THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1812.

al, writ of error, process pleadings gs; and that all writs & process as able to the said court on the said la in November, in the same manner ession of the said cours, herein be free to be holden on the first Mon ane, and may also bear teste on the Monday in November, as though the said court was holden on the it the said courte daty of the clerk ef of appeals for the eastern shore, i e said judge on the said last Monda nber, in each and every year, vi Sir-I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled Suppressed Documents." The notes and ke due entry of all such matters and is shall or may be ordered as afore the said judge ; and at each and the said junge; and a caurante h November session, all actions, plant r proceedings, relative to any caurante of error, civil or criminal are greatly contributed to excite the fears of he men of talents and property; who now r writ of error, civil or criming

e it enacted, That it shall not bene or the judges of the said court of se any of them, except the judge of the resident in the third judgic of the attend the said court to be holded at of Annapolis, for the Western Shee est Monday in May, in each aid & ; and it shall be the duty of the the court of appeals, resident in the icial district, to attend at the city of s on the last Monday in May per he last Monday in May in each an ar thereafter; who shall have pow. ake all necessary rules and orders any suit, action, appeal, writ of er. ess, pleadings or proceedings, returns e court of appeals for the Westers depending therein, preparatory to the trial or decision of such action, sair, writ of error, process, pleadings er ngs; and that all writs and process returnable to the said court, on the Monday in May, in the same mano the session of the said court, here. directed to be holden on the firt in December, and may bear teste on last Monday in May, as though a f the said court was holden on that and it shall be the duty of the clerk court of appeals for the Western o attend the said judge on the said day of May, in each and every year I make due entry of all such matter gs, as shall or may be ordered as + by the said judge; and at each and ch May session, all actions, pleasand oceedings, relative to any cause, ap-it of error, civil or criminal, shall be dover to the ensuing December

e it enacted, That if the judge of the appeals, required by this act to at Easton, on the last Monday in No-n each and every year, or the judge aid court so required to attend at Anon the last Monday in May in each y year, shall not attend as aforesid aid respective days, for the purposes A directed, the clerk of the said court authorised and empowered to adjourn court from day to day, until the said notify one of the other judges of t of appeals, who shall attend within ient time, and shall have power as , to make all necessary rules and orching any suit, action, appeal, writ process, pleadings or proceedings, as , preparatory to the hearing trial, on of such action, suit, appeal, writ process, pleadings or proceedings as ; and the clerk of the said court is inpowered to adjourn the said court to day, until the said judge so no-all attend for the purposes by this

e it enacted, That appeals and writs may be prosecuted and breught to t of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in November, and to the said the Western Shore, in the month in the same manner as to the session id court herein before directed to be r the Eastern Shore on the first Monne, or to the session of the said court fore directed to be holden for the Shore, on the first Monday in Deand such rules, orders and proceed-I be had thereon, preparatory to the trial or decision of such expeal or error, as is herein before directed. e it enacted, That any one of the es, in court sitting, shall have pewthority to enter judgments by conto call executions, and enter judgereon by default, or to enter them by consent, and to order writt; of i exponas in all cases where the same necessary, any law or usage to the

notwithstanding.

0.

Anne Arundel county count, or some em, in the recess of said count, for the the act of assembly for the relief st assolvent debtors, and the feveral application, after this notice shall have been public weeks from the date hereof.

Rickand Remission Richard Raulings.

[LXVIIITH YEAR.]

(Documents Continued.)

No. 11.

ments were written by the gentleman

ent by a former conveyance. These works

refer the chance of maintaining their party

open resistance and a final separation an alliance with France, and a war with

England. So that should the government

perpediedly, and contrary to all reasonable alcolation, attempt to involve the country

a measure of that nature, I am convinced

now that the elections have all termina ed fa-

ourably) that none of the New-England

tates would be a party in it. But, as I have epeatedly written, the general government

oes not seriously entertain any such desire rintention. Had the majority in the New-

England states continued to approve of the

die measures, it is extremely probable that

Britain would now have to choose between

ar and concession. But the aspect of things

a this respect is changed; and a war would

oduce an incurable alienation of the Eas-

ern states, and bring the whole country in

those navy would prescribe and enforce the

erms upon which the commercial states should

carry and the agricultural states export their

sarplus produce. All this is as well known

to the democrats as to the other party; there-

fore they will avoid a war, at least until the

whole nation is unanimous for it. Still when

ve consider of what materials the govern-

ment is formed, it is impossible to speak with my certainty of their measures. The past

eministration in every transaction presents to the mind only a muddy commixture of fol-

, weakness and duplicity. The spell, by

which the nations of Europe have been ren-dered inert and inefficient when they attemp-

ed to shake it off, has stretched its shadows

across the Atlantic and made a majority of the people of these states alike blind to duty

No. 12.

ad to their true interests.

I am, &c.

written the " analysis," which I

Boston, April 13, 1809.

spirit at the next session of congress towards France, it would be only because they will find Buonaparte deaf to entreaty and insensi-

ble of past favours; or that they may think it safer to float with the tide of public feelng which will fet ftrongly against him, unless he keep pari passu with England in a When I began my letter, I intended to

make some observations in relation to the boundary line. [Here 10 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erafed.]

I am, &c.

No. 13. Boston, May 5, 1809. SIR-Although the recent changes that

have occurred quiet all apprehensions of war, and consequently lessen all hope of a separation of the states, I think it necessary to transmit by the mail of each week a sketch

of passing events.
On local politics I have nothing to add; and as the parade that is made in the National Intelligencer of the fincere disposition of Mr. Madison to preserve amicable relations with G. Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence, I shall (having nothing more important to write about) take leave to examine his motives. I am not furprifed at his conditional removal of the nonintercourse law with respect to G. Britain, because it was made incumbent on him by the act of congress, but the observations made on his friendly dispositions towards G. Britain is a matter of no little aftonishment. The whole tenor of his political life directly and unequivocally contradicts them. His speech on the British treaty in '99. His attempt to pals a law for the confilcation of "British debts" and British property. His commercial refolutions grounded apparently on an idea of making America uteful as a colony to France. His conduct while Secretary of State: all form an affemblage of probabilities tending to convince me at least that he does not feriously defire a treaty in which the rights and pretentions of G. Britain would be fairly recognized. It feems impossible that he should at once divest himself of his best and present and the state of his best and himself of him

into the cause of the apparent change. He pro-

bably acts under a conviction that in the pre-

fent temper of the eastern states a war could

not fail to produce a diffolution of the union; or he may have profited by the mistakes of

his predecessor; and is inclined to seize the

present opportunity to prove to the world that he is determined to be the president of a

nation rather than the head of a faction; or

he has probably gone thus far to remove the

impression on the mind of many that he was

under the influence of France, in order that

he may with a better grace and on more te-

nable grounds quarrel with G. Britain in the

progress of negotiating a treaty. Whatever his motives may be, I am very certain his

party will not support him in any manly and generous policy. Weak men are sure to tem-

porise when great events call upon them for

decition, and are fluggish and inert at the moment when the worlt of evils is inaction.

This is the character of the democrats in the

northern states. Of those of the fouth I

No. 14.

SIR-My last was under date of the 5th

The unexpected change that has taken

place in the feelings of political men in this country in confequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals

of G. Britain has caused a temporay suspen-

fion of the confidence of parties; and they

both regard him with equal wonder and dif-

ous motives, but none believe him to be in

The state of N. York has returned to the

assembly a majority of federal members. All

this proves that an anti-commercial faction

cannot rule the northern states. Two months

ago the state of New-York was not ranked

among the states that would adopt the policy

They all ascribe his conduct to vari-

Boston, May 25, 1809.

know but little.

earnest.

· I am, &c.

felf of his habitual animolity and that pride of epinion, which his present lituation ena-Boston, April 26, 1809.
Six—Since my letter No. 11, I have had bles him to indulge; but above all, that he thould deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which have at little to communicate. I have not yet been able to afcertain with been carefully follered in the minds of the fiscient accuracy the relative strength of the two parties in the legislative bodies in common people towards England, and which have so materially contributed to invigorate and augment the democratic party. What-ever his real motives may be, it is in this In all of these states, however, governors stage of the affair harmless enough to inquire

have been elected out of the federal party, and even the fouthern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in he next Congress. The correspondence between Mr. Erskine,

and the Secretary of State at Washington, you will have feen before this can reach It has given much fatisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil they most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards G. Britain, which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her juffice and sincere disposition to preserve peace. E. ren the democrats affect to be satisfied with it, because as they insist it proves the efficacy of the restrictive system of Mr. Jessesson.

But the great bene that will probably result from it, will be, that Buonapaste may be induced to force this country from her neutral position. Baffled in his attempts to exclude from his continent the manufactures of G. Britain, he will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war. Nothing could more than this contribute to give influence and stability to the British party. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion would be forgotten in the resentment of the people France, and they would foon be weaned from that attachment to her which is founded on the aid that was rendered to feparate from the mother country.

While G. Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary result of the negociation, would it not be extremely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American govern-ment? Every fort of evidence and experience prove that the democrats confider their political ascendency in a great measure dependent upon the hossile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great-Britain, and recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that convictions will be predicated upon that convictions will need with corresponding feelings a fineer disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute a large with the corresponding feelings a fineer disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute. dispute. They are at heart mortified and distance of the Prench government in taking advance of the provisional clauses of the pr

non-intercourse law : and if they shew any can contribute very little to the interests of G. Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his majesty's minis-ters, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this information to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of his majesty's government.

I am, &c.

No. 13.

Montreal, June 12, 1809.

Sir-I have the honour to inform your excellency that I received through Mr. Secretary Hyland, your excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yetterday. Your excellency will have feen by the pa

pers of the latest dates from the U. States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison; and it is very evident that if he be fincere in his professions of attachment to G. Britain, his party will abandon him. Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done, and, I have no doubt, the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as foon as they recover from the aftonishment into which his ap-

parent defection has thrown them. The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but at all events this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your excellency with an account of the nature and extent of the arrangements made by the federal party, to relift any attempt of the government untavourable to G. Britain. They were fuch as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by G. Britain, tecure her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a falle fecurity on the part of his majesty's government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly take the present occasion to express.

I trust your excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arifing from the fecrecy necessary to be observed, and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delecate points without risking a particular explana-

I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your exceltency and the approbation already expressed by his majesty's minister.

I have the honour to be, &c. I certify that the foregoing letters are the came referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 1ft, 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date Feb. 6, 1809.

JOHN HENRY. (Signed).

No. V. Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry; 1st May 1809.

My Dear Sir—The news we have received this day from the states will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June, I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with Sir James and a large suite. The last letters received from you are to the 13th of April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage. It is not necessary to repeat the assurance that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end.

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the U. States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in precuring the books, though if Spain fails I shall scarcely have heart to look in. Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, 1st May 1809.

have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain fails I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affedionately yours,

H. W. R. (Signed,) J. Henry, Esq. Boston. Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated the 4th May, 1800

My DEAR SIR-You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, for the present at least to be at an end We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by way of the states. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us,

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry's memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement and memorial to the Earl of Liverpool.

Long before and

Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecesser the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the U. States of America.

[No. 3401.]

States of America.

[Here is an erasure of 10 or 12 lines.]
Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when his majesty's governor general of British America had reason to believe that the two coun-America had reason to believe that the two counteres would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the U.S. for an efficient resistance to the general government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and supersisting the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and supersisting the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and supersisting the measures of the general government. government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the go-vernor general upon such a footing as circum-stances might suggest & finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his majesty's government."

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period—those public acts and legislative resolutions of the assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the general government of the U S in check and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great-Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expenses incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation: but trusted to the known justice and pensation: but trusted to the known justice and liberally of his majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds shillings and pence On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir James Craig, under date of the 29th Jan. 1809, (wherein he gives an assurance, "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of his majesty's secretary of state; and that his execution of the mission proposed to be (underta-

of his majesty's secretary of state; and that his execution of the mission proposed to be (undertaken in that letter would give him a claim not only on the governor general but on his majesty's ministers,") the undersigned has relied, and now most respecifully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respecifully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of the 13th Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction; and most respectfully suggests that transaction; and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of judge advocate general of the province of Lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a consulate in the U. S. sine curia would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his majesty's covernment, may entertain in relation to his sergovernment may entertain in relation to his ser-

Copy of a letter to Mr. Peel enclosing the foregoing.

SIR-I take the liberty to enclose to you a memorial addressed to the earl of Liverpool: and beg you will have the goodness either to examinef the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of

my claims.

Mr. Ryland, the secretary of sir J. Craig, is now in London; and from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on

that subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) June 13th, 1911.

Letter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his Secretary, R. Peel, Esq. recognising Mr. Henry's services, &c. No. VII.

Downing-Street, 28th June, 1811.

SIR-I have not failed to lay before the Earl of

Sin—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by gen Loft, at your desire.

His Lordship has directed me to acquaint you, that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808 and finds two letters from Sir James Graig, do the April, and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during our residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment; but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir J. Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion imade to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir J. Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, under-taken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, howe-ver, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in

. Vide the despatches of Sir James Craig in Jane

NOTICE.

subscriber intends to apply to the