

APRIL 16, 1865.

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.

Sale by Auction,

OF PROPERTY ON FELL'S POINT.  
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,  
The 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, will be sold,  
for the benefit of creditors, for cash, with  
out reserve,  
THAT two-story Brick HOUSE & LOT,  
at the corner of Wolf and Fleet-streets, 15  
feet front and 53 feet deep. A good title will  
be given on payment of the money.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auc'trs.  
april 13.

Sale by Auction.

Is now landing from the ship General Green  
and will be sold TOMORROW AFTER-  
NOON, (Saturday 16th,) at 4 o'clock, on  
O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frede-  
rick-street dock.

On a liberal credit,  
100 hds. of very prime quality  
New-Orleans Sugar.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'tr.  
april 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias from Bal-  
timore county court to me directed will be  
sold at public sale on Wednesday, the 20th  
instant, at 10 o'clock on the premises, for  
cash,

All the right, title, interest, and estate of  
Mark Guishard, in and to a two story framed  
HOUSE & LOT, situate on Asquith-st.  
near to Thomas M'Eldey's esq. The lot  
fronts on Asquith-street 25 feet, and extends  
back 180 feet, subject to a small annual ground  
rent, late the property of said Guishard, tak-  
en at the suit of John Bombarqu.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.  
april 12. d20th inst

Sale by Auction.

As the Person who purchased the Land &  
Improvements belonging to the estate of A-  
quila Miles, deceased, on the 28th day of  
March last, has not complied with the terms  
of sale, the Executors have directed the  
same to be offered at Auction on THURS-  
DAY the 21st instant, at half past 11 o'clock  
at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of  
Second and Frederick-streets. The Farm  
contains about 170 acres, and is situated about  
6 miles from the City near the Belle Air Road.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'tr  
april 15.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at my office on SATURDAY,  
the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, for cash,  
160 pair of Men's and Women's SHOES,  
late the property of Benjamin Goldens, and  
Folger Pope, taken by distraint for house rent  
due Messrs. M'Clelland & Yager.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.  
april 15. dis

Sale by Auction,

OF  
EAST-INDIA GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY,  
The 4th of May, at 10 o'clock, at the New  
Warehouse, opposite our auction room,  
will commence the sale of

The ENTIRE CARGO of the Baltimore  
East India Company's ship London Packet,  
captain Solomon Rutter, from Calcutta, say  
1300 BALES, consisting of the following  
articles, viz:  
Baltas,  
Mannodics,  
Cossas,  
Sooty Romal Handkerchiefs,  
Beerboom Gurrahs,  
Sannahs,  
Mahara Gunges,  
Seersuckers,  
Checks  
Emertics,  
China Cistas,  
Blue Gurrahs,  
Blue Cossas,  
Chintz,  
Gilly Handkerchiefs, Madras Pattern, &  
Carradaries

The terms, which will be liberal, will be  
made known at the time of sale, and cata-  
logues furnished, and the goods exposed to  
view, the day preceding.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'trs  
april 15.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 10th day of May,  
The HOUSE now occupied by Matthew  
Brown, opposite the centre of the new Court  
House, in Church street. The house may be  
examined and terms made known, by applying  
on the premises, or to

JOHN SINCLAIR, d  
April 13.

DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners, in a commission of  
bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against  
Frederick M. Amelung, late of the city of Bal-  
timore, merchant, and the assignees chosen  
under the said commission, intend to meet on  
the fifth day of May next ensuing, at 4 o'clock  
in the afternoon, at the office of John Calwell,  
Esq. No. 13, North Calvert-street, in the city  
of Baltimore, in order to make a dividend of  
the estate and effects of the said bankrupt;  
when and where the creditors who have not  
already proved their debts, are to come pre-  
pared to prove the same, or they will be ex-  
cluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all  
claims not then substantiated, will be disal-  
lowed.

WM. MMECHEN,  
JACOB F. LEVY, d  
April 7.

In Baltimore County Court,

APRIL 12, 1865.  
Ordered, that the cases of Petitioners for  
the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state,  
will be acted upon by the court, on Saturday,  
only in each week, during the term. All  
persons interested either as creditors, or other-  
wise, are requested to take notice of this or-  
der.

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.  
april 12. d

THIS DAY IS RECEIVED & FOR SALE BY

KID & THOMAS,  
No. 225, Market-street,  
A NEW AND INTERESTING NOVEL,  
Entitled

CORINNA, OR ITALY,  
By MADAME DE STAEL, of Holstein,  
Authoress of Delphine, &c.

Extract from Mr. Dennis's Fort Folio:  
When it is known that Corinna is the work  
which occasioned the banishment of Madame  
De Stael, by Buonaparte, it is thought it can-  
not fail to excite a general interest and desire  
to peruse it.

Lately received,  
Medical Reports  
ON THE EFFECTS OF WATER, COLD  
AND WARM.

As a remedy in Fever, and other Diseases.  
By JAMES CURRIE, M. D. F. R. S., &c.  
april 14. d4t

Crowly Steel, Cut Nails, etc  
Received by the schooner Fames, and for sale by  
WILLIAM CHILD.

45 bundles Crowly Steel,  
27 dozen Iron Shovels,  
16 do. do Spades,  
12 do. do } CUT NAILS.  
4 do 6d  
3 do 8d  
2 do 10d  
3 do 20d  
8 boxes Cotton Cards,  
20 do. No. 2 Chocolate. Apply at No. 88,  
Bowly's wharf.  
april 13. d4t-co4t||

Regimental Orders

To practise the evolutions preparatory to  
the Brigade Review of the 2d May, the Fifth  
Regiment are ordered to assemble on Monday  
the 13th inst. in South Gay street, in uniform  
with arms and accoutrements complete, each  
man provided with 12 rounds of blank cartrid-  
ges.  
The line will be formed at NINE  
o'clock, and to avoid delay, the captains will  
muster their companies in Gay street. The en-  
signs of captains Shrim and Roberts to carry  
the colors for their respective battalions.  
By order of the Lieut. Col. Com. 5th Reg  
JAMES CHESTON, Adjutant.  
April 11

Thirty-Ninth Regiment.

The preparatory meeting ordered for this  
day is postponed until MONDAY next, the  
18th instant, when the respective companies  
attached to the 39th regiment will assemble  
in Hanover-street, punctually, at nine o'clock,  
A. M. in full uniform, provided with twelve  
rounds of blank cartridges for each man.  
By the Lieut. Col. Com.  
J. MEREDITH, Adjutant.  
April 11.

The Independent Company

Are ordered to assemble at Lindenberger's  
Lot, on Friday, at three o'clock, for drill.  
And on Monday, in South Gay street, at nine  
o'clock, A. M. in full uniform, and with arms  
and accoutrements in good order, to join the re-  
giment. Cartridges will be delivered on the  
ground.  
By order,  
SAMUEL STUMP, Sec'y.  
April 13.

First Baltimore Hussars,

You are ordered to assemble at Lindenber-  
ger's lot, on Saturday Evening Next, at Three  
o'clock, in full uniform, and with 6 blank car-  
tridges  
Fines will be rigidly exacted from all absen-  
tees  
J. S. SMITH, 2d Lieut. d3t  
april 14.

Columbian Volunteers,

You are ordered to assemble on Monday  
Next, the 18th instant in South Gay-street,  
opposite the Office of Discount and Deposit,  
at half past 8 o'clock A. M. in complete uniform,  
with arms & accoutrements in military order;  
each member to provide himself with 12 rounds  
of blank cartridges. It is particularly request-  
ed of every member to be punctual to the hour.  
JOHN COMEGYS, Captain. d3t  
april 14.

Riflemen—Attention!

The Baltimore Independent Rifle Company,  
Is ordered to meet in Hanover-street, next  
Monday Morning, at 9 o'clock, in full uniform  
with arms and accoutrements in complete or-  
der, each man provided with powder. All  
absentees will be fined.  
THO'S B. DORSEY, Capt.  
april 14.

Blues,

You are ordered to meet at Lindenberger's  
Lot, on TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) at  
3 o'clock, in full uniform with arms and ac-  
countrements complete, and in Hanover-street  
on MONDAY Next, at NINE o'clock, A. M.  
precisely.  
Cartridges will be delivered at the Lieut's  
Counting Room, from 12 to 2 o'clock, on Sat-  
urday.  
JOSEPH MILLER, Lieut.  
April 15.

Baltimore United Volunteers,

You are ordered to assemble on MONDAY  
NEXT, in Gay street, opposite the Office of  
Discount and Deposit, at NINE o'clock pre-  
cisely, in complete summer uniform, with  
arms and accoutrements, in Military order.  
Cartridges will be served on the ground.  
J. REINICKER, Sec'y.  
april 15. d t

BALTIMORE  
Volunteer Artillery Company

YOU are ordered to meet at the Gun-house  
in complete uniform, on MONDAY NEXT,  
the 18th instant, at half past 8 o'clock. The  
roll will be called precisely at 9 o'clock, and  
absentees fined. As You are to join the 5th &  
39th Regiments at said hour, a punctual at-  
tendance is absolutely necessary.  
DAVID HARRIS, Captain. 2t  
april 15.

Baltimore Yagers,

Meet at the Captain's Quarters, on MON-  
DAY MORNING Next, at 8 o'clock, in full  
uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good  
order.  
By order,  
JOHN SCHMIDT, Sec'y.  
N. B. Each member will come provided  
with a sufficiency of Powder.  
april 15.

BALTIMORE  
Mechanical Volunteers,

You are ordered to parade in full uniform,  
with arms and accoutrements in good order,  
on MONDAY NEXT, opposite the French  
Coffee House, South Gay-street, at 8 o'clock.  
PHILIP DORAN, Sec'y.  
april 15. 2t

DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President to Congress.

[SECOND SERIES.]

Continued.

TO LORD MULGRAVE.

No. 5. DOVER-STREET, Aug. 12, 1865.

MY LORD,

I have been honored with your lord-  
ship's letter of the 9th instant, and shall  
willingly comply with your request in stat-  
ing more fully the nature of the complaint  
to which I alluded in mine of the 8th, and  
the period within which it has occurred.  
By a report of the consul of the United  
States for this port and district, of which I  
have the honor to enclose you a copy, it  
appears that in the course of a few weeks  
past about twenty American vessels have  
been seized in the channel and north sea,  
by his majesty's ships of war and privateers,  
and brought into his ports for trial: the offi-  
cers who seized them stated (according to  
the report of some of the masters) that they  
acted by order, as is to be presumed, of  
the government. As this proceeding was  
sudden, without notice and without exam-  
ple in the conduct of the present war, as it  
embraced a considerable number of vessels,  
and may be extended to many others, it  
was impossible for me to reconcile it with  
the friendly relations subsisting between the  
two powers. It is therefore my duty to re-  
quest of your lordship such information re-  
specting it, as I may transmit without delay  
to my government. Of a measure so highly  
important to the rights and interests of the  
United States, no erroneous opinion should  
be formed, no incorrect idea entertained.  
It is proper here to observe that the deci-  
sions of the courts to which I alluded in mine  
of the 8th, the principles of which are con-  
sidered by my government as subversive of  
the established law of nations, were given  
in the case of the "Essex," a few weeks  
since, and in those of the "Enoch" and  
"Mars," on the 23d and 24th ultimo.  
These decisions impose restraints on the  
commerce of neutral nations with the en-  
emies of Great-Britain, which it is contended,  
derive no sanction from that authority.  
The principle on which they are founded  
asserts a right in Great-Britain to restrain  
neutral nations from any commerce with  
the colonies of an enemy, in time of war,  
which they do not enjoy in time of peace;  
or in other words denies, in respect to neu-  
trals, the sovereignty of an enemy in time  
of war, over its own colonies, which re-  
main in other respects subject to its author-  
ity and governed by its laws. It cannot  
well be conceived how there should be a  
difference on principle, in the rights of neu-  
tral powers, to a commerce between any  
two ports of an enemy not regularly blockad-  
ed, and any other two of its ports; how it  
should be lawful to carry on such commerce  
from one port to another of the parent coun-  
try, and not from its colonies to the parent  
country. As the board of commissioners  
under the 7th article of the treaty of 1794,  
in revising the decisions of the British courts  
founded on the instructions of November 6,  
1793, condemned this doctrine, there was  
just cause to expect, that it would never  
have been revived. It is understood that  
no other power admits it, and that it is also  
repugnant to the practice of Great-Britain  
herself, with respect to her own colonies in  
time of war. It is easy to shew that the  
doctrine is of modern date even in England;  
that the decisions of her courts have not  
been uniform, and that those in the cases  
referred to have carried the pretension to an  
extent which by assuming cognizance, if  
not jurisdiction, in the interior concerns of  
the United States, is utterly incompatible  
with the rights of sovereignty and self re-  
spect which as an independent nation, they  
can never lose sight of. I forbear however  
to enter further into this subject at present,  
in the expectation that I shall be honored  
with such information from your lordship,  
of the views of his majesty's government, as  
will be satisfactory to that which I have the  
honor to represent.

I have the honor to be, my lord,  
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

FROM LORD MULGRAVE.

Downing-street, August 12, 1865.

No. 6. Lord Mulgrave presents his compli-  
ments to Mr. Monroe, and will be very happy  
to see him at his office on Thursday next,  
at two o'clock.

TO LORD MULGRAVE.

Dover-street, August 12, 1865.

No. 7. Mr. Monroe presents his compliments  
to Lord Mulgrave, and will do himself the  
honor to wait on him at his office on Thurs-  
day next, at two o'clock. He has the pleasure  
to send his lordship a reply to his letter  
of the 9th instant.

TO LORD MULGRAVE.

Dover-street, August 16, 1865.

No. 8. Mr. Monroe presents his compliments  
to Lord Mulgrave, and has the honor to  
return his lordship the papers which he was  
so good as to deliver him yesterday. Mr.  
Monroe is sorry to find that these documents  
furnish no satisfactory explanation on the  
real ground of complaint, on the part of the  
United States, as stated in his letter of the  
13th: he will therefore be happy to see  
Lord Mulgrave again on the subject, as soon  
as it may be convenient for his lordship to  
receive him.

TRIPPLICATE.

LONDON, August 20, 1865.

SIR,

I had an interview with Lord Mulgrave  
yesterday on the late seizure of our vessels,  
which I am sorry to observe presented the pros-  
pect of a less favorable result than I had antici-  
pated from the preceding one. He asserted the

principle in the fullest extent, that a neutral  
power had no right to commerce with the col-  
onies of an enemy in time of war, which it  
had not in time of peace; and that every  
extension of it in the former state, beyond  
the limit of the latter, was due to the con-  
cession of Great Britain, not to the right of  
the neutral power. I denied the principle  
in equal extent, and insisted that G. Britain  
had no more right in war to interfere with  
or controul the commerce of a neutral power  
with the colonies of an enemy, than she  
had in peace. As we would not agree on  
the principle, I asked on what footing his  
government was willing to place the trade?  
His reply shewed that it was not disposed  
to relax in the slightest degree from the  
doctrine of the late decrees of the courts of  
admiralty and appeals; which go to cut up  
completely by the roots the whole commerce  
of the United States in the produce of the  
colonies of its enemies, other than for the  
home consumption of their citizens. I urged  
in as strong terms as I could, the objections  
which occurred to me to this pretension,  
but he shewed no disposition to accom-  
modate, so that we parted as remote from  
an accord as possibly could be. I asked  
Lord Mulgrave whether I should consider  
the sentiments which he expressed as those  
of his government? He said he had  
in the commencement expressed a desire  
that our conversations should be consider-  
ed rather as informal, than official, as en-  
tered into more in the hope of produc-  
ing an accord than in the expectation that  
we should ultimately disagree; that, how-  
ever, he should report the result to the cabinet,  
and give me such an answer to my letters,  
for my government, of the views of his own,  
as it might wish to be taken of its conduct  
and policy in this business. I do not state  
the arguments that were used in the confer-  
ence on each side, because those of Lord  
Mulgrave will probably be furnished by  
himself, and you will readily conceive those  
to which I resorted. What the ultimate  
decision of his government may be, I cannot  
pretend to say. It is possible that he held  
the tone mentioned above, in the late con-  
ference, to see whether I could be prevailed  
on to accommodate with his views. It is  
difficult to believe that it will yield no ac-  
commodation on its part to our just claims  
in the present state of public affairs.

In my former interview with Lord Mul-  
grave he informed me that I should find by  
the reports which he gave me, that most of  
the vessels had been dismissed; and it ap-  
peared by the reports that some of them had  
been, one or two on the opinion of Doctor  
Lawrence, counsel for the captured, which  
had been taken in the absence of the king's  
proctor. I returned to him the reports to  
obtain copies for you. General Lyman has  
informed me that others have been since  
dismissed, and as he thought some that had  
been seized on the new doctrine of continuity  
of voyage, though nothing to countenance  
such an expectation escaped from Lord Mul-  
grave in the last conference.

It is decided on consideration of all cir-  
cumstances, that Mr. Bowdoin will repair to  
Paris, where he will probably remain till he  
receives the orders of the president, and that  
Mr. Erving will proceed immediately to  
Madrid to relieve Mr. Pinckney. Mr. Bow-  
doin, by being on that ground, will be more  
in the way of obeying such orders as he  
may receive than here; and both he and Mr.  
Erving respectively may perhaps take their  
ground with greater propriety in this stage,  
while it is known that our government has  
not acted, than afterwards.

I am, sir,  
With great respect and esteem,  
Your very obedient servant,  
JAMES MONROE.

No. 34. LONDON, September 25, 1865.

SIR,

I have already forward you copies of two  
letters to lord Mulgrave, respecting the late  
seizure of American vessels, and you will  
receive with this a copy of a third one.—  
His lordship has endeavored to manage this  
business without writing, from a desire,  
which has been very apparent, to get rid of  
it, without any compromittment. With  
that view he gave me, in an early interview,  
a report of the king's advocate general and  
proctor on my first letter, which had been  
referred to them, which gave some explana-  
tion on the subject, which he might sup-  
pose would be satisfactory. I soon, how-  
ever, assured him that it was not, and pres-  
ented an answer to my letters, which was  
promised, but has not yet been given. A  
few days before Mr. Erving left this for the  
continent, I requested him to ask Mr. Ham-  
mond when I should be favored with one.  
I send you a note of the conversation bet-  
ween them. Having waited some time  
longer, I thought it my duty to press the  
point again, and in so doing to expose, as  
fully as I could, the fallacy and injustice of  
the principle on which Great Britain asserts  
the right, to interdict our commerce with  
the colonies of her enemies and elsewhere,  
in the production of those colonies. I do  
not know that I shall be able to obtain an  
answer to this or the other letters. The  
presumption is against it, because she does  
not wish to tie up her hands from doing  
what her interest may dictate, in case the  
new combination with Russia and Austria,  
should be successful against France. In  
the mean time she seeks to tranquilize us  
by dismissing our vessels in every case that  
she possibly can. It is evident to those who  
attend the trials that the tone of the judge  
has become more moderate; that he acquits  
whenever he can acquit our vessels, and  
keeping within the precedent of the Essex,  
seizes every fact that the papers or other  
evidence furnish in the cases which occur,  
to bring them within that limit. If any  
thing can be done in our affairs, it may be  
in a week or ten days; and if not done in  
that time, it most probably will not be dur-  
ing the present winter. I shall do every  
thing in my power to bring them to a satis-  
factory conclusion.

I am, sir, with great respect and esteem,  
Your very obedient servant,  
JAMES MONROE.

P. S. I enclose you a copy of my letter  
to general Armstrong, by Mr. Erving.

Remonstrance by the minister Plenipotentiary of  
the U. States, to the British government.  
GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, NO. 12,  
September 23, 1865.

MY LORD,

I flattered myself, from what passed in  
our last interview, that I should have been  
honored, before this, with an answer from  
your lordship, to my letters, respecting the  
late seizure of American vessels. I under-  
stood it to be agreed, that the discussion  
which then took place should be considered  
as inofficial, as explanatory only of the ideas  
which we might respectively entertain on  
the subject, and that your lordship would  
afterwards give me such a reply to my letters,  
respecting that measure, as his majesty's gov-  
ernment might desire to have communicat-  
ed to the government of the United States.  
In consequence, I have since waited with  
anxiety such a communication, in the daily  
expectation of receiving it. It is far from  
being my desire to give your lordship any  
trouble in this business which I can avoid,  
as the time which has since elapsed suffi-  
ciently shews. But the great importance of  
the subject, which has indeed become more  
so, by the continuance of the same policy,  
and the frequency of seizures which are still  
made of American vessels, place me in a  
situation of peculiar responsibility. My gov-  
ernment will expect of me correct informa-  
tion on this point, in all its views, and I  
am very desirous of complying with its just  
expectations. I must, therefore, again re-  
quest that your lordship will be so good as  
to enable me to make such a representation  
to my government, of that measure, as his  
majesty's government may think proper to  
give.

I am sorry to add, that the longer I have  
reflected on the subject, the more confirm-  
ed I have been in the objections to the mea-  
sure. If we examine it in reference to the  
law of nations, it appears to me to be re-  
pugnant to every principle of that law; if,  
by the understanding, or as it may be more  
properly called, the agreement of our gov-  
ernments, respecting the commerce in  
question, I consider it equally repugnant to  
the principles of that agreement. In both  
these views your lordship will permit me to  
make some additional remarks on the subject.

By the law of nations, as settled by the  
most approved writers, no other restraint is  
acknowledged on the trade of neutral nations  
with those at war, than that it be impartial  
between the latter; that it shall not extend  
to articles which are deemed contraband of  
war; nor to the transportation of persons  
in military service; nor to places actually  
blockaded or besieged. Every other com-  
merce of a neutral with a belligerent, is  
considered a lawful commerce; and every  
other restraint on it is either of the bellige-  
rents by the other, an unlawful restraint.

The list of contraband is well defined as  
also the circumstance which constitute  
a blockade. The best authorities have un-  
ited in confining the first to such articles  
as are used in war, and are applicable to  
military purposes; and requiring, to con-  
stitute the latter, the disposition of such a  
force, consisting of stationary ships, so near  
the port, by the power which attacks it,  
as to make it dangerous for the vessels of a  
neutral power to enter it. The late treaty  
between Great Britain and Russia designates  
these circumstances as necessary to consti-  
tute a blockade, and it is believed that it  
was never viewed before in a light more fa-  
vorable to the invading power.

The vessels condemned were engaged in  
a commerce between the United States and  
some port in Europe, or between those states  
and the West India Islands, belonging to  
an enemy of Great-Britain. In the Euro-  
pean voyage the cargo consisted of the pro-  
ductions of the colonies; in the voyage to  
the West-Indies it consisted of the goods  
of the power to which the colony belonged,  
and to which the ship was destined. The  
ship & cargo in every case were the property  
of American citizens, & the cargo had been  
landed, and the duty on it paid, in the  
United States. It was decided that these  
voyages were continuous, and the vessels  
and cargoes were condemned on the prin-  
ciple that the commerce was illegal. I beg  
to refer more especially in this statement to  
the case of the Essex, an appeal from the  
vice admiralty court at New Providence, in  
which the lords commissioners of appeals,  
in confirming that judgment, established this  
doctrine.

It requires but a slight view of the sub-  
ject to be satisfied that these condemnations  
are incompatible with the law of nations as  
above stated. None of the cases have in-  
volved a question of contraband blockade,  
or of any other kind that was ever contested  
till of late, in favor of a belligerent against  
a neutral power. It is not on any principle  
that it is applicable to any such case that  
the measure can be defended. On what  
principle then is it supported by Great Brit-  
ain? What is the nature and extent of her  
doctrine? What are the circumstances  
which recommend the arguments which  
support it? The information on these points  
we cannot refer to the well known writers  
on the law of nations; no illustration can  
be obtained from them of a doctrine which  
they never heard of. We must look for it  
to an authority more modern; to one which,  
however respectable for the learning and pro-  
fessional abilities of the judge who pre-  
sides, is, nevertheless, one which, from ma-  
ny considerations, it not obligatory on other  
other powers. In a report of the decisions  
of the court of admiralty of this kingdom,  
we find a notice of a series of orders issued  
by the government, of different dates and  
imports, which have regulated this business.  
The first of these bears date on the 6th of  
November, 1793; the second on the 8th  
of January, 1794; the third on the 25th of  
January, 1798. Other orders have been is-