

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1811.

[No. 3365.]

## Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 28, 1811.  
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town, notice is hereby given to the stockholders on the western shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fifth day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the Branch at Frederick-town.  
By order,  
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

## Charles County, to wit:

HEREBY certify that Anthony Levie, of said county, brought before me as a stray, a Bay Gelding, supposed to be about nine years old, thirteen hands three inches and an half high, a few grey hairs in form of a flower on his forehead, and a few grey hairs on his near shoulder, branded, I presume from the gear; no perceptible brand, his main has been ridged, and is nearly grown out; Trots, paces and gallops, and appears to have been worked in gears. Taken under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, this first day of June, 1811.  
IG. MIDDLETON.

The owner of the above horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him home.

## NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,  
In addition to his Extensive Assortment of  
Fine and Fancy Goods,  
German Linens. Ironmongery,  
Stationary & Groceries, just  
received,  
Has this day opened a Case of Men's  
London Beaver Hats,  
Best Quality and most Fashionable.  
Caf, Lump and Piece Sugars,  
Cut Nails and Brads,  
the cask or hundred weight, at the Baltimore Factory Prices.

## TICKETS

of the Washington Monument Lottery of Baltimore, to be had at the different Lottery Offices, of the Managers and of Elizabeth, Sect'y Baltimore; of Mr. William Green and Mr. Horatio G. Munroe, Annapolis, on the 18th inst. ff.  
Letters (post paid) enclosing the cash, tickets, will be attended to.

## Anne-Arundel county court,

April Term, 1811.  
Application to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, of Samuel B. Duvall, of said county, praying the relief of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in an act for the relief and benefit of David Hanlon, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and ten, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said David Hanlon be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said David Hanlon should not have the benefit of the said act, and its supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1811.  
By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, clk.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.  
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR;  
THAT valuable and well known Farm, called GREENBERRY'S POINT, opposite the city of Annapolis, with liberty to sow wheat this fall. There are about 400 acres of arable land, a tolerable orchard, a convenient dwelling-house, a large new corn-house, together with other improvements. The land is remarkably rich, and produces corn, wheat and tobacco, in great abundance, is very convenient to one of the best markets in the state for the seller, and abounds with fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their several seasons. Any person inclined to rent the said farm, may apply to Thomas H. Bowie, Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber in Easton, Talbot county.  
JNO. M. G. EMORY.

June 19, 1811.  
N. B. Any person renting the above farm will not be obliged to leave it at the expiration of the year, but may continue for several years provided we can agree as to the terms.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against James P. Maynard, of the city of Annapolis, are hereby requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, (to whom the said James P. Maynard has conveyed all his property, in trust, for the use of his creditors,) on or before the first Monday in August next, on which day a dividend will be made amongst them of all monies then in hand. Creditors not complying with this notice will be excluded from all benefit of the funds on that day in the hands of the trustee.  
THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.  
April 24, 1811. tA.

## MEDLEY,

A FINELY formed and beautiful BAY HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, got by general Ridgely's celebrated horse Medley, out of a full bred mare of colonel O'Donnell's, will stand this season at Westbury on West River, at eight dollars the season, and one dollar to the groom, (pasturage gratis), to be paid when the mares are taken away in money, or corn at 3 dollars per barrel, or wheat at 180 cents, or oats at 50 cents per bushel.  
WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Manager.  
March 16, 1811. ff.

## MARYLAND,

### Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

ON application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of David Hanlon, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, upon the terms mentioned in an act for the relief and benefit of David Hanlon, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and ten, and alleging that he is now in actual confinement, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said David Hanlon be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next,) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said David Hanlon should not have the benefit of the said act, and its supplements, as prayed.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1811.  
By order,  
WM. S. GREEN, clk.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.  
WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

### ROBERT SMITH'S ADDRESS To the People of the United States. (Concluded.)

Instead of the animadversions contained in the foregoing letter, the President directed the insertion of simply the following section in my letter of the 5th of June, 1810:

"As the John Adams is daily expected, and as your further communications by her will better enable me to adapt to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations proper to be made in relation to their seizure of our property and to the letter of the Duke of Cadore, of the 14th February, it is by the President deemed expedient not to make, at this time, any such animadversions. I cannot, however, forbear informing you, that a high indignation is felt by the President as well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the language and in the matter of the letter of the Duke of Cadore, so justly pourtrayed in your note to him of the 10th of March.

It is worthy of notice, that the last sentence of the above section was merely a communication to Gen. Armstrong, personally, as to the impression made here by that outrage of the French government, and that it was not an instruction to him to make the emperor of France acquainted with the high indignation felt on the occasion by the President and by the nation. It simply shews, that our executive had, at that time, but just resolution enough to impart to its own minister, the sentiments of indignation that had been here excited by the enormous outrage of the Rambouillet decree, and by the insulting audacity of the Duke of Cadore's letter.

Art. 7. Previously to the meeting of Congress last autumn, I expressed to Mr. Madison my apprehension that the emperor of France would not bona fide fulfil the just expectations of the U. S. that our commerce would be exposed in his ports to vexatious embarrassments, and that such and other wrongs would not be freely admitted into France. He entertained a different opinion, and indeed, was confident that the Berlin and Milan decrees would bona fide cease on the first day of Nov. 1810, and that from that day our commercial relations with France would be encumbered with no restrictions or embarrassments whatever. I, nevertheless, told him, that my impressions were such, that I would have a conversation with Gen. Turreau upon the subject, in my interview with him in relation to certificates of origin. In the course of the correspondence which thence ensued, I was greatly checked by the evident indications of utter indifference on the part of Mr. Madison. Instead of encouraging, he absolutely discouraged the making of any animadversions upon Gen. Turreau's letter of Dec. 12, 1810. But, irresistibly impelled, as I was, by principle and by feelings altogether American, I prepared in reply my letter of Dec. 18, 1810, and laid it before Mr. Madison. Perceiving upon reading it, that he could not but acquiesce in the sending of it, he merely suggested the expediency of adding to it what might have the effect of preventing the British government from presuming too much upon the ground taken in the letter.

This letter of the 18th of Dec. being prominent in the catalogue of the offences that had brought upon me the displeasure of Mr. Madison, our fellow-citizens will dispassionately consider whether it ought to be looked at as "a sin beyond forgiveness."

The following is the letter, and is republished for the convenience of a more easy reference.  
The Secretary of State Gen. Turreau.  
Department of State, Dec. 18, 1810.

Sir,  
I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 12th inst. in reply to my inquiries in relation to certificates of origin, as well as to the admission into France of the produce of the agriculture of the U. S.

From your letter it appears, that the importation into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the U. S. is, at this time, specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th of July, it moreover appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the U. S. namely: fish oil, dye-wood, salt-fish, cod fish, hides and peltry.

As these enumerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the U. S. to France, the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries; and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the U. S. from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, combined, as it unexpectedly has been, with a change in the U. S. States.

The act of congress of May last, had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overtur there represented, obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as free for the introduction of the produce of the U. S. States, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdictions in the system that has been substituted against the admission of American produce, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only and not the measure, has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is nevertheless true that it is

essentially unfriendly, & that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 17th ult. in which you were pleased to declare the "distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favouring the commercial relations between France and the U. States in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures."

If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the produce of the U. S. what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the U. S. as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed as having a double relation: first, to the wrong done to the U. States; second, to the wrong done to France. And it is in the latter relation only, that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders which co-operate with her own regulations?

However sensible the U. States may be to the violation of their neutral rights under those edicts, yet if France herself has, by her own acts rendered it a theoretical instead of a practical violation, it is for this government to decide on the degree in which sacrifices of any sort may be required by considerations which peculiarly, and exclusively relate to the U. S. Certain it is, that the inducements to such sacrifices are weakened, as far as France can weaken them, by having conferred the right to be maintained, into a naked one, whilst the sacrifices to be made would be substantial and extensive.

A hope, however, is indulged, that your instructions from your government will soon enable you to give some satisfactory explanations of the measures to which reference has been made, and that their operation in virtue of modifications, which have not yet transpired, will not be as has been herein represented.

The president has received with great satisfaction the information that the consuls of France have been heretofore in the official and authorised practice of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels, as well as to those destined to neutral ports, as to those whose sovereigns are in alliance with France; and that this practice, sanctioned by the French government, did not cease in any part of the U. States before the 13th of last month, and then only in consequence of a dispatch from the Duke of Cadore, bearing date the 30th of August preceding. This satisfaction arises from the hope, that similar information may have been given to the Danish government, and from a sense of the happy influence which such a communication will have had on the American property that had been seized and detained by the privateers of Denmark, upon the supposition that these certificates of origin were spurious and not authorised by the French government. It is, nevertheless to be regretted, that the functionaries of France in Denmark had not made known to the Danish authorities, during the occurrence of such outrages on the American trade, the error of denouncing, as illegitimate, authentic documents, which had been lawfully issued by the accredited agents of his imperial majesty.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
R. SMITH.

### Gen. Turreau, &c. &c.

Art. 8. It is within the recollection of the American people, that the members of congress during the last session were much embarrassed, as to the course most proper to be taken with respect to our foreign relations, and that their embarrassments proceeded principally from the defect in the communications to them as to the views of the emperor of the French. To supply this defect was the great desideratum. At a critical period of their perplexities the arrival at Norfolk of an envoy extraordinary from France was announced. Immediately thereon all their proceedings touching our foreign relations were suspended. Their measures, as avowed by themselves and as expected by the nation, were then to be shaped according to the information that might be received by Mr. Serrurier, especially, as he necessarily must have left France long after the all important 1st day of November. Upon his arrival at Washington and immediately after he had been accredited, knowing as I did, the impatience of congress and of my countrymen, I lost no time in having a conference with him. This conference, I concluded, by stating that I would take the liberty of addressing to him a note preponing the several questions that I just had the honour of putting to him in conversation, and that thus by his answer, I should be enabled to lay before the president with the utmost precision, his communications to me. I accordingly, immediately prepared the following draught of a letter, and considering the president's sanction a matter of course, I had it in due official form copied by the appropriate clerk. But waiting on the president with it, and after having reported to him verbally the result of the conference, I was to my astonishment told by him, that it would not be expedient to send to Mr. Serrurier any such note. His deportment throughout this interview evinced a high degree of dissimulation which occasionally betrayed him into furtive expressions. Having in view nothing but the dignity of the government, and the prosperity of my country, and overlooking his peevishness, I extracted him but in a manner the most delicate, not to withhold from congress any information that might be useful to them at so momentous a juncture.

The following is a copy of the letter I had prepared, as proper in my opinion, to be sent to Mr. Serrurier. It needs no comment.  
Department of State, Feb. 20th, 1811.

Sir,  
Desirous of laying before the president with the utmost precision the substance of our conference of this day, and knowing that verbal communications are not unfrequently misunderstood, I