

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS consisting of American and London Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Vests and Coats, Flannels, Mole-skin and Cottons, Ross Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do. Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marseilles, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-4 Irish Diaper, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarns, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good Line. ALSO Ironmongery, Stationery and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms. LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugars, For Cash, at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders. FREDERICK MACKUEIN, November 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE.

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November next. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P.M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A.M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P.M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public.

Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office. —Price 12 1-2 Cents.— October 28.

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 Infalible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, 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 here-with inserted.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing year, either with or without lands and stock, the Farm of DODDEN, lying about three miles from South River Church, and nearly the same distance from Queen Anne's. For terms apply to David or William Stewart, at Mount Stewart, near London Town. December 16, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXI.]

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1814.

No 54.]

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FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

Mr. HANSON said, he should presently send to the chair two resolutions calling for information from the President, of a nature to render it extremely desirable to be placed in possession of the house as early in the session as possible. One subject excepted, (retaliation) there was no information, perhaps in the power of the executive to communicate, more important to be known to both sides of the house. He did not wish to be understood as intimating in the remotest degree, that some, perhaps many, if not all the political dicta, who are initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the government, do not already possess a minute knowledge of what is only buzzed about, and known by vague reports to gentlemen of the minority. To be sure, said Mr. Hanson, we who are political heretics, and of course under judgment of fiery condemnation—we, the perverse unbelievers in the true faith cannot expect to be initiated into the ceremonies and mysteries of the established church. But until you let in upon our minds your light of revelation, you should not curse and condemn us, for not understanding what you will not permit us to know, and to comprehend. It had been said by a divine, of pure evangelical piety & great intellectual illumination, that where mystery began, there true religion ended. Mr. H. meant no invidious allusion to any religious sect, but he thought the sentiment applied with at least equal aptness and force to politics as to the moral and religious concerns of conscience.

Mr. Hanson said, from what he remarked by way of preface, the chair, with all its acknowledged forecast and sagacity, had no doubt been unable to anticipate the resolutions he was about to submit. He would therefore read from the President's message a paragraph which seemed to render them peculiarly proper.

[Here he read an extract relating to the admission of public vessels, and privateers of certain nations to our ports.]

Mr. Hanson said, the paragraph he had just read, although the word France, not very difficult of utterance by him, was not to be found in it, it was perfectly apparent to his mind, that it related exclusively to France, her dependencies and allies. As that part of the message had been made a subject of special reference to a committee, and as an alliance essentially in fact, though not in form, that he knew officially already existed with France, before drawing closer the cords which bound us together by a solemn legislative act, it was certainly proper for the executive to enable the house to legislate upon the subject intelligently, and with wisdom. At this day, after the many important disclosures and mortifying events in respect to our relations with France, it would not be denied or disputed in the house, that very serious and humiliating wrongs and insults had been inflicted by her chief upon this government—that he had surprised, seized, confiscated and appropriated to his own use, millions upon millions of American property perforce entered into his own ports—to an amount indeed so enormous, that its mere magnitude in the opinion of our minister at Paris, destroyed all hopes of a restoration. To say nothing, now, said Mr. H. of the deplorable consequences, of the dreadful and alarming evils to be deprecated from an admission into our ports of French privateers and public vessels of war, it was of the highest importance to the house and to the people, to know distinctly the precise state of our relations with France. The interest of the nation required it—the safety of the country called for it—the honour of

the nation loudly demanded it.

Mr. H. said he might safely rest the second resolution upon its own intrinsic merit. Its importance was obvious, and needed no illustration; he would, however, hold himself bound, if the house would place it in his power, to omit no exertions to prove, for he considered himself authorised to say they were susceptible of proof, all the material facts connected with the second resolution on which he then read, as follow: Resolved, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the U. S. to that court, or of his reception, if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation.

Resolved, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this house, any correspondence with, or communication in writing from, the late minister of France, resident at Washington, on or about the 14th of June, 1809, or subsequently with his successor, M. Serrurier, prescribing or declaring the terms and conditions upon which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the U. States, if any such correspondence or communication be in the possession of the executive; and if none such be in the possession of the executive, that the president be, and he is hereby requested to inform this house, unless the public interest forbid such disclosure, whether there has not been such a correspondence or communication, which was withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and if so, when and how the same was so withdrawn.

Mr. GOSVENDOR of N. Y. called for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration; when it appeared there were—

For consideration 125

Against it 21

Mr. EPPES of Va. suggested the propriety of laying these resolutions on the table, and ordering them to be printed. This wish arose not from any objection to the acquisition of the information therein required; but from a disposition to examine into their language and import, with a view to ascertain their accordance with that decorum and sense of propriety which ought to be observed by all branches of the government towards each other; and it was obviously impossible to judge of them correctly on a casual hearing of them. He should, he said, feel no hesitation in voting for the object of the resolutions. On this, as on all other occasions, he was convinced the government would not shrink from a full examination of its conduct in relation to our foreign concerns. It possessed no secrets with the people except so far as temporary secrecy on particular points might be demanded by the general good. He did not mean to enter into a discussion of these resolutions; but he believed, he said, that since the last session of congress no correspondence of an unfriendly character had passed between the resident minister from France and our government; nor had any correspondence, during that period, been withdrawn from the department of state. As to the first resolve, Mr. Eppes said, our minister to France had been as far received and accredited as possible in the absence of the executive of France from the seat of government. The constituted authorities of that nation had expressed their satisfaction at the appointment of a man who holds so honorable and high a rank among his countrymen; and no circumstance had arisen to authorize the suspicion that our minister in France would not be treated with the respect due to the representative of a friendly power. Mr. E. concluded by moving that the resolves lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. HANSON said he had no objection to the course proposed to be given to his motion. He wished the resolutions to be printed, and permitted to lie on the table, to afford an opportunity to gentlemen to possess

themselves of any information within their reach, and material, to acquire before coming to a final decision of the question. So as his object were attained, he neither regarded a little delay, nor would be punctilious about the mode. He would merely state, in addition to the observations, he had the honor to make that his object in submitting the first resolution was to ascertain distinctly from the Executive the precise state of our relations with France. If, as the gentleman supposed, administration were perfectly willing to lay open all their acts and conduct to the people, and had nothing to cover from their view, it was to be hoped they would display a little of their fairness, candor and truth, by an exhibition of these qualities on the present occasion. To his mind it appeared that an almost impenetrable veil had covered these relations.

He wished that the veil might be rent, and their precise state exhibited to the public eye. It was proper for him to say, in addition, that if the second resolution should be adopted, and the house should afford him an opportunity by a fair and liberal exertion of its constitutional authority, he should be able to establish the fact, that a letter had been addressed to government, teeming with affrontful insinuations, demanding the most degrading sacrifices and ignominious concessions, reflecting on the honor, independence and sovereignty of the nation, requiring of the government, before any steps were taken towards the formation of a treaty of amity and commerce, that we should make sacrifices of the most dishonorable nature; that we should accede to a most degrading and oppressive system of policy, for the purpose of conciliating the favor of the French tyrant. Mr. H. said he should be able to thought, to establish to the satisfaction of the house, that in consequence of the reception of that letter, which has been translated for the perusal of the Secretary of State, and by him laid before the President, a message had been sent to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the then residence of the French minister, requesting him to take back that letter, which he most peremptorily refused to do. He should be able to prove that, in consequence of the failure of this application, the Secretary of the Treasury (now one of our Envoys to the Court of St. Petersburg) went to Baltimore, and in person solicited the French minister to take back the letter, which he declined to do. He should be able to prove, if he had not been most grossly deceived and imposed upon, that the Secretary of State had addressed a letter to Mons. Turreau inviting him to the seat of government, which invitation he declined accepting.

That the Secretary of Legation, M. D. Cabre, being on a visit to Washington, was applied to to withdraw the letter, which he declined doing, saying that it had been duly enrolled in the archives of state, and transmitted to his master. At that period, it would no doubt be recollected, a minister from G. Britain, charged with an important negotiation, was on his way to this country; and that with him a controversy arose which terminated in the abrupt dismissal of that minister. The point which he should be able to prove, and for which Mr. H. said, he wanted that letter before the house, was, that the letter remained on the files of the office of state, and was never withdrawn till the British minister was dismissed. These were the facts which he was authorised to say, there was the best possible reason for believing could be proved. If then the gentleman from Virginia had no objection to afford an opportunity for scrutiny into the conduct of the government, if there was nothing in its conduct he wished to screen from examination, he would have no difficulty in assenting to these resolutions, and letting them go to the executive.

Mr. H. said, if all this was fiction, it was due to the government to be enabled officially to remove the imputations unworthily attached to them. All Mr. H. desired at present, was to get the subject before the house & place it in a train of enquiry. It true, a very different impression would be made on the minds of the

people, than the conduct of the government appeared to have made on that of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. EPPES said, he had thought, from his indistinct hearing of its reading, that the second resolution embraced a correspondence supposed to have taken place with the French Minister since the adjournment of Congress. With respect to Turreau's letter about which he had seen a great deal in the public prints, whether such a letter had been written he did not undertake to say.— That no such public letter now, was or ever had been, on the files of the Department of State, he knew to be a fact. If such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Robert Smith whilst Secretary of State, it was an insult to him as an individual, and not to the government. Mr. Robert Smith was considered as a man of honor; and when—

Mr. EPPES had proceeded thus far in reply to Mr. Hanson, but was called to order by the Speaker, who said that the business was not at a stage to allow of such a range of debate. Mr. E. said, he merely meant to reply to the gentleman from Maryland. The Speaker called to order. Mr. H. said, he hoped the gentleman would be permitted to proceed. The Speaker said, he had already decided that the gentleman was out of order. Mr. Eppes sat down.

The SPEAKER laid before the house the memorial of Alexander Smyth, late Inspector General of the army of the U. States, stating the motives which had induced him to abandon his profession and enter into the military service of his country, stating his surprise at being ousted from service, without cause, by the abolition of his office; offering to prove his conduct whilst in office to have been free from censure; and praying to be reinstated in the rank in the army which he recently held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. FROM BRITAIN.

The following highly important message and documents were on yesterday transmitted by the president of the U. States to both houses of congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

I transmit for the information of congress, copies of a letter from the British secretary of state for foreign affairs to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of G. Britain for instituting negotiations for peace, congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the U. S. for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON. Jan. 6, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State. Foreign Office, Nov. 4, 1813. Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the president of the U. S. a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his royal highness the prince regent was informed that plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with G. Britain under the mediation of his imperial majesty.

His lordship having by the last Courier from the imperial head quarters, acquainted me that the American commissioners now at St. Petersburg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negotiation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent

of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the prince regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the president, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the U. S. in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[Enclosure alluded to above.] Translation of a note from Lord Castlereagh, to the Comte de Nesselrode, dated TOPOLITZ, 1st Sept. 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty to the emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honor to address this note to his excellency the count de Nesselrode.

Although the prince regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the U. S. of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his imperial majesty has expressed of seeing the war between G. Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his royal highness having learned that the envoys plenipotentiary of the U. States for negotiating a peace with G. Britain, under the mediation of his imperial majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His royal highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his imperial majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the prince regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his royal highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c. (Signed) CATHICART. The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh, Department of State, Jan. —, 1814.

My Lord, I have had the honor to receive, by a flag of truce, your lordship's letter of the 4th of Nov. last, and a copy

of the same, which I have the honor to enclose to you for the information of the president of the U. S. a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government, as soon as his royal highness the prince regent was informed that plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with G. Britain under the mediation of his imperial majesty.

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