisting of the combined interests mentioned in my last, is strong and active, so that it is impossible to foresee the result I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

TO MR. CANNING.
No. 10.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, and has the honor to inform him, that he has just received instructions from his government relative to the late attack of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship Leopard, off the coast of the U S.

Mr Monroe requests that Mr. Canning would have the goodness to give him an early interview on that subject.

Mr. Monroe requests Mr. Canning to accept the assurances of his high consideration.
Portland place, Sept. 1, 1807.

FROM MR. CANNING.
No 11.
Foreign office, Sept. 1, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and requests the honor of seeing him at the Foreign office on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning would have proposed to see Mr. Monroe to morrow, if he had not been under the necessity of attending the levee and council at the Queen's Palace.

Mr. Canning requests Mr. Monroe to accept the assurances of his high consideration.
James Monroe, Esq. &c &c.

No 12.
TO MR. CANNING.
Portland Place Sept. 7, 1807.

SIR—By the order of my government it is my duty to request your attention to the aggression lately committed on the peace and sovereignty of the United States by his Britannic majesty's ship of war Leopard, in an attack on an American frigate the Chesapeake off the Capes of Virginia. The object of this communication is to obtain of his Majesty's government a suitable reparation for that outrage, and such an arrangement of the great interest which is connected with it, as will place the future relations of the two powers on a solid foundation of peace and friendship.

In bringing the subject again to the view of his Majesty's government, it is unnecessary to dwell on circumstances which are already so well known to you. By the documents which I have the honor to transmit you, it is shewn that while the outrage was unprovoked and unexpected on one side, there was nothing to extenuate it on the other. The commander of his Majesty's squadron on the coast of the U. States, appears to have acted on a presumption, that he possessed the power to make war, and to decide on the causes of war. It will be difficult to explain the conduct of that officer on any other principle; and equally so to find an example of an aggression marked with such high indignity and injustice to a friendly power.

The pretext for this aggression could not fail to heighten the sense of injury which the act itself was so signally calculated to excite. My government was taught to infer from it, that there was no limit to a pretension which had already produced so much mischief, and against which so many remonstrances had been presented, in its application to merchant vessels. But I find with great satisfaction this pretension forms no topic or discussion between us in respect to ships of war; and I trust that the just and enlightened policy which produced the decision in one instance, will surmount the obstacle which has hitherto embarrassed it in the other.

The national character of the men who were taken thus violently from on board the Chesapeake, makes no part of the question. It is impossible that it should come into view in estimating the injury which the U. States have received. The outrage involves a great and uncontested principle, which ought not, in any view, to be affected by appealing to national sensibilities on either side. I have, however, the honor to transmit you documents which will, I presume, satisfy you that they were American citizens.

With respect to the reparation which my government ought to receive for this outrage, it will only be necessary to appeal to those sentiments which Great Britain would be sure to indulge, under like circumstances; to that sensibility to national honor, which has distinguished so many epochs of her history. It will be recollected that the injury, which in itself was great, was much aggravated by the circumstances which attended it: that the peaceful relations of the U. S. were violated, and their unsuspecting confidence surprised. But I forbear to recite details which it is painful to contemplate. You will, I am persuaded, be satisfied that in every light in which the subject can be seen, the honor of my government and of the whole nation has been greatly outraged by the aggression, and that it becomes the honor of his majesty's government to make a distinguished reparation for it.

In presenting, in this friendly manner, this important subject to the consideration of his majesty's government, I am particularly instructed to request its attention to the great cause to which this and so many other injuries of a like kind may be traced; the impressment of men from the merchant vessels of the United States. In many essential circumstances the objections which are applicable to impressments from ships of war, are equally applicable to those from merchant vessels. To the individuals who suffer by the practice the injury is the same in either case. Their claim on their government for protection is in both cases equal; every maxim of public law and private right, which is violated in one, is equally violated in the other. The relation of the belligerent to the neutral power, extends to certain objects only, and is defined in each by known laws. Beyond that limit, the rights of the neutral are sacred and cannot be encroached on without violence and injustice. Is there a question of contraband, is the vessel destined to a blockaded port in violation of established principles, or does she contain enemies property, the greatest extent to which the maritime law is carried by any nation? In these cases she is conducted to port for trial; the parties are heard by an impartial and responsible tribunal, and are heard again by appeal if they desire it. Are any of the passengers on board the neutral vessel in the naval or military service of the enemy? If such are found they are made prisoners, but as prisoners they have rights which the opposite belligerent are bound to respect. This practice however looks to other objects than are here recited. It involves no question of belligerent on one side and of neutral on the other. It pursues the vessel of a friend for an unlawful purpose which it executes in a manner equally unlawful. Every commercial vessel of the United States that navigates the ocean is liable to be invaded by it, and not an individual on board of any of them is secure while the practice is maintained. It sets up every officer of his majesty's navy as a judge, from whose decision there is no appeal. It makes him a judge, not of property, which is held more sacred, nor of the liberty of his fellow subjects only, however great the trust, and liable to abuse on the main ocean, but that of the citizens of another power, whose rights as a nation, are trampled on by the decision, a decision, in rendering which every rule of evidence is violated, as it puts the proof of innocence on the accused and is further highly objectionable, as there is too much reason to believe that it has been often guided more by the fitness of the party for service, than any other circumstance The distressing examples of this system of aggression as it has affected individuals, on a scale of vast extent, it is unnecessary to recount here. They may be easily immagined. Voluminous documents which prove them are in the possession of both governments.

It is possible that this practice may in certain cases, and under certain circumstances, have been extended to the vessels of other powers; but with them there was an infallible criterion to prevent error. It would be easy to distinguish between an Englishman and a Spaniard, an Italian, or a Swede; and the clear and irresistible evidence of his natianal character, and perhaps of his desertion, would establish the British claim to the individual; and reconcile the nation into whose service he had entered, to his surrender. But the very circumstances which would constitute an infallible criterion in those cases, would be sure to produce endless error in the other. Who is so skilful in physiognomy as to distinguish between an American and an Englishman, especially among those whose professional and whose sea-terms are the same? It is evident that this practice, as applied to a foreign nation, to any great extent, has grown out of the American revolution, and that it is impossible for the United States not to see in it the assertion of a claim which is utterly incompatible with that great event. When the character of this claim, and the pernicious tendency of the practice, are maturely weighed, it must furnish cause for surprise, that some just and friendly arrangement has not long since been adopted, to prevent the evils incident to it.

My government is aware that his majesty's government has also an interest of importance to attend to, in this delicate concern—and I am instructed to state, on its part, that the best disposition exists to provide for it. The United States are far from desiring to profit of a resource which does not belong to them, especially to the prejudice of a friendly power In securing them against a practice which is found to be so highly injurious to their dearest rights, and most valuable interests, every suitable provision will be made to give equal security to those of Great-Britain. On this point I am authorised to enter into such an engagement as will, I am persuaded, be adequate to the object.

This great interest of impressment, has been blended in all its relations, as you will perceive, by no act of the United States. Its connection with the late disastrous incident has been produced by an extraordinary act of violence, of which they were the victims only. That act, which exhibits the pretension in its widest range, has become identified with the general practice, in the feelings and sympathies of the nation, and in the sentiment of the government. I trust, therefore, that his majesty's government will be equally disposed to take up the whole subject at this time, and in making the reparation which the particular injury claims, provide a remedy for the evil. My government looks to this complete adjustment with confidence, as being indispensably necessary to heal the deep wound which has been inflictad on the national hornor of the United States, by so great and unjnstifiable an outrage.

I avail myself, with great satisfaction, of the opportunity which this communication affords, to acknowledge the prompt assurance which you gave me of the disposition of his majesty's government, to make a suitable reparation to the government of the United States for the injury, of which, by its order, it is now my duty to complain; and for the frank disavowal of the pretension on which it was founded. I hasten to transmit copies of those documents to my government, by whom I trust, they are by this time, received

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
The Right Honorable George Canning, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. CANNING.

Mr. MONROE presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, and has the honor to inform him that he called at his office yesterday, for the purpose of making some remarks on the subject treated in the note which he addressed on the instant to Mr. Canning. Mr. Monroe regrets that he had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Canning at that time, and requests that he will be so good as to give him an interview to-morrow, at such hour as may be most convenient to him. Mr. Monroe will be happy to attend Mr. Canning in the country, should it be more agreeable to Mr. Canning to receive him there.
Portland Place, Sept. 9th, 1807.

FROM MR. CANNING, IN ANSWER.

Mr. CANNING presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and will be happy to have the honor of seeing him at the foreign office to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Canning has but this minute received Mr. Monroe's note.
Burlington House, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1807, ½ *p.* 8, *P. M.*

DUPTICATE. No.
London, September 16, 1807.

SIR,

I had he honor to receive your letter of July 6th, by Dr. Bullus, on the 31st ultimo, and did not lose a moment in entering on the business communicated to me by it, in the manner which seemed most likely to obtain success. The details shall be communicated to you in my next dispatch. All that I can state at present is, that the whole subject has been placed fully before this government, in as strong an appeal to its interest and judgment as I could make, and that as a week has elapsed since my official note was presented, I am in daily expectation of receiving its decision on it. The moment is in many views very favorable to a satisfactory result, but still it is not in my power, from any thing that has occurred, to speak with confidence of it. The joint negociation committed to Mr. Pinckney and myself, was suspended by the intelligence of the affair with our frigate, and has never been revived since. That intelligence reached this about a week after Mr. Purviance, so that we had only been able with the utmost diligence, to take the preliminary step of presenting to Mr. Canning, in conformity to our instructions, a project, and of explaining to him in the most minute and comprehensive manner that we could, every circumstance appertaining to it. No answer was given to our communication; the suspension therefore of the negociation was imputable to Mr. Canning: had he answered our communication and proposed to proceed in the negociation, it would have become a question for the commission to have decided, how far it would have been proper under existing circumstances to comply with the invitation; his silence however relieved us from that dilemma.

Permit me to present to you Mr. Jos. A. Smith, of South Carolina, and to refer you to him for much information, of a general nature, on the subject of our affairs with this country. Having been long in Europe, and visited almost every part; he possesses great information of the political state of its several powers, especially of Russia, from whose sovereign he received very distinguished marks of attention. In much communication which I have had with Mr. Smith for a year past, I have found him to be animated with strong sentiments of patriotism towards his country, and as he has expressed a desire of being personally known to the President, and yourself, I have been happy to promote his object, by giving him this introduction. I am with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

P. S. A copy of my note to Mr. Canning is enclosed.

JAMES MADDISON,
Secretary of State.

FROM MR. CANNING.
No. XVI.
Foreign Office, Sept. 23d, 1807.

SIR,

I have laid before the king my master the letter which I had the honor to receive from you, on the 8th of this month.

Before I proceed to observe upon that part of it which relates more immediately to the question now at issue between our two governments, I am commanded in the first instance, to express the surprise which is felt at the total omission of a subject; upon which, I had already been commanded to apply to you for information: the proclamation purported to have been issued by the president of the United States. Of this paper, when last I addressed you upon it, you professed not to have any knowledge, beyond what the ordinary channels of public information afforded, nor any authority to declare it to be authentic.

I feel it an indispensible duty to renew my enquiry on this subject. The answer which I may receive from you is by no means unimportant to the settlement of the discussion which has arisen from the encounter between the Leopard and the Chesapeake.

The whole of the question arising out of that transaction, is in fact no other than a question as to the amount of reparation due by his majesty for the unauthorised act of his officer; and you will, therefore, readily perceive that, in so far as the government of the United States have thought proper to take that reparation into their own hands, and to resort to measures of retaliation, previously to any direct application to the British government, or to the British minister in America, for redress; in so far the British government is entitled to take such measures into account, and to consider them in the estimate of reparation which is acknowledged to have been originally due.

The total exclusion of all ships of war belonging to one of the two belligerent parties, while the ships of war of the other were protected by the harbors of the neutral power, would furnish no light ground of complaint against that neutral, if considered in any other point of view, than as a measure of retaliation for a previous injury: and, so considered, it cannot but be necessary to take it into account in the adjustment of the original dispute.

I am therefore distinctly to repeat the inquiry, whether you are now enabled to declare, sir, that the proclamation is to be considered as the authentic act of your government? And, if so, I am further to enquire, whether you are authorised to notify the intention of your government to withdraw that proclamation, on the knowledge of his majesty's disavowal of the act which occasioned its publication?

The light in which you are directed to represent admiral Berkeley's conduct, and the description which you give of the character of the measure imputed to him,—that "he acted as if he had the power to "make war, and to decide the causes of war;" sufficiently evince the necessity of comprehending in this discussion, all the circumstances which have led to, or have followed the action with the Chesapeake.

Undoubtedly the attack upon a national ship of war, is an act of hostility, and the very essence of the charge against admiral Berkeley, as you represent it, is the having taken upon himself to commit an act of hostility without the previous authority of his government.

The provocation which may have led to such an act, without such previous authority, if it cannot justify, may possibly extenuate it; as the steps which have been taken in reprisal, though they cannot alter the character of the original act, may and do materially affect every question concerning the reparation claimed for it.

On this ground it is, that, while I am commanded to repeat to you (what you consider as so satisfactory) that the general and unqualified pretensions to search ships of war for deserters, is not asserted by this country, "I am precluded from concurring in the inference, that therefore the national character of the men who were violently taken from on board the Chesapeake, makes no part of the present question."

If the right to search ships of war for deserters is not insisted upon by this country, it is not because the employment and the detention of British mariners on board the national ship of any state, are considered as less injurious towards Great-Britain than their employment on board of merchant vessels (a proposition which would be manifestly absurd): It is not intended to allow that the sailors of G. Britain may be justly employed, against her consent, in foreign ships of war; but merely that redress is, in that case, to be sought for by government from government; and not to be summarily enforced by the unauthorised officer of any of his majesty's ships of war.

It follows from this reasoning, that not only the "national character" of the men taken out of the Chesapeake is matter for consideration; but that the reparation to be made by the British government to that of the United States, would depend, among other circumstances, on the question whether an act, which the British government would be justified in considering as an act of hostility, had been committed by the government of the United States, (in refusing to discharge the British seamen in their national service) previously to commission of an act of hostility of an officer of his majesty.

The act of the British officer would still be an unauthorised act, and as such liable to complaint and disapprobation; but the case, as between government and government, would be materially varied.

At the same time that I offer to you this explanation of the principles upon which his majesty has authorised me to discuss with you the subject of your representation, and that I renew to you the assurances of the disposition to conduct that discussion in the most amicable form, and to bring it to a conclusion satisfactory to the honor and to the feelings of both countries; it is matter of regret that you should have been instructed to annex to the demand of reparation for the attack of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake, any proposition whatever respecting the search for British seamen in merchant vessels; a subject, which is wholly unconnected with the case of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, and which can only tend to complicate and embarrass a discussion, in itself of sufficient delicacy and importance.

In stating the grounds upon which your government expect with confidence that "the whole subject of impressment shall be taken up at this time," and that in making the reparation which is claimed for the particular injury alledged to have been sustained by the United States, in the late unfortunate transaction off the capes of Virginia, "a remedy shall be provided for the whole evil," you appear to have been directed to assume that this act of violence (such you describe it) is the natural and almost necessary result of the practice of impressment of British seamen from the merchant vessels of other states; and to represent the particular transaction and the general question of impressment, as "identified in the feelings and sympathies of your nation, as well as in the sentiment of your government."

With every attention due to the feelings of the people of the United States, I am sure you will readily allow that those feelings cannot properly be considered as affecting the merits of the case.

The first ebullitions of national sensibility may very naturally have communicated an impulse to the proceedings of the American government; but it cannot be expected, that they should guide the deliberate opinions and conduct of the government with which you have to treat. I would farther observe to you, that your government cannot reasonably claim any advantage in argument from the expressed sense of its own people, unless it be prepared at the same time to take upon itself a responsibility (which there is no desire of attributing to it) for the outrage and indecency, which, upon the late occasion, that expression has in too many instances been accompanied. It is better for temperate reasoning, and assuredly it is more advantageous for the government of the United States, that the consideration of popular feeling should be wholly omitted in this discussion.

The right and the practice of which you are instructed to complain, are irreconcileable with justice, and intolerable in all their parts, have been exercised by Great Britain from the earliest ages of the British naval power, even without any qualification or exception in favour of national ships of war.

(To be Continued.)