

loth by plunder or disobedience, punishment shall speedily follow. The results of this war are certain. We are supported by the emperor Alexander, is faithful to his engagements in peace or war; With his armies, whom you highly revere; with the confederate sovereigns, whose policy is that we should avenge their cause, secure them in future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and lastly, the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage and the genius of your sovereign, when he shall see him in the midst of you, will be the infallible assurance of your triumph.

The Marshal Duke of Auerstadt.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

We yesterday stated, that the Swedish government had permitted the trade with Gothenburg to be continued to the 30th Sept. next. We understand, however, that Sir Samuel Hood, who commands our fleet in the Baltic, so convinced of the insecurity of British property in Sweden, that he will not permit British vessels to enter Gothenburg, or any of the Swedish ports. Sir Samuel neither goes ashore himself, nor permits that indulgence to any of his officers. To this we may add, that Mr. Merry, our minister at Stockholm, has not been invited to the congress, about to be held, of the Russian, Danish and Swedish plenipotentiaries; and that gentleman accordingly comes home in the Alexander frigate. Denmark is said to have made a declaration that she will not consent to a suspension of hostilities against Sweden until the English are totally excluded from the Baltic.

In the house of peers, on the 4th inst. Lord ELKIRK rose pursuant to notice, and after some remarks, moved a humble address to His Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to direct that in the negotiations now pending with America, the character of the affair between the frigates Leopard and Chesapeake in 1807, should be ascertained, the causes that led to it, and of the consequences with which it may be attended. It was objected to on the ground that it was improper to agitate this question at a time when negotiations were going on. After a short reply by the mover, the question was put and negatived without a division.

South-America.

The last accounts from the river Plata, were brought by the Windsor Packet, which left Rio Janeiro on the 1st of March. They confirm the intelligence which we gave a few days ago, respecting the disputes between Liniers and the Cabilda, and the villainous conduct of the former, in having entrapped and sent to sea some members of that body. It appears that there are three parties at Buenos-Ayres; one is in the interest of Liniers, or rather France; another devoted to Ferdinand VII. and a third attached to the Cabilda. Though the adherents of France are active and resolute, it was supposed that they would be soon overthrown. The governor and people of Monte-Viedo had opposed the pretensions of Liniers, and the latter was preparing for an attack upon the place. Liniers had prohibited the admission of British goods, and had seized two cargoes, on board two Portuguese vessels.

Aaron Burr and Miranda.

The Spanish Junta Ambassador at London, (Apadoca) having made representations to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that several persons were in London who had in hand an enterprise against the Spanish colonies in South-America, Miranda and Burr were particularly named; the former, however, contrived to obtain a passage in a vessel bound to St. Christophers, for which place it is said he departed; Aaron Burr, who was also summoned to appear, did not make his escape, but presented himself according to summons, and was notified that he must depart from England; he disclaimed all connexion or participation with any design against the Spanish colonies, and claimed as a British subject, under Magna Charta, to remain unmolested in the country, to which he owed and avowed allegiance.

Upon its being urged that he was an American citizen, and that he held a station there which put his character of an American beyond question, he disclaimed the character of an American citizen, and asserted that he was entitled to protection by his birth under the British government, long before the independence of America; and that although the British government might connive at, he maintained that the principles of British law and policy never admitted of expatriation, and could not refuse to recognise the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

He was nevertheless advised that he must depart the realm.

He thereupon signified that it was out of his power; that he was destitute of the funds requisite to defray the expenses of his removal, or discharge the obligations which he had already incurred.

Whether the funds were advanced or not we have not learnt; but he was accompanied

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1809.

Interesting Correspondence.

On Friday last the President of the United States communicated the following MESSAGE to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States.

IN compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th inst. I transmit extracts from letters from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, accompanied by letters and communications to him, from the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department—all of which have been received here since the last session of Congress.

To these documents are added, a communication just made by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, and his answer.

JAMES MADISON,

June 15, 1809.

From Mr. Canning.

Foreign Office, 24th Dec. 1808.

SIR,

IN my official note of the 23d of September, I stated to you the probability that some alterations might be made in the Orders in Council, with a view to adapt their operation more exactly to the altered state of Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals, with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

As this statement, however, was only incidental, and as I at the same time disclaimed any intention of taking advantage of such proposed alterations in the discussions then pending between us—seeing that if made, they would not be founded on the admission of any of the principles for which you were contending—it was perhaps not necessary that I should trouble you with any further communication upon this subject. But the order, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, having been passed by His Majesty in Council on Wednesday last, I am desirous, previously to its actual publication, of explaining to you the grounds on which the more extended alterations, which were in contemplation, have been suspended.

It was intended to relax, in a certain degree, the regulations of the Orders in Council with respect to such of the powers in hostility with His Majesty as were not, or should not place themselves, in a state of hostility with Spain; but at the same time that this relaxation was extended to other powers, to prohibit absolutely by strict, rigorous and unmitigated blockade, all intercourse whatever with France.

The adoption by these powers, who were to have been the objects of such relaxation, of the views and projects of France with respect to Spain, does away all assignable ground of distinction between France and those powers, and that part therefore of the intended alterations does not take place.

The alteration contained in the enclosed Order in Council stands upon a separate ground, and, as I have more than once understood from you that the part of the Orders in Council, which this Order goes to mitigate, is that which was felt most sorely in the United States, I have great pleasure in being authorized to communicate it to you.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinkney, Esq.

HIS Majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him, by two certain Acts passed in the 48th year of His Majesty's reign, the one entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandise, therein enumerated, in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council." The other entitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty, until the end of the next session of parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandise, therein enumerated," is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid Acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation, granted by the said Acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture, of any country for the time being, in amity with His Majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the united kingdom, either in British ships or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And His Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said duties on exportation be suspended, as to all goods, wares and merchandise, which have been, or may be considered as such, until further orders shall be

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning.
Great Cumberland Place, Dec. 28th, 1808.
SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th inst. communicating an order passed by His Majesty in Council on Wednesday last; and have transmitted copies of these papers to my government.

It is perfectly true, as the concluding paragraph of your letter supposes me to believe, that the United States have viewed with great sensibility the pretension of this government (which, as a pretension the present order plainly re-asserts, without much, if at all modifying its practical effect) to levy imposts upon their commerce, outward and inward, which the orders in Council of the last year were to constrain to pass through British ports.

But it is equally true, that my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which that pretension was connected, and has in consequence required the repeal, not the modification, of the British orders in Council.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1806.

"I HAVE received from Mr. Canning a notification of blockade, of which a copy is enclosed."

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

THE undersigned, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has received His Majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinkney that His Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon.—Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that the Isles above mentioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between His Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 1, 1809.

"I HAD the honour to receive, on the 25th March, the letter of your predecessor of the 10th of February; and on the 15th of last month, lieutenant Reed delivered to me your letter of the 15th of March."

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th of March, it became my obvious duty to ask a conference with Mr. Canning. It took place accordingly on Monday the 17th of April.

"At the close of the conference he told me that my communications were such as would require reflection, and would naturally make him anxious to see me again; and that he would fix as early a day as possible, and give me notice.

"Our next interview took place on the 27th of April."

"Mr. Canning read the new order in Council, and then proceeded very briefly to suggest the practical alterations which it would introduce."

"I thought I should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving it as it was offered, but without making myself a party to it, an actual improvement, capable of future extension under the auspices of just and friendly sentiments and enlightened policy."

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, April 30, 1809.

SIR,

WHEN I had the honour to transmit to you on the 24th of December last the orders in Council passed on the 21st of that month, I referred to that passage of my official note of the 23d of September, 1808, in which I stated to you that, "It is not improbable indeed that some alterations may be made in the orders in Council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy."—and I at the same time explained to you the grounds on which the design of the larger alterations which had been in contemplation in September was for the time laid aside. By the order of Council which I have now the honour to enclose to you, that design, as explained in my official note of September 23d, is fully carried into execution.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.
Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.
Washington, June 15, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you an order of His Majesty in Council, passed on the 26th of April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from His Majesty's government since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you, that it has no connexion whatever with the overtures, which I have been authorized to make to the government of the United States, and that I am perfectly satisfied that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of His Majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself would fully justify the foregoing construction; and moreover it will not have escaped your notice that the repeal has not thereby been made of the order of the 7th of January 1807, which, according to the engagements have entered into on the part of His Majesty, is to be abrogated with the other orders in consequence of the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and the confidence entertained of a further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.
The hon. Robt. Smith, &c. &c.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Erskine.
Department of State, June 15, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, communicating the order in Council issued by His Majesty on the 26th April last.

However well persuaded the President was at all times, have been, that the arrangements happily effected by the late negotiation, were to be strictly fulfilled on the part of His Majesty, he has, nevertheless, received with satisfaction your renewed assurance that effect, with the further assurance, contained in official communications to you from your government since the adoption of the order in Council of the 26th April, that the order was not intended to have any connexion whatever with the overtures which you have been authorized to make to the government of the U. States.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. SMITH.

Hon. D. M. Erskine, &c. &c.

Forty Thousand Dollars Found.

Forty thousand dollars in specie, were found in a hollow tree in Grayson county, this state, by a man named Perkins, a farmer. They are said to be lighter than the American standard, or Spanish milled dollars. Perkins has, we are told, sent some of them to the U. S. mint. On this circumstance has been mentioned here a few days ago, in the presence of an intelligent country gentleman, immediately remarked that the dollars of which we are informed, that about 45 or 50 years ago, a man named Chifell discovered, commenced the working of the lead mines New river, in Grayson county—that as some silver was found among the ores, that Chifell had obtained a permit from the British king to coin as much money from time to time, as would pay off his workmen, to the advantage, he took the ell for the and probably the discovery of Perkins is the fruits of Chifell's industry, which a prudent death (foul play cannot prosper) preserved him from enjoying.—In this county our informant adds, at the place now occupied by capt. Robert Hunter, on the main Richmond road, Chifell quarrelled with, and stabbed to death, a man named Rutledge. Chifell seized, carried to Williamsburg, tried, condemned to the gallows. He was dead in the gaol on the morning of the day destined for his execution.

[Lynchburg Star]

GRUBS IN HORSES.

A pint of tar warmed and given to a horse deeply affected by the grubs, is lately recommended as an effectual remedy. It is proposed (says the writer,) that this article, by its helve quality, may so obstruct their operation of respiration, as to distress the insects cause them to loosen themselves from the stomach. It might be well to give a ounce of aloes about an hour or two after tar. This last would tend to convey them before they recover from the embarrassment occasioned by the first. [Charleston Times]

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to His Majesty the king of Denmark some of heavy ordnance, with the ammunition belonging to the fortresses of Stralsund, which are now razed.

[London Paper]

It is stated, in recent accounts from Sweden that the new government have determined to bring the question of the deposition of King Charles before the diet; and it is added, that the Iron Toll, and the late war minister, were his official defenders.