

The government of the United States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer, his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the president wishes it to be understood, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same, with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honour.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect and consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

(No. III.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR, I HAVE the honour of informing you, that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favourable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act) passed in the last session of congress; was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his Majesty's determination of sending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his Majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a Proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
D. M. ERSKINE.
Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.
Department of State, April 18, 1809.

SIR, THE note, which I had the honour of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic Majesty, the determination of his Majesty to send to the United States a special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a Treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you, that in case his Britannic Majesty should, in the mean time, withdraw his Orders in Council

of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority, and for the purposes specified, in the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

(No. V.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR, IN consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his Majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorized to declare that his Majesty's orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect and consideration, Sir,
Your most obt. servt.
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.
Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VI.)

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.
Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR, HAVING laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic majesty will, on the tenth day of June next, have withdrawn his orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honour of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-Britain may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE
PRESIDENT
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the president is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nations so doing. And whereas the honourable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his Sovereign, declared to this government that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next, Now therefore I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
R. T. SMITH, Secretary of State.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation in Philadelphia; the engraving well executed; but the number and signature are but clumsily executed—particularly the cashier's name. Date 14th June. We understand also, that One Dollar Notes of the Farmers Bank of Maryland are altered and in circulation there for Ten Dollars.

[Fed. Gaz.]

Sugar was selling at Petersburg, Russia, at the beginning of Feb. at the rate of 5s. sterling per lb.—Coffee was rather cheaper.

New-York, April 20

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We stop the press to announce the arrival, last night, of the brig Cumberland. She sailed from Liverpool the 6th, and brings London papers to the evening of the 3d ult. Their contents are highly important, as will be seen by the extracts now given:

THE BREST FLEET.

OUR former accounts left the Brest fleet at sea—we now find them at Rochefort, but not in a very snug situation; for says the Courier,

"The object of the Brest fleet was, in the first instance, to surprise our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort, and proceed thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort the Brest fleet called off L'Orient, and were joined by the squadron there—but this, we understand, is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads, than admiral Stopford was joined by three sail of the line, which had been blockading L'Orient. The admiral has now under him the Cesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge and Theseus. He would soon be joined by the division under admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by lord Gambier, to cruise off Cape Finister, his lordship very naturally supposed that the enemy would push for Ferrol. The Caledonia, his lordship's ship, supplied admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the Brest fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the Sables d'Olonne. The Cesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped would be able to effect their destruction. The Brest fleet was in Basque Roads, and expectations, as we stated yesterday, are entertained that their capture or destruction may be effected."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the house of commons, March 3, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the Orders in Council—Ordered. He then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Rose and Mr. Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of parliament, but did not make any motion on the subject.

Lord Fulkeron's motion for a call of the house on the 8th of March, was carried in the house of commons on the first of March—102 to 15.

March 1. A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the house of commons yesterday, whether the treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain, had been as yet ratified? And 2d, whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question that the treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The examination of the duke of York had been resumed, and was progressing; and it was the opinion of the editor of the Courier, that the duke would be put to trial.

The gallant sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir John Moore's family are to have pensions.

Gen. Hope is to be made a baronet, and get the first red ribbon.

LONDON, March 3.

Peace between Great-Britain and Turkey—Probability of war between Austria and France.

Dutch papers arrived this morning to the 28th ult. They contain very important intelligence—War between Austria and France is openly spoken of; and an article in the Leyden paper of the 27th, informs us of the measures which have been adopted by the cabinet of Vienna; measures which can only have been adopted in the contemplation of an immediate war.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great-Britain—It was signed by the Turkish minister Hakei Effendi and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian generals, as soon as they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th of January.

An article from Arragon, dated the 10th Feb. mentions, that there are 40,000 arms defending Saragossa; that the works are being pushed on to the gates of the town; and that the bombardment kept up without intermission. The enemy hope to force the place to surrender by famine, more than by the arms.

The communication between Sweden and the Baltic is open. This morning 11 Gottenburg mails due, arrived. One of Dec.'s British ships of war, and a dish ships of war, with 19 merchantmen sailed from Carlscrona for England, which were lost by the ice, and most others were taken by the Danes; and of those lost in the ice after they were prizes of.

The Stockholm Gazette of the 16th says, intelligence from Schwerin, states, gen. Davoust has given notice to the consul in Rostock, that the embargo on the 51 merchantmen lying in that port is raised.

SPANISH WOOL.

The excessive increase in the price of article every one is complaining of, is believed, are aware, that monopoly horde of rich speculators, and not realty in the commodity itself, is the true cause of the evil. These monopolizers, taking advantage of the present alarm of no more from Spain, sell at what price they please the manufacturer, and he again to the consumer, so they contrive to fleece the public, and John Bull is in danger of becoming a lottery.

CORK, Feb. 11

The expedition to sail from this, will, it is said, be commanded by gen. Berresford will consist of six regiments—their destination is not mentioned. The troops under Sherbrooke will remain at the Cove, for instructions.

LINTZ, Feb. 8, (via France)

The anxiety which the reports of a war in Austria had occasioned, has been augmented by the late measures of the emperor of Vienna. It is certain that some corps are to be formed, which will be to join different regiments. Other military preparations are likewise making, and magazines are forming in Bohemia and Austria. Fasbender, who in the late campaign was principal commissary to the Austrian army, has been again appointed to that post, and count de Guinne, formerly adjutant general to arch duke Charles, has been appointed adjutant to the emperor. The arch duke Ferdinand is to take the chief command of the Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and count Bellegarde will command an army in Corinthia and Carniola. In the time several generals who commanded in Turkish frontiers have been recalled to Vienna. Many persons however doubt whether the arch duke Charles approves the measures of the court, and will be willing to enter into a new war. In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which that prince and the arch duke Ferdinand, brother of the empress, were present, it is said a new general levy was spoken of, and different measures proposed to render it agreeable to the people. Those most experienced in military affairs estimate the whole of regular troops at 143,000 men; but it is not practicable to find a train of artillery sufficient for an army of 60,000 men.

[Leyden Courant of Feb. 11]

VIENNA, Feb. 11

A courier, sent off by our intendant at Constantinople, M. Sturmer, has brought intelligence to the government of a new insurrection of the Jannissaries, which had been bloody, and by which the Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with England. The courier left Constantinople on the 16th of Feb. The first consequence of this event has been that the Russian generals have broken off communication with the Turks.

The Gazette contains the following under the head of Turkey:

"On the 5th of Jan. peace was concluded between England and the sublime Porte, the English minister Mr. Adair, and H. Effendi, in consequence of which all the ports in the Turkish empire are open to the English ships.

"This important intelligence was immediately transmitted to the principal commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Africa; and great change may be expected in the prices of commodities."

Messrs. Editors,

I feel it my duty, having saved the lives of three of my children by the same means, state, that all substances lodged in the pipe of a child may be immediately dislodged therefrom by taking the child up by the heels, with the head down, and shaking it in that position with considerable violence. These accidents frequently happen, and in relief or death ensues, this article deserves attention.

[Columbian Detector]