

The undersigned has in his bureau a memorandum of a great number of American vessels taken at the entrance of the rivers of France, and the English papers every day mention that these vessels are condemned and delivered up to the captors for having violated the blockade of 1806, or other orders of the British council.

Those American vessels which have escaped the enemy, and have entered the ports of France, have sold their merchandise to advantage, have taken return cargoes and realized a profit on them, notwithstanding the enormous insurance they have been obliged to pay on account of the risk they run from British cruisers.

If the flag of the U. States was respected, if it enjoyed the rights guaranteed to the navigation of neutrals by the law which has existed from time immemorial on this subject, and of which the treaty of Utrecht has specially recognized the principles, the commerce between the two countries would have its full development, and the relations of the citizens of the U. S. with the empire would open to their activity sources of considerable profit.

In fact, the tariff of the 5th of August established duties which are paid by the consumers, and which can have no other influence than on the price of the articles. The duties of 200 or 300 per cent. laid in England on wines, on teas, and on many other articles, for a long time past are, in like manner nothing more than the duties of consumption, which have no other effect than to raise the price, without in any manner injuring the commerce in them.

The merchants of the U. S. are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations that are not equally imposed on French commerce, of which they moreover partake all the advantages. And whilst the U. S. cargoes imported in French vessels pay ten per cent. more than if they had been imported in American vessels, the flag of the U. States is treated in France as the imperial flag.

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce based on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fail to be entirely advantageous to both countries. The undersigned is authorized to negotiate, conclude and sign such a treaty. It is with lively satisfaction, that he makes known to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the intentions of his majesty on this important subject. The U. S. will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions, (questions actuelles,) and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed in making the flag safe.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

(Enclosed in No. 5.)

The minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorized and now ready to negotiate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries, and as several months must elapse before such a treaty can be completed and ratified, during which time their commercial interests may suffer loss from the uncertainty now existing in the U. S. relative to certain points that are intended to enter into that treaty, the undersigned declares it to be the emperor's pleasure that in this interval the commerce of the U. S. in their own produce, and that of the French colonies, shall be free in his ports; That is to say, the formalities necessary to prove the property and origin of the goods shall be as simple and expeditious as the nature of the cases will permit.

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea; or her seizure in a French port, or in any other port, by French authority, but a well grounded suspicion of forgery in her papers.

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French consul; and the French consuls in the U. S. are ordered to give such certificates.

His majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens, as fast as the necessary inquiries now going on shall prove them to be such.

(Enclosed in No. 5.)

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, December 21.

STR.—I have the honour to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be placed at the disposition of their government 23 Americans, whom the town of Dantzic had by mistake comprised in a levy of sailors it had to furnish to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochefort; and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred.

The usage is to deliver to the nearest consul those who are claimed by his government. Therefore the 23 American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochefort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochefort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochelle, there to be put at the disposition of the consul of the U. S.

I hasten, Sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honour to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Finding it impossible from the length of these documents, and the late hour at which we are able to obtain a copy, to get them in this day's paper, we have culled from the residue the three last letters of Mr. Barlow to our government, which will afford a pretty good idea of the state in which the dispatches by the Hornet left our affairs at Paris.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 15, 1812.

I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last fifteen days though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was now finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with the U. S. till it should be completed. And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation, that he will have it in his power to keep his promise.

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 18, 1812.

Since I had the honour of writing to you yesterday, the Moniteur has come out with the Senatus Consultum of which I spoke. I now enclose. This dispatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the minister in his report, says nothing particular of the U. S. and nothing more precise than heretofore, of the revocation of the decrees.

This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall put the question to rest. Its importance is sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet.

The emperor did not like the bill we have seen before congress for admitting English goods contracted for before the non-importation law went into operation.

I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the emperor is not well satisfied. If congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petitions it would have excited no suspicion.

In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they shew a disposition to revise the judgments. The Betsey, the Ploughboy and the Ant, are ordered for revision. The Bellifarius is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honour to enclose respecting the case.

NOTE.—Mr Barlow's of the 15th and 16th of March, are both marked No. 9 by him.

(No. 10.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, Paris, 22d April, 1812.

"I am at last obliged to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do, if your dispatches, which I have had the honour to receive by the Wasp, had not somewhat abated my zeal in that work.

"It really appeared to me that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon.

"It is true, that our claims of indemnity for past spoliation should be heard, examined and satisfied; which operation should precede the new treaty or go hand in hand with it. This is dull work, hard to begin, and difficult to pursue." "I urged it a long time without the effect even of an oral answer.—But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the minister assures me that something shall be done to silence the complaints, and on principles that he says ought to be satisfactory.

"I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks.—And I hope by that time to have something decisive to forward by her.

"From some expressions in your letters, I am in hopes of receiving soon some more precise instructions on these subjects.

"My communication with England by Morlaix, is almost entirely cut-off. It is not

so easy to send to London, unless by one of our own public ships, as it is to U. S. I now send your despatches and my own to Mr. Russell by a messenger in the Hornet, whom I shall desire Capt. Lawrence to put on shore or into a pilot boat on the coast of England.

"This messenger with Mr. Biddle will leave Paris this night for Cherbourg where the Hornet is ready to receive them."

NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the ship Hannah, capt. Dawson, in 34 days from Plymouth, Eng. the London Courier of the 22d April is received, containing a state paper, signed by the Prince Regent, saying that the Orders in Council SHALL BE REVOKED WHENEVER PROOF IS PRODUCED that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are revoked, and that all captures that have been made under the Orders after the date of such proof of the revocation of the French decrees, shall be restored. So that IF proof can be produced that the French decrees were revoked at the time that the Duke of Bassano said they were, all captures that have been made by the British since then are to be RESTORED.

THE INDIANS.

VINCENNES, MAY 19, 1812.

An Express arrived here on Wednesday last from Franklin county, which brings information of the murder of a man near Eaton, in the State of Ohio, by the Indians.

The report of the murder of two men on the Sandusky, by the Indians, published in our paper of the 5th inst. is confirmed.

In addition to the above, the governor has received a letter informing him of the murder of two men by the Indians on the 6th ultimo upon the Chicago river; one of them was most shockingly butchered—he had two balls through his body, nine stabs with a knife in his breast, and one in his hip, his throat was cut from ear to ear, his nose and lips were taken off in one piece and his head bore the marks of the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Extract of a letter from governor N. Edwards, to a gentleman in Russellville, dated,

"Randolph county, I. T. April 12.

"News has just arrived that about 500 Winnebagoes (or Puants) are marching to attack us, and unwell as I am, I set out to-morrow morning to oppose them, and it is very probable I shall have a fight before I return.—My rangers took two of their spies and killed another as I learn from an official communication just received. I have also understood from a gentleman from the upper part of the territory, that another encounter took place between some of them and the rangers, in which it is believed the Indians sustained considerable loss.—War is inevitable.

Farmer's Friend.

[Accounts considerably later than the above from Kaskaskias have been received at this place, but no mention of the expedition is made.]

W. Syn Editor.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the records of Anne-Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Isaac Holland of Anne-Arundel county, praying for 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, on the terms mentioned in the said act, 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 the said Isaac Holland having satisfied me that he hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and having also stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged from said confinement, on the terms prescribed by the aforesaid act, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Isaac Holland be discharged from his confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in August next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said Isaac Holland should not have the benefit of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery this day, it was unanimously resolved, that a further day be given for the present holders of prize tickets to present them for payment. Therefore, all possessors of prize tickets are hereby notified that said tickets will be considered donations to the Church, if not demanded by the 20th of June next, as the nett gain of the scheme will on that day be struck, and the balance immediately thereafter expended as the law authorising the lottery expressly directs.

John Golder, Tr. St. A. C. L.

N. B. The managers again request payment from all persons indebted to them for tickets, by note or otherwise, as all unsettled accounts on the 20th of June (without respect to persons) will be issued on.

Annopolis, May 28, 1812.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1812.

NOTICE.

—We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

COUNTY MEETING.

Elk-Ridge, June 6th, 1812.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Anne-Arundel county, at McCoy's Tavern, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of our public affairs at the present crisis,

Richard Ridgely, esq. was appointed chairman,

and Dr. Archibald Dorsey, secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Col. Richard Dorsey, Dr. Richard G. Stockett, Thomas Worthington, of Nicholas, Dr. Arthur Pew, Nicholas Watkins, sen. John Dorsey, and Charles Hammond, being appointed for the purpose, unanimously reported, and submitted for consideration, the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of our government against the violation of our neutral rights by G. Britain, that nation still disregards our just representations, and openly and avowedly persists in the continuance of her depredations on our lawful commerce, to the great injury and ruin of many of our fellow-citizens; and in invading our rights as an independent nation, by forcibly seizing on the high seas, and detaining in bondage, many of our seafaring people, and compelling them to serve on board of their ships of war—And

WHEREAS, the government of the United States, under assurances from France that she had actually revoked the Berlin and Milan decrees, have interdicted our commercial intercourse with G. Britain, so far as the non importation act of second March, 1811, provided; on which event, the U. States had a right to expect that "the ordinary usages of commerce," between friendly nations would have been renewed; but instead of such mutual intercourse, France hath shut her ports against the introduction of some of our most important articles of produce and trade, unless, under conditions infringing the free exercise of our sovereign rights, within our territorial jurisdiction. She hath also subjected our commerce with her to oppressive and vexatious restraints, and to exorbitant duties amounting to an interdiction of all beneficial or honourable intercourse:

And whereas, if such revocation of her edicts had really and bona fide taken effect, (as good faith among nations enjoined) instead of being partially suspended, for the infamous purpose of engaging America in immediate war with G. Britain, the U. States had other well founded demands against France, for indemnity and restitution of property, amounting to millions, unjustly seized and detained in various parts of Europe, where her control and influence extend, under frivolous pretences, "none of which had even the semblance of right to support them;" which demands, although so just, she hath manifested no satisfactory evidence or disposition to compensate, although direct applications have been made to her for the purpose—and what is still more outrageous, long since the pretended revocation of her obnoxious decrees, French national ships, without the shadow of trial, have captured and burnt, or sunk, (after first plundering) the vessels of our citizens on the ocean, the common highway of all nations, while in the pursuit of a fair and neutral trade—"acts so atrocious in their kind as would almost forbid us to impute them to the government," if we had not evidence to the contrary, evinced by the remonstrances of our minister at that court on the subject, which hath been treated with silent contempt, as disrespectful to our government as it is wounding to its honour, although demanding the most prompt disavowal, and infliction of punishment on the offenders.

With these multiplied aggressions before us, and many others too disgusting to enumerate: We therefore, this day assembled, feeling a lively interest for the independence, for the honour, and for the welfare of our common country, cannot refrain from expressing our just indignation and abhorrence, at the outrages and injuries which both the great belligerent powers of Europe have inflicted and still continue to inflict upon our country; and declaring as our opinion, that the U. S. have at this time, and have had for years past, legitimate causes of war against both G. Britain and France: but before this last appeal can be resorted to with effect (all pacific alternatives being tried in vain) it behoves our rulers, to put in requisition the whole resources of the nation, and provide suitable and adequate means to meet the conflict with prospects of success. It is not for acquisitions of territory that the U. S. are impelled to resort to war; it is in defence and for the preservation and protection of our maritime rights, alike invaded by both aggressors. In such a juncture, our national efforts ought to be called forth, and directed to provide and increase those means which are

adapted to their defence. Such policy, if judiciously pursued, we are persuaded, would give content to the commercial states of the nation, and ultimately attain the great object in view—the efficient protection of our commerce.

It cannot escape our notice that the wishes and expectations of our government, as well as of our citizens, to preserve peace with all nations, so essential to our prosperity and happiness, have heretofore prevented our rulers from adopting those preparatory means of defence which perhaps, a cautious policy and prudent foresight might well have suggested, but it is not our present business to complain of what might have been done, and which pressing events indicate ought to have been done; but to look forward, and provide an efficient safeguard in future under cover of the national arm.

We are constrained therefore, to declare as our opinion, that the U. States are at this time, in the same embarrassing predicament as they were in November, 1808. The committee of Foreign Relations at that time having stated to the house of representatives in congress after a full detail of our grievances—that "the necessity, if war be resorted to, of making it at the same time against both nations, and those nations the two most powerful in the world—was a principal cause of hesitation"—That "there would be none, in resorting to that remedy, however calamitous if a selection could be made, on any principle of justice without a sacrifice of national independence"—That "war with one of the belligerents only, would be submission to the other."

Resolved, therefore, as our opinion, (however wounding to our injured feelings, as Americans and impolitic at the present crisis to declare war against G. Britain, because, the country is not in a sufficient state of preparation to afford reasonable calculations upon success—because, we view the conduct of France as equally offensive & hostile in principle, & because, by selecting G. Britain singly, an enemy, this country, in the vicissitudes incident to war may hereafter be insensibly drawn into an entangling alliance with France, with whom no nation hath hitherto allied without the loss of its liberty and independence. Other reasons equally cogent might be urged, which unhappily the want of unanimity in our public councils may readily suggest.

Resolved, as our opinion, that if part of the millions proposed to be raised for the projected war against G. Britain were appropriated to naval equipments and maritime force, that efficient protection might be afforded to our cities, coasts and harbours on the seaboard, and the enemies of our country be thus more effectually annoyed and opposed, than by applying the greater part of our resources to raising land forces, little wanted in naval warfare—the only warfare Great Britain can ever will seriously attempt to wage against us while our Union is preserved inviolate.

Resolved, That on the preservation of the national union, "which constitutes us one people, and which is so dear to us," depends the future prosperity and happiness of these States—that to give "this political fortress" durable stability, it is the duty of the general government to extend its protecting arm with equal care over the commercial and agricultural interests of the nation. The great and leading objects of the Federal compact being "to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare." That commerce is the predominant interest of the Eastern States, and that maritime rights can only be maintained by maritime means.

Resolved, That we will willingly contribute and sustain our proportion of the public burthens, which the exigency of the times may require and the wisdom and policy of the general government may demand for the purpose of avenging our national wrongs & vindicating & protecting the invaluable rights of freemen, for which our forefathers so manfully contended, and which they so successfully maintained.

Resolved, That we hold the following maxims, recommended to us by our political saviour, WASHINGTON THE GREAT, as sacred truths, at no time to be called in question: That "To pay respect to the authority of the general government—comply with its laws—acquiesce to its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty."

Resolved, That in thus declaring our sentiments on the present posture of affairs, which are the result of deliberate convictions, we have only exercised a right inherent in us as a part of the people, for whose general good our federal government was instituted: utterly disclaiming all party views; and that it is far remote from our intentions in this assembly, to wish, "to controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations of the constituted authorities."

Which Preamble and Resolutions having been read, were approved of and adopted.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, be inclosed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also transcripts