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From the Federal Republican.

FRENCH INSOLENCE AND DIPLOMACY.

Among other discoveries which have lately fallen into our hands respecting the secret intrigues for sometime past carried on against the peace, honour and independence of this great nation, we select the following letter from Gen. Turreau. It must be viewed as one of the early evidences of that firm and systematic coercion by which Buonaparte has finally succeeded in driving the executive and its creatures in congress, into the war with G. Britain. No American can read it without a blush of shame and indignation, that a depraved foreign *Chevalier d'Industrie*, the tool of a reptile, which has crawled into a throne, should use such language with impunity and without reproach, to any thing calling itself the government of this country, dear at all times to its children, but doubly so when maltreated by its enemies and in danger from its constituted guardians. Mr. Jackson's negotiation was broken up and himself dismissed, in consequence of this letter, and the tone and spirit with which it was backed both at Washington and Paris.

It has been submitted to a judicious friend, who has handed to us the reflections we subjoin by way of preface. We wish that he had enlarged with the effect his abilities would enable him, upon the never to be forgotten demand it contains for abolishing the freedom of speaking, writing, printing, and no doubt thinking would have been included, if tyranny had ever been able to invent fetters strong enough for the mind. And we were to enjoy in return for this, among other vital sacrifices, the permission to treat with Buonaparte upon commercial interests, to which it was to be a preliminary—Most generous cut-purse! Most magnanimous assassin!

Why did not Mr. Madison transmit to congress, as his duty bound him, this and other letters which so fully disclose the temper and hostile spirit of the Corsican usurper? Alas! it would seem, that he had so far successfully usurped the regulation of this government also, as to convert into his passive instruments those with whom alone the people placed it.

The letter from Gen. Turreau, developed, as it studiously is, in the vague indistinct phraseology of French diplomacy, affords nevertheless a glimpse of a part of the machinations at Washington. For the present, I have only to remark:—1st. It seems from this letter that a treaty of friendship and commerce had been proposed by our executive to the French government early in Mr. Madison's administration, and that France would not vouchsafe to discuss the proposition, until certain pretended grievances should be previously redressed, and until certain "political sacrifices" could be made on our part be previously made, an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of a new treaty between the two powers.

2d. All persons conversant in our public affairs, may from this document, viewed in connexion with temporary and subsequent occurrences, impartially judge whether the destructive in which we are involved, is not one of the "political sacrifices" required by this letter.

3d. Those who know the opinion of Gen. Turreau entertained, and often waggishly expressed, of the imbecility and timidity of Mr. Madison, will perfectly understand his views in his affected complaints against the U. S. and in his hec-toric menaces, as set forth in this letter. And certain members of congress cannot fail to ask one another whether it was under the influence of his fears, thus excited, that Mr. Madison had abandoned the ground, which had been assumed at the preceding session of congress in the

famous November report, and in the non-intercourse law founded thereon.

4th. "We the people" are, for the first time, by this document, given to understand that Mr. Madison was in the outset of his administration informed by Buonaparte, through his minister here, that although the Berlin decree had been produced by the acts of the British government, yet that "the Milan decree had been provoked by the multiplied and proven frauds of the American merchants"—and it would furthermore seem that this outrageous insult has been most ignobly pocketed by the chief magistrate of this high-minded and honourable nation!!

5th. As this letter (insulting beyond all example in the history of diplomacy, not only by implication but in express terms) bears date but a few weeks prior to the famous correspondence with the British minister, Mr. Jackson, and as it was during the whole of that correspondence in the hands of Mr. Madison, honest, dispassionate men of all parties, and of all nations, will compare the audacious intermeddling of Gen. Turreau (developed in this letter) in our affairs, and his sarcastic offensive language, with the deportment and language of Mr. Jackson, to which exception has been taken; and they will then ask, whence has it happened that, under such circumstances, the one has been fondly caressed with all the blandishments of affection, and the other opprobriously cast off with all the ignominy of the most rancorous hatred.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

[TRANSLATION.]

BALTIMORE, 11th June, 1809.

The Minister of France to Mr. Robert Smith, Secretary of State.

SIR,
The federal government is going to settle all its differences with G. Britain, and to make a treaty of amity, of commerce, and of navigation with that power. You, as well as Mr. Gallatin, have manifested to me a desire also to make a new convention with France, to take the place of that which expires on the 30th Sept. next.

I will for a moment call to your consideration (arretrez votre réflexion) this double object, which the federal government proposes to itself, and the difficulties of accomplishing it in a manner advantageous for all the contracting parties. My just deference for your government, sir, does not permit me to make any observation on the haste with which the executive has received the first overtures of the English ministry, yet composed of the same men who very lately discovered a very manifest aversion to every species of conciliation, and who joined to a denial of justice to the Americans, every asperity of forms, of tone, and of style, towards the agents of your government.

If I have supposed that this very haste was necessary to satisfy the wishes of the people of whom *freight is not the first virtue*, others may see in that political proceeding a precipitation, perhaps dangerous, and if it does not lessen (ne blesait pas) the dignity of the executive may at least produce consequences prejudicial to the true interests of the union. It is on these very interests, much more than on those of France as its enlarged and liberal policy, its principles of universal justice, and the elements of which its power is composed, have placed it beyond all attacks (hors de toutes les atteintes) it is only on the interest of your government that I fix my attention and invoke your's, under a circumstance so delicate.

My correspondence with your predecessor is enough to convince you, sir, that I have not left him ignorant of the dangers of the crisis of Europe, and its inevitable effects on the destiny of the states of the American Union. Positive and multiplied information on the events of the other continent and their probable results, has enabled me sometimes to raise the veil which yet covers the designs of the first powers of the political world.

I have thought that it was not incompatible with my duty to submit to the wisdom of your government the new chances, which the changes brought about in Europe offer to the commercial interests of the U. S. and the inconveniences which may result from their refusal to accede formally to the principles of the MARITIME CONFEDERATION.

It does not belong to me to examine, how far the preceding administration was mistaken in its conjectures; but the verbal proposition, which you have made to me, sir, to conclude a new convention (a proposition which I have submitted to my court) necessarily leads me to some observations on the respective position of France and the U. States:

Your government looks to nothing in its treaties, but to the interest of its foreign commerce. This is the principal object of its policy. France considers foreign commerce only as an addition (accessoire) to its system of general administration. Numerous canals of communication, which aid its rivers, and in multiplying their directions, procure for it all the opening necessary to keep up in the interior and with its allies that immense circulation of all the objects of their reciprocal wants. In France commerce is not a power (puissance) in the state; it shares with other national professions the protection of the government, which only honours them with its support and encouragement in proportion to the degree of their utility and importance. In short, foreign commerce is not considered in France as an indispensable thing, although it is so considered in the United States.

You will then readily see, sir, that France has not the same interest which the federal government has, to make a treaty of commerce and navigation with the U. States, while it is evident, that whatsoever may be the dispositions, the result does not offer an equality of advantages to the two governments.

It is only then by means of POLITICAL SACRIFICES, that one can re-establish the balance in a commercial treaty, and also render it of common utility to the two parties. Besides (and I have not suffered it to remain concealed from the administration, which preceded that of Mr. Madison) can the federal government believe, and I appeal to your discernment to judge if the U. S. have not given causes of serious and multiplied complaints to France during the terrible conflict which she has had to sustain against all the armed powers of Europe. *Notwithstanding the popular infatuation, and the hurrying off of the public opinion, and the public favour towards a power systematically inimical as well to the U. States as to France*, I will appeal to the authority of all the sensible men of your own country, sir, to know, if for more than five years past the federal government has conducted itself towards the French government in a manner to merit the advantages which you expect from a new convention.

It would be useless and too tedious to examine here what has already all the light of evidence, whether the preceding administration has not taken the worst course which it could have taken to avoid collision with the two principal belligerent powers. The Americans have appealed to the rights of neutrality, and until now at least their government has endeavoured by proceedings which I shall not permit myself to give a name to (de qualifier) to draw near to G. Britain, who outrages or disowns the rights claimed; while it injures (offensait) France, whose measures have for their object the re-establishment and the guaranty of these rights.

Thus, your preceding administration, (for it is of that, and that only that I pretend to speak) placed itself by its political movement (marche) in manifest contradiction with its own principles. It has done more, and notwithstanding my representations, it persisted (obstinee) to consider the two powers as doing equal wrong to the government of the union, and to apply to them the effect of its negative measures, while the outrages

of England seemed to require from their dignity the most energetic measures of repression against that power. But in short, (car enfin) sir, it is time to come to an explanation on the pretended wrongs of France towards the U. S. and at least oppose to them the injuries (les offenses) done by the federal government.

However severe the decree of Berlin might seem, in its application to the U. States it was demonstrated that its consequences would be ultimately (en dernière analyse) favourable to their commercial pretensions, since its object was to reach (d'atteindre) a power who had proclaimed its contempt for the rights of nations: and without doubt the Americans were the people the most interested in the success of that political act. There are however American merchants, who, by all the means of the most shameful deception, have endeavoured to elude the measures of France, and to second the efforts of the common enemy, to escape them, and have at length by their multiplied and proven frauds, provoked the more severe dispositions of the decree of Milan. Thus not only were the measures of France justified as measures of retaliation, but they were indispensable to free the American commerce from the yoke which G. Britain had placed on it, to cause to be respected in future the flag of neutrals, and to force that power to acknowledge the common right of nations and the dominion of the seas; and the confiscation, the sale, and the burning of some American merchant vessels, having false papers, and navigating in contempt of the prohibitions of their own government to favour the enemies of France, have been legal measures conformable to the rights of war, and which the force of circumstances and the interest of all imperiously required. But I appeal to you, sir, the council of Washington, of which you were then also a member—has it given all the necessary attention to the representations made on this subject by Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, as well as to those which I considered it my duty to address to the Secretary of State? Has it been possible to make known through the United States, all the advantages which the American people ought to find in the accomplishments of the designs of France—to discuss its projects in the calm of impartiality—to cause the voice of reason and of principles to be heard, when the declamations of error or of bad faith, (when) the influence of prepossessions and the clamours of party spirit preserved their empire over the public opinion, or rather, received a new force from the incertitude (incertitude) or the silence of the [former] executive council? That disposition almost general to attribute (d'attribuer) wrongs to France by way of weakening (pour atténuer) the outrages of England—was it foreign to the administration of which I speak? and that administration, has it always been willing to hear me, while I made it perceive the consequences of the conduct of the federal government in regard to the French government? Was this administration well convinced that all governments are not disposed to forget, or to suffer injuries (les offenses) WITH IMPUNITY.

In recalling to your recollection, sir, the wrongs of the federal government towards France, I only mention notorious acts, which my former correspondence has established—observing to you, at the same time, that I understand according to their class* (je comprends dans leur cathagorie) the particular offences of your citizens; for every government is bound (est solidaire) in regard to other powers for the acts of its subjects; otherwise it would not be a government, and could not offer either security or guarantee for the execution of its agreements. Complaints were for a long time made to the U. States of the delays which some American citizens had experienced in receiving the indemnities which were due to them, and of which the reimbursement was made from a part of the funds destined for the acquisition of Louisiana; but the affair of the heirs of Beau-

* Better—That I comprehend with them.

marchais, who have in vain claimed for 28 years a debt made sacred by his motives, proven to the last degree of evidence, and on which the declared interest of the French government, does not admit of a put off—is it finished?

Captain Mouessant, the bearer of a letter of mark, and commandant of an armed schooner followed an English convoy, and was on the point of taking several merchant vessels, when two American armed brigs, and armed to protect the infamous commerce with St. Domingo, attacked him under the English flag, and not only added treachery to superiority of force to get possession of the vessel of Mouessant, but after having pillaged it, massacred a part of the crew an hour after they had struck—and this crime which remains unpunished, is so much the less forgotten, as capt. Mouessant never let go (quitte) his flag.

But it would be too tedious to relate to you all the particular acts in relation solely to French citizens, it will be sufficient for me to say to you that every where, where there are Frenchmen, (I don't speak of the small number who have abjured their country) these Frenchmen will have a right to the protection of the government, and will be every where assured (assurés) of obtaining indemnity for the damage done to their persons or to their property.

There are other grievances (griefs) yet more serious, and from which France has a right to believe that the U. States has a project of giving her inquietude for her distant possessions, and for those of her allies. This has reference to the free commerce between the Americans and the revolted blacks of St. Domingo, the affair of Miranda, and to the meditated attacks on Spaniards on the Sabine—an enterprise which would not have been given up (n'a echoué) but for the necessity under which your government found itself of causing its troops to fall back to guard New-Orleans against an invasion by internal enemies.

I was far from thinking, sir, that the offence (scandale) of the commerce with the slaves in the revolted part of St. Domingo. The law of the embargo confirming the prohibitory law passed by Congress in 1806—I could not presume that the embargo would be raised, and that the law against this commerce would not be continued. What, sir, the intercourse is prohibited between the U. States and all the dependencies of the Empire, under circumstances, when the commercial relations would be the most advantageous to the two states, and you tolerate them only with that one of our possessions, where we have the greatest interest to proscribe them! and it is to be remarked, that it is always (moreover) when France has to combat new coalitions on the other continent, that it would seem that efforts are made to form enterprises against its possessions, or those of its allies in this one. It is also proper to place among the number of grievances with which France has to charge the United States, the want of opposition, or rather the useless opposition, which the federal government has made to the imprisonment of its sailors, seized in contempt of its flag, and with whom the English arm their vessels against us. I have often, sir, and often in vain, protested against this outrage of Great-Britain towards your government, and which has become a serious injury (offence) on the part of your government towards France. You furnish personal aid (secours personnels) to our enemies—What could you do more if you were at war with us? Without doubt it will not escape the present executive that an amendment is absolutely necessary to render uniform the treatment which our sailors and soldiers meet with in this country, and that which your sailors and soldiers meet with in France.

I have not suffered my court to be ignorant of the abuses, without number, and extremely prejudicial to its interests, daily resulting from a want of a police in the United States, in regard to this affair. I am very far, sir, from charging your government with the means the most shameful of

his excellency LEVIN WINDER Esquire, Governor of Maryland. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, by an inquisition held on a body of a certain Richard W. Harwood, of Calvert County, on the twentieth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, it was found that the said Richard W. Harwood was murdered by a certain Charles Cox; and it has been represented to me, that the said Cox has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society at the perpetrator of such a crime, should be brought to condign punishment, I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, and do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of two hundred dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Charles Cox to the sheriff of Calvert county.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, this twenty-fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
LEVIN WINDER.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.
Cox is a man about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of fair complexion, light hair and eye-brows, very little beard, and that on his chin (and that white); he is very pigeon-toed in his walk; he has a down look when spoken to, his face is fleshy but not fat, his voice soft and effeminate.
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published five times in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Republican, and Federal Gazette.
NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

J. HUGHES,
Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of
MICHAEL LEE'S
Family Medicines
So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of
Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
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Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
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Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
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Lee's Damask Lip Salve.
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To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

New Books.
GEORGE SHAW,
Has just received the following
NEW WORKS:
A new volume of Burke's Works never before published, containing essays, letters, &c.
Edwards's genuine edition of The Book, or the proceedings and correspondence upon the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales.
Horace in London, by the author of Rejected Addresses.
The Loyalists, a new novel, by Mrs. West.
Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen & Infantry.
Porter's Travels in Russia.
The Edinburgh and London Reviews, in complete sets.
Christian Morals, by Hannah More. No recommendation of this work will be required by those who have read the author's "Practical Piety." Christian Morals will perhaps be the last work from the pen of this excellent and pious lady. She states in her preface, that it was composed during the hours of pain and suffering, which must excite additional interest in the minds of those who have been accustomed to derive instruction from her pages, to see her precepts exemplified under circumstances so distressing and afflicting.

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