

the conclusion you have drawn in favor of the right of his Britannic majesty to disavow the proceeding? Is any thing more common in public negotiations than to begin with a higher demand, and, that failing, to descend to a lower? To have, if not two sets of instructions, two, or more than two grades of propositions to the same set of instructions, to begin with what is the most desirable, and to end with what is found to be admissible, in case the more desirable should not be attainable. This must be obvious to every understanding, and it is confirmed by universal experience.

What were the real and entire instructions given to your predecessor, is a question essentially between him and his government. That he had, or at least, that he believed he had sufficient authority to conclude the arrangement, his formal assurances, during our discussions, were such as to leave no room for doubt. His subsequent letter of the 15th June renewing his assurance to me, "that the terms of the agreement so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty," is an evident indication of what his persuasion then was as to his instructions. And with a view to shew what his impressions have been even since the disavowal, I must take the liberty of referring you to the annexed extracts (see C.) from his official letters of the 31st July and of the 11th of August.

The declaration "that the dispatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January, is the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it relates," is now for the first time made to this government. And I need hardly add, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it, and which were at first presented by Mr. Erskine, were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made.

As you have disclaimed any authority to offer any explanations for the disavowal, as you have been willing to ascribe the want of such authority to the consideration that other channels had been preferred, and as you have even considered the circumstances under which the arrangement took place to be such as could only lead to a disavowal, and therefore as superseding the necessity of any explanation whatever, it is regretted that you had not deemed it proper to render precise and explicit that part of your letter which seems to imply that you had in our conversation in relation to the affair of the Chesapeake, following the words of your instructions, held not only the manner in which the reparation had been accepted, but even the form in which it had been tendered, as warranting his majesty in even retracting the offer of reparation, and that you had elucidated the observation by a reference to the particular expressions which at all events, put it totally out of his power to confirm any act containing them.

Whatever may have been your intention in this part of our conversation, or whatever may be the import of the passage to which I have just alluded, I have now the honor of signifying to you that I am authorized to receive in a proper form whatever explicit explanations you may chuse to make, with respect to the grounds of this part of the disavowal; and without enquiring whether your authority be derived from instructions that have been addressed to yourself, or that have devolved on you as successor of the minister who had declined to execute them.

As you have, at the same time, been pleased to say, that his Britannic majesty had authorized you to renew the offer of satisfaction which Mr. Erskine was instructed to make, it was also naturally expected that you would in your letter have stated with precision in what that offer differed from the reparation solemnly tendered by Mr. Erskine and accepted by the United States, and that you would have shewn in what the reparation thus tendered differed from his instructions. And when I had the honor to intimate, that, in order to avoid the misconceptions incident to oral proceedings, it was thought expedient that our further discussions on the present occasion should be in the written form, there was no part of the subject to which that intimation applied with more force than the case of the Chesapeake; none on which it was more desirable to avoid misconceptions and obtain a precise knowledge of the propositions

which you were authorized to make, not only because I did not really understand the particulars of the offer as distinctly as you seem to have supposed, but also because, on that point, and on that alone, you had expressly stated that you had propositions to make, and that you were authorized to carry them into immediate execution.

On the subject of the orders in council, the president perceives with sentiments of deep regret, that your instructions contemplate, neither an explanation of the refusal of your government to fulfil the arrangement of that branch of the existing differences, nor the substitution of any other plan of adjustment, nor any authority to conclude any agreement on that subject; but merely to receive and discuss proposals that might be made to you on the part of the United States; and these it appears must include a stipulation on the part of the United States to relinquish the trade with the enemies' colonies, even in branches not hitherto interrupted by British orders for capture, and also a sanction to the enforcing of an act of congress by the British navy.

Were the way properly opened for formal propositions from this government, a known determination on the part of his Britannic majesty to adhere to such extraordinary pretensions would preclude the hope of success in such advances, whether regard be had to the conditions themselves, or to the disposition they indicate in return for the conciliatory temper which has been evinced by the United States.

(To be continued.)

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, December 9, 1809.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council of Maryland—Major Tobias E. Stansbury, speaker of the House of Delegates, Brigadier General of the eleventh Brigade, vice Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, Esquire, resigned.

The following Gentlemen, were, on Wednesday and Thursday last, elected by a joint ballot of both Houses, as Directors on the part of the State. For the Bank of Baltimore, SAMUEL BAISCOX, Esq. vice, Alexander C. Havie. For the Farmers' Bank, WILLIAM KELTY and NICHOLAS BREWER, Esquires. For the Branch at Easton, JOHN KENNARD and DAVID KEENE, Junr. For the Mechanics' Bank, TOBIAS E. STANSBURY and PETER LITTLE, Esquires. For the Union Bank, THOMAS DICKSON and SAMUEL WRIGHT, Esquires. For the Hagerstown Bank, HENRY LEWIS, Esq.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE Legislature of Maryland.

REPORTED FOR THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Randall presented a petition from John Sower, of Baltimore county, praying to be supported out of the poor-house; which was read and referred.

The bill for the sale of part of the real estate of Conrad Eslen, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Worthington presented a petition from Thomas Carnan, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be released from confinement; Mr. Schley presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Middle-town, praying for a lottery to build a market house in said town; Mr. Hebb presented a petition from Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, praying for a patent for land purchased by his father, Mr. Gaither, presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Hyatt's-town, Montgomery county, praying that said town may be marked and bounded. And Mr. Baer presented a petition from Barbara Hainersla, of Frederick county, praying a divorce; which were severally read and referred.

The bill annulling the marriage of Susanna Beamer, was read the second time, passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Bowles, Ordered, That this house will, on Wednesday next, proceed to the appointment of a director to the bank of Baltimore on behalf of this state for the ensuing year.

The clerk of the senate delivered the bill to alter and change the place of holding elections in the first election district in Kent county, and the bill authorizing Dr. James Cocke to remove certain negroes into the state of Maryland, severally endorsed, "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the resolutions relative to weights and measures, endorsed, "as amended to."

Mr. Hland presented a petition from Henry Brown, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency; which was read and referred.

Mr. Randall delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the improvement of a road in

Baltimore county; and Mr. Forwood delivered a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and straighten a certain road in Harford county; which were read.

Mr. Randall delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the support of John Sowers, of Baltimore county; Mr. Street delivered a bill, entitled, An act to straighten and lay out a road in Baltimore and Harford counties therein mentioned; Mr. Bowles delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Thomas Kennedy, an insolvent debtor; and Mr. Archer delivered a bill, entitled, An act giving validity to the will of Patrick Smith; which were severally read.

Mr. John Parnham, a delegate for Charles county, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions disapproving of the resolutions of November session, 1808, relative to the embargo, and after sometime spent in debating the same, adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The bill for the support of John Sowers was sent to the senate.

Mr. Hland delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying that insurance on lottery tickets may be prohibited; Mr. S. Thomas delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Maryland, praying for a turnpike road from near Ellicott's mills to the territory of Columbia; Mr. Physick delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that bank stock may be taxed; Mr. Worthington delivered a petition from Henry Alexander, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency; Mr. Physick delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying for a road from the Rising Sun to Charles-town; Mr. Worthington delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the western precincts of the city of Baltimore, praying for a lottery for the purpose of erecting a town clock; Mr. Worthington delivered a petition from Mary Quinlan of the city of Baltimore, praying a divorce; Mr. Randall delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, counter to the petition praying that the criminals may be employed on the Philadelphia road; and Mr. Archer delivered a petition from Samuel Gover, and others, praying that a suit may be reinstated in the court of appeals; which were severally read, and referred.

Mr. Stevens delivered a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of James Doores, of Talbot county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill for the relief of Garret E. Pendergast, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Harryman delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the western precincts of Baltimore, praying that commissioners may be appointed to grade and level the streets, &c. and to fix and establish the corners thereof; which was read and referred.

The bill to improve a road in Baltimore county, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Seth delivered a petition from the constables of Talbot county, praying a further allowance, as bailiffs; which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, Leave given to bring in a bill to repeal all such laws as require the payment to the state of twenty-five shillings for a license to marry.

Mr. Driver has leave of absence.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolutions disapproving of the resolutions of November session, 1808, relative to the embargo; and, after sometime spent in debating thereon, adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The house met, resumed the consideration of the resolutions which were under discussion in the morning, and the question was put, that the house adjourn. Determined in the negative, yeas 23, nays 35.

The question was then put, that the house assent to the second resolution; Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 39, nays 28.

The last resolution being read was assented to.

On motion of Mr. Brent, the question was put, That the house assent to the whole of the resolutions? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 37, nays 5.

At midnight the house adjourned.

COPENHAGEN JACKSON.

A British subject, who was lately a prisoner in Denmark, has published two volumes entitled "Travels through Denmark and part of Sweden, during the winter and Spring of the present year, 1809, by Francis Macdonald," which are not destitute of interest.

He mentions with great emphasis the universal detestation of the British name on account of the attack on Copenhagen—and "as we approached (says he) that city, our escort exclaimed with bitterness, pointing to some ruinous wall on the right hand of the road—there lay the infamous batteries of the English robbers, who murdered our women and children."

On my entrance into the town, I was much struck with the number of houses which the bombardiers has left in a wretched ruinous state and few of which have as yet begun to be rebuilt. The streets which are nearest to the western gate, have

suffered the most, some in the vicinity of Nicodal Church being almost totally destroyed? and I was informed, and now believe it to be no exaggeration, that "two hundred and fifty houses shared that fate."

"The Capt. who accompanied the persons, told me (says the author) that during the second night of the bombardment of Copenhagen, his wife, twenty-six years of age, who was pregnant, and his eldest boy three years old, were killed by a shell, which burst in his bed room; and himself and his only remaining child, were badly wounded."

The attack on Copenhagen, is one of the most atrocious villainies ever committed by a civilized nation. It was vindicated by the British ministry on the pretence of state necessity.

If a government cannot exist without the robbery of the weak, and the murder of women and children, it is better, exclaims the generous mind, that it should sink into annihilation.

Columbian.

F. J. Jackson, it seems, complains of the failure of his mission because he had no British fleet with him to back his assertions—no bombs, and congregate rockets to Copenhagenize our cities "by every possible means of devastation"—Surely the ministry ought to be impeached for such flagrant omissions. Enquirer.

The editor of the United States Gazette not long since asserted, and asserted it very saucily, that none of the editors of the federal presses in the United States are foreigners. This is the severest remark that could be possibly made in relation to the opposition newspapers; for, if their editors were foreigners, (Englishmen for instance) their conduct might be justified by love of country; but being native Americans, (if indeed, they are so) they have no such apology for their adherence to the British monarchy. If they were subjects of George the third, we should think better of them; but as it is, according to their own shewing, they are base traitors to their country's honour, and are not warmed by a single spark of amor patriæ. If the editors of some republican Gazettes be foreigners, they evince at least a noble spirit, for they vigorously maintain the rights of the country whose constitution and whose laws they have sworn to support. Notice writers of foreign sentiments are much worse than foreign writers of native sentiments.

The English are a calculating nation. The fact is proved in their policy towards America. We have a popular government; popular governments are controlled by popular opinion; newspapers influence popular opinion; and money will buy up or set up newspapers. To fight the Americans in the newspapers, is much cheaper to the British than to fight them with the bayonet; and John Bull has found out, that he can sometimes effect his object with us as well by type as by trigger. Both modes of operations have come things in common;—lead is an ingredient in each, and they both move by columns; if the United States could muster resolution enough merely to change their metal into a different shape, and convert a logical into a military contest, we may perhaps convey to our antagonists more conclusive and irresistible arguments in favour of the justice of our cause than we have heretofore done. Virginia Argus.

The British troops who were sick at Walcheren on the late disgraceful expedition, suffered most severely for want of medicine, particularly the article of barks. It will be recollected that, in order to punish the inhabitants under the control of Bonaparte, the British prohibited the exportation of barks to the continent, and their soldiers were the first victims to the johnman policy.

BOOKS, &c.

A few trunks of books, containing a small but good assortment, are now opening at the store adjoining the Printing Office of the Maryland Republican—

ALSO,

Pictures and Prints, colored and plain; Maps and Charts, large and small; Drawing books, and a few neat patterns for Needle Work, colored in the handsomest manner.

As they are expected to be exhibited for sale in the City but a few days; the public are invited to inspect them as their leisure permits.

Wants a Situation

In the Country, as an English Teacher, an elderly person; whose mode of teaching is entirely new. He begs leave to refer those who may want his usefulness, to the Editor of this paper.

PATRICK EDWARDS.

December 9.

By Virtue of an Order

Of the Orphans Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, part of the personal property of Elizabeth Clarke, of said county, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, plantation utensils, and household and kitchen Furniture. For all sums over ten dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond or note, with two approved securities; and for all sums under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

JOSHUA T. CLARK, Adm'r. December 5.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell for cash, a valuable house WOMAN, twenty-seven years old, with or without her child, a boy about three years of age. She is an excellent hand at Carding, Spinning, Washing, Ironing, Cooking and waiting on the table, &c.

Any person inclined to purchase said property, may be accommodated by applying to

GASSAWAY WATKINS. West River, Dec. 5.

NOW DRAWING,

BALTIMORE COLLEGE.

Grand Lottery,

IT commenced on Monday the 6th November. Days of drawing, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week—500 tickets to be drawn each day, and on no account whatever will it be delayed one single day.

50,000	Dollars highest prizes
20,000	
10,000	
10,000	
10,000	
5,000	
5,000	
5,000	
2,500	
2,500	
Ten of— 1000	

And not two blanks to a prize.

Tickets, at Twelve Dollars each, to be had at

G. & R. WAITE'S.

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office,

Corner of Charles & Market Streets, Baltimore;

Where was sold the late Lottery.

No. 6974	a prize of 50,000 Dollars
15564	15,000 do.
7001	10,000 do.
5865	5,000 do.
6977	5,000 do.

And several other Capital Prizes to a very large amount.

* The two Twenty Thousands—two of the Ten Thousands, and two of the Five Thousand Dollar prizes, are not stationary, and of course liable to be drawn early.

The inhabitants of ANNAPOLIS, and its vicinity, are assured, that by sending their orders to G. & R. Waite in Baltimore, per mail, and enclosing the cash, they will be punctually executed, and advice of the success of their tickets, forwarded as soon as the lottery is finished.

November 11

MINERAL WATERS.

WE are happy to present to the public the following respectable and satisfactory testimony from some of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, which must sufficiently establish the utility and medical virtues of the Artificial Mineral Water, as prepared by us, and which places us beyond the reach of envy or calumny.

HANNA AND HAWKINS.

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, I HAVE had frequent occasion to prescribe the famous waters manufactured at your laboratory, I take great pleasure in testifying to their virtues. I can attest, with truth, that my expectations have not been disappointed in a single instance, and I have no doubt, but (when judiciously administered) they will become a valuable acquisition to our city. I cannot but anticipate sufficient liberality and discount in the citizens of Baltimore to remunerate you for your labour and expense, and beg of you to accept of the assurance of my disposition to promote the interest of so useful an establishment.

Signed NATHL. POTTER.

No. 2.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, THE establishment of your famous mineral water warehouse, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to such citizens of Baltimore as labour under debility of the stomach or bowels, with the various concomitant complaints of such affections. Long since the celebrated Bergman shewed, that every natural mineral water could be successfully imitated by every intelligent chymist, if accurate analysis had discovered its component parts.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient serv't.

Signed JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M. D. Baltimore 22d July, 1809.

No. 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, I AM of opinion, that the artificial mineral waters prepared under your direction, will be found highly beneficial to the citizens of Baltimore, and very little inferior in medicinal virtues to the natural mineral waters of our country. They are prescribed, therefore, by me, in all cases where mineral waters have proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed ASHTON ALEXANDER.

No. 4.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, IT gives me very sincere pleasure to find an establishment such as yours, so likely to become permanent in Baltimore; as it affords to invalids, whose cafes require the use of mineral waters, an opportunity of receiving all the advantages they produce, without the necessity of taking a long journey to obtain them at their source. From the manner in which they are prepared, I do not consider them inferior to those produced from the Springs, and shall think it my duty to recommend them to all those who their cafes require such remedies.

With every wish for your success, I remain, Gentlemen, your obed't serv't,

Signed A. HAMILTON, N. Gay-street.

No. 5.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, I HAVE examined the artificial water as prepared by you, I am of opinion they are a very good imitation of the natural waters of those Springs, and can recommend them as not only salutary but highly beneficial in all those diseases where the natural waters have been found useful.

Signed JAMES SMITH.

July 26th, 1809.

No. 6.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, YOUR preparations of mineral waters I consider near imitations of their originals, they will therefore, no doubt, be often referred to by the Faculty, and add very much to the comfort and convenience of the public.

Signed JNO. OWEN.

August 2. The above WATERS are, drug, by appointment, by JOHN WELLS, Druggist, Church-street, Annapolis, in bottles, containing a quart each.

September 23, 1809.