Lide the Philadelphia Register. The following letter from Capt. James Biddle, of the United States ship Ontario, to his friend Commodore Bainbridge, as being the correct statement of a transaction, in all its relations, highly interesting to our country, will be read with pleasure by every person of American feeling-and, as vindicating the rules and character of our Naval Service, we trust it will obtain the decided approbation of the De-

United States Ship Ontario, New York, May 19, 1819. To Commodore Bainbridge, Roston. My Dear Sir,

You have seen that during my late cruise, I had a correspondence with Lord Cochrane, upon the subject of a salute, in which reference was made to a ship formerly under your command. The transaction is one to which more importance has been attached than it merits; and as this unnecessary importance has arisen from misconception, permit me to relate to you all the facts, together with my view of the sub-

to that effect; and that an alteration When I was first on my way to of the customary mode of proceed-Chili, I often reflected upon the ing, so far as regards the U. States, propriety of my saluting a flag which was not recognised by the government of the United States. I was of opinion, that it was not strictly proper; but, under all circumstances, I deemed it advisable; & therefore, upon anchoring at Valparaiso, in Jan. 1818, I acquainted the Governor, that I would salute if an equal number of guns would be returned. The Governor informed me that some troops were stationed a few leagues from town, and that they might he put in motion in consequence of any unexpected firing at the fort; that he would send off to acquaint the military officer with my arrival, and that on the following morning he would notify to 'me when he was prepared to return my salute, which he would do, gun for During the whole following day I was accordingly prepared to salute, and expecting every moment an equal or by a less number of guns: a message from the Governor. No message, however, did come; no salute was fired; nor was any satisfactory explanation ever made to me on the subject. The very least, therefore, I could do, under such circumstances was, to determine not to salute the fort at any subsequent visit, Still, however, I would not omit any mark of personal civility to the Chilian officers; and, therefore, when Gen. San Martin visited my ship, I saluted him with fifteen guns, and I saluted the Supreme Director with a like number of guns,

upon his making'a similar visit. I returned from the Columbia river to Chili, with the same determination not to salute where my own offer had once been neglected; the United States, and was intended as an evidence of respect to the but still to cultivate friendly relations with the government wherever this point of honour was not of Chili, had induced him to conconcerned. With this disposition ceive there could be no intention of on my arrival at Valparaiso, I paid disrespect to the flag of Chili, in a visit to the Gov. Don Luis de la the omission of a salute, and the Cruz, and also to Lord Cochrane, more so, as the very next sentence who during my absence had obtainthat I was aware it was usual on the ed command of the Chili squadron. Soon after visiting Lord Cochrane, arrival of a yessel of war at a fo-I received a letter from him, in reign port, to salute publicly, and which he begged to remind me, (for | that it was my knowledge of this my services he said must have made me aware of the fact,) that ships of war, when arriving in a friendly port, had ever would pay the customary salute if been in the habit of saluting puban equal number of guns would be licly; that there was only one exception within his remembrance, which was the American frigate Essex, at Gibraltar, in 1802; she abstained from saluting the flag of Lord Keith, the British Admiral; and Lord Keith felt it his duty to require the salute, or on refusal, that the Essex should forthwith quit the port, which latter alternative was embraced. The style of this letter was equally unexpected and offensive. From a desire to conciliate. me add that a salute from a nation-I had overcome my feelings at the al vessel upon arriving at a foreign neglect of my own offer to salute. port, is a matter of courtesy only-I had even paid the first visit to Lord Cochrane, personally a stranger to me. Instead of receiving a return of my visit from that officer. the first notice of it from him was a complaint of my not having first of guns returned by the power who saluted him, accompanied by an in- may be saluted—that as to the incitimation that if I did not comply, I should be expelled the port, as the Essex had once been for a similar neglect. It was impossible not to feel the arrogance of this pretension; but I determined not to suffer it to influence my good disposition towards the government of Chili. In my answer to Lord Cochrane, previous to receiving my last letter, therefore, I stated that I was aware he should have deemed a pleasure, it was usual, upon the arrival of a namely, of paying his respects to wessel of war at a foreign port, to me, which now consistently he could salute publicly, that it was my not do, without such an explanation without delay, and I was anxious to this is the most usual course, yet .e. against me.

nowledge of this circomstance has shall reconcile the seeming conwhich had induced me, upon arrive tradiction of my public lessers. As to Lord Gochrane's private ing at Valparaiso, in the proceding sentiments, I had as little to do with January, to acquaint the then God them as I had to do with his private vernor with my arrival, and to incharacter-with respect to the mode form him I would fire the customary of all civilized nations of returnsalute if an equal number of guns ing a salute, it was not the question would be returned-and that, as my between us, since, from the first, offer to salute was not accepted declined saluting at all-and his rethen, he would perceive the propriegret at the awkward circumstances ty of my declining to salute now. in which he perceives so plainly In a few hours I received a second am placed, is as ridiculous as it is letter from Lord Cochrane, saying he was not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States, and that if I would give my word of honour that it was

the uniform practice of the Ameri-

can Commanders in Chief, without

regard to comparative rank or lo-

cality, to answer with an equal num-

ber of guns the salutes of all fo-

reign ships of war, "he would give

fresh orders for my salute being so

returned;" but that as the practice

of all other services with which he

had had communication, was to re-

turn from a flag ship two guns less

to the salutes of ships of war not

bearing a flag of corresponding rank,

his instructions hitherto had been

"must be regulated by the commu-

nication I might make on the sub-

ject." The offensive style of his

first letter I had not considered ne-

cessary to notice in my answer.

Therefore had only replied that I

declined saluting, and assigned my

reasons for it; reasons, which were

obligatory upon me, and ought to

have been satisfactory to him. My

letter could not be misunderstood;

and as Lord Cochrane's second com-

munication still implied the neces-

sity of my saluting, it was necessa-

ry not only to repeat my intention

not to salute at all, but to give him

to understand that I would not suf-

fer myself to be ordered out of port.

My answer, therefore, was that as

I declined saluting altogether, it

was not necessary to enquire whe-

ther a salute from the ship under

my command should be answered by

that a salute from a national vessel.

upon arriving at a foreign port, was

a matter of courtesy only; that it

was entirely optional; that it was

sometimes practised, it was often-

times omitted; that in respect to

what he mentioned of the Essex, I

thought he must be misinformed,

since I was persuaded that my

manded the Essex in 1802, would

not have permitted himself to be or-

dered out of port in the manner he

had stated.* This produced from

Lord Cochrane a third letter, where-

in he says, that my first letter, in

which I stated that my visit to him

was in my capacity of an officer of

officer commanding the naval forces

in that letter very candidly stated

circumstance that had induced me

upon arriving at the port in January

returned-he aesires me to judge

then his astonishment on receiving

my written declaration, that my

letter was intended to decline sa

luting altogether, and that there-

fore it was not necessary to enquire

whether a salute from the ship un-

der my command should be answer-

ed by an equal or less number of

guns. This he says is a public mat-

ter. But he desires me to judge of

his private sentiments, when he finds

that it is entirely optional-that it

is sometimes practised—it is often-

times omitted-he says it is incon-

testible, that in no port of a civi-

lized nation, are an equal number

dent noticed in his letter, he has

not erred in fact; tho' he may have

committed a mistake in incidental

trifles-that he plainly perceives

the awkward circumstances in which

I am placed-that I myself could

not regret them more than he did-

that it would deprive him of what,

last, to acquaint the Governor I

friend, Capt. Bainbridge, who com-

Lord Cochrane affects to think he has convicted me of contradiction. It will, I think, be perceived he has not done so. I repeat that it is usual to salute, but as a matter of courtesy-that it is entirely optional with the man of war. Since there is no power in a government to compel a foreign man of war to salute-that a salute is sometimes practised, that it is oftentimes o The opinion advanced by Lord Cochrane, that it is an insult to the flag of the port for a foreign man of war to omit to salute, is perfectly absurd-nor would any officer, conscious he himself merited any respect from others, or who knew the respect he owed to himself, ever make a disturbance upon such a matter. Equally absurd is it to suppose that a government has a right to order a foreign man of war out of port for omitting to salute.

Lord Cochrane speaks of the practice of all other services with which he has had communication, & says he is not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States-but the very circumstance, that a government has a right to regulate its own mode of answering salutes, makes it manifest that it cannot be obligatory upon a man of war to salute-that it must be optional with her to salute or not, as she sees fit.

I considered the letter of Lord Cochrane, as so vulgar and indecorous, that I could not answer it to him-and, therefore, I wrote to the Supreme Director, to acquaint him that, upon my arrival, I had visited the Governor and the officer commanding the naval forces, and that both visits were intended as testimonies of respect towards the public fuctionaries of Chili; that, on the following day, the Governor had visited me on board, and I recognised in his frank deportment & prompt return of my visit, a disposition corresponding with that which I had uniformly manifested in my several visits to the port-that, with respect to the conduct of Lord Cochrane towards me, I felt a delicacy in commenting upon it to him-and, with respect to my own conduct towards Lord Cochrane, I did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss it—that these were matters for communication with my own government; and that the object of my letter, was to assure him, that upon my arrival, my conduct had been respectful towards the officers with whom I had communicated, & that I trusted he would hot readily be persuaded to believe I had been wanting in these respects, towards the officers of the government of

The commanding officer of the na- posite to that of his squadron. How val forces had now informed me that, then could my sailing in any way he would not return my official vi- interfere with the projects sit, and had endeavoured to dragoon me into saluting. It was therefore, proper, as the flag had not been previous December at Lima. Just treated with proper respect, that I should not remain at Valparaiso sailing against Chili, an English frilonger than was indispensable. This consideration, and this alone, determined me to relinquish my intended journey to St. Jago, to take on board the supplies necessary for the continuance of my voyage; and to sail without delay. Being ready to sail on the 30th of December, and about to get under weigh, I received a letter from Lord Cochrane, say ing, that in consequence of the friendly disposition I had professed towards the government of Chili, & the ties of amity which he trusted would long subsist between the U. States and that state; he had to request of me, as the officer commanding a ship of war in the port, that I would abstain from proceeding to sea until the squadron which was under sailing orders should have weighed. I answered that to enable me to say, whether it would be in my power to comply with his request, I desired he would inform me at what hour the squadron would actually sail. He replied that part of the squadron would weigh immediately, and the remainder as soon as practicable; not being later than the next evening before dark. I wrote to him, that although it was important to me to proceed to sea

the desire I fell tumest the wishes innererence from an opial of the government of Chill; as far these matters are inchings at was in my power, I had conclude amail importance, or from the terminal importance or from the to remain in portant days, but since of sentiment at the first that it would be my indispensable duty to sail the next day, and proided the first ceed upon my further destination; that I hoped the fielay of a day would be sufficient; and indeed, as my destination was round Cape Horn, my sailing would not, I should think, in any manner affect the views of the squadron. It should be remarked that just as I received Lord Cochrane's first letter, requesting me to remain in port, the first sailing my opinion on this splice. that it would be, my indisperiable ty. Dimetimes's min offic frigate San Martin slipt her cable, and stood out in the offing; the Chacabuco sloop of war, also stood out. The San Martin anchored several miles out-the Chacabuca returned at night, and anchored so close to us, that I expected the two ships would get foul. In the morning, the Chacabuco again got under weigh, to stand out; and the San Martin, was also under weigh. These manœuvres, and the character of Lord Cochrane, induced me to believe, that there was a design to intimidate us from sailing, or to attack us, if we attempted to go to sea. I did not choose to be driven from my purpose by either of these intentions. In the morning, therefore, at 10 o'clock, having cleared ship for action, I weighed and stood out for sea, passing near the San Martin and the Chacabuco. They offered no molestation, but soon after returned into port.

The conduct of these ships satisfied me, that Lord Cochrane had no intention to endeavour to detain me by force. I had informed him the preceding day of my determination to sail-and did sail accordingly. Yet his own frigate, the Maria Isabella, made no movements. nor did the frigate Lautaro, altho' I got under weigh from within 100 yards of both, under a light breeze. In fact the publication in the Chili Gazette seems conclusive on that subject. It states that as the sudden departure of the Ontario from Valparaiso had excited various rumours, the literal correspondence between the Admiral and Captain Biddle is published for the satisfaction of all. The rumours there were probably as absurd as they have been here-and to put an end to them it is published, that difficulties had occurred between Lord Cochrane and myself about a salute -and that afterwards Lord Cochrane had requested me to remain in port, which I had declined doing and had sailed. My own belief is. that the object of his movements was to overawe us by the force of his squadron, and induce us to remain from the fear of being attacked.

lated no duty whatever to the government of Chili. Lord Cochrane had no right to detain an American man of war until his ships could be ready for sea. In point of fact they did not sail until two weeks after my departure. Was I bound to delay executing the orders of my government, by wasting that much time at Valparaiso? My destinati. on too was in a course directly opsquadron? An instance much stronger than this, had occurred in the as the Spanish expedition was about gate was on the point of leaving Lima for the same place. The government of Lima requested her commander to defer his sailing .-This he refused, because he had not been treated with proper respect in the port. Yet, although the frigate would obviously carry, and did actually carry to Chili the first intelligence of the expedition preparing against it, yet the government concented to give a passage, it of Lima made no effort to detain her garnest solicitation of the via

In thus leaving Valparaiso, I vio-

by force. With regard to personal civility, so far from repelling advances from I rather waived than insisted on rigid rules of ceremony. My our gid rules of ceremony. My own opinion of the usage on such occasions, founded on more than nineteen years experience in the navy is this: on anchoring in the foreign port where there are men of war, the man of war of the port sends an officer on board with a message of civility, and offers of assistance, &c. have deemed a toul want of The commander of the foreign ship ing and generosity nor could ed by the commander of the man subjecting myself to the isomerate of the port—and; an intercourse is thus opened, which is in course is thus opened, which is improved of not, according to the dis- ferred on my countrymes. position of the parties. Although laying the foundation of Tell

my opinion on this ablication state, that immediately in rival at Rio Janeiro, au officer on board with the complied the Portuguese admiral and it of any assistance I might When beating into Callan, ne nish commodore sent him fin tenant of board before I'hi chored, with compliments at gratulation on my arrival and of assistance. In this deport and ofgentlemen. To bother I paid a visit the day following my visit was in due course m ed. To neither of them dill the compliment of firing and though at both places, I salud forts, previously ascertaining would be returned gun for gu. on my arrival at -Valparaiso, I Cochrane neither visited me self, nor did he send on board message of civility. Althord was not unmindful that the ide es towards an intercourse bein us should most properly come in him, yet I waved this considers as not being very important, paid a visit to Lord Cochrane, he return my visit? No; butin hours fter, I received his letter minding the of a part of my a which he thought I had bear enough in the navy to know, and sinuating, that if I did nother late, he would turn me out de port. Had Lord Cochrane mir ed my visit, and in the manner gentleman requested of metal lute, he might perhaps have ob ed by civility what he centr could not have extorted; for lu I shall ever continue so much i like yourself and the rest of beother officers, as not to bed gooned by Lord Cochrane or by other lord, or by any other man.

It has been suggested, as a mo of Lord Cochrane's conduct, there were on board the Ont passengers attached to the cause, and also a million of da The whole sum on board was hundred and one thousand do received at Lima, of which 815 were for Archibald Gracie & of NY-\$15,000 for Mr. Aiw IY-\$11,000 for Mr. Ellen Boston-and the remainder shipped by individuals in Lim consigned to individuals in Rie neiro .- This circumstance have furnished no cause of plaint, as it is customary fa ships of war, as well as those ther nations, to do so. tioned by our laws, and node entertained of its propriety. ing my cruise in the Pacific English men of war touched paraiso, having specie of which they were conveying. Lima to Rio Janeiro, nor will dissatisfaction ever expresso that account.

to a conduct which might bring da

reproach upon our flag. In the

had I been undecided about sales

the very letter of Lord Cochrant,

ling upon me in such a style is

salute, would have determined

refuse it.

With regard to the passenger tached to the royal cause, the two merchants, one lady, and officer To these two lasts f Peru. I did so, becauseit ing had yielded to my earned citation for the release of the personal favour to myself, ret to liberty many of our unform countrymen, whom I found prisons of Lima, for having taken in army against the following quest, in return for such significant to my fellow citizens, in return for such significant of the cours to my fellow citizens, in account to my fellow cit

special reasons which induced to receive him, are stated in m alled report of the cruise to the retary of the nevy, made imme tely on my arrived in the United

maintaining the intercentie h my duty required with fleting parties in South Ameriit was difficult to avoid exciting jealousy of one or both of them. wing the popular sentiment of country, and seeing many of our tens actually engaged in hostili. sgainst them, the Royalists pricularly disposed to consiuses inimical to them. A conat once respectful and concilitowards them was due to the trality of our government, and no less essential to enable myto act with effect in procuring release of the paragraph and perof my fellow and its in the
er of the royal and remarks. To conduct I owe the success which nded my endeavours to serve contry. sincerely

our friend and obedient servant. J. BIDDLE.

The following extract of a letfrom Communinbridge to Capt. dle, will prove how totally with-foundation lightle story of Lord hrane:

On my anchoring at Gibraltar 802. where Admiral Sir James marez and not Lord Keith was commanding naval officer; I did salute the Admiral's flag. beit had been saluted in sight of Essex a short time previous, by frigate Boston, Capt. M'Neil, Senior in rank. And as the ital did not offer to the ship rmy command, the usual cereto ships of war, on entering ndly port, no acquaintance took between us during my then at Gibraltar. But on my reagain to the Rock, Admiral Sir s Saumarez sent on board the x, and offered the customary cies. I then waited on him, and endly intercourse followed—but alute was given by the Essex to flag, nor is there the least shaof truth in my being required alute any Admiral's flag at Giltar, or on non-compliance thereleave the port. Such a dend I should have considered ab-

state of Maryland, sc. -Arundel County, Orphans court,

Juie 8, 1819. application by petition of Franancock, administrator of John , late of A. A. County, derequired by law for creditors to t their claims against the said del,&that the same be published neach week for the space of six sive weeks, in the Maryland Gaand Political Intelligencer

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

otice is hereby given, the subscriber of Anne Arundel y, hath obtained from the orcourt of Anne Arundel county, aryland, letters of administration ne personal estate of John Jate of A. A. County, deceased rsons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to it the same, with the vouchers f, to the subscriber, at or before st day of October next. they may vise by law be excluded from all t of the said estate. Given under nd this 8th day of June 1819. Francis Hancock, Admr.

At a Meeting Orphans Court for Anne Arun-County, on the 5th day of June

9, were present,
The Worshipful James Mackubin, Horatio Ridout, and Lewis Neth, jun. Esquires. e court order and direct that no Political Intelligencer, once in week for the space of six succesreeks, before the 4th day of Sepnext, notifying the legal repreives of Alexander Munroe, to r on or before that day to receive proportion of the personal estate homas Callahan, late of Anne del county, deceased, they may wise by law be excluded from all t of the said estate. y order,

John Gassaway. Reg. Wills A. A. county.

For Sale, likely Mulatto Girl, 16 years of stave for life, but not to be so the state of Maryland. For

of a Modern Judge, pitiful and contem in be passed unnot ter intended those plicable to the vene ice, lie is a base if his cowardice v apply, in propria Editor of the Mary can obtain the nat who has thought pr his slanderous rem purposé of endeavo tlie author of them

On Saturday la of Frederick coun customed zeal and nated their candid the naxt House of laudable example o it is hoped, will sp by their political other counties of following are the

June 9, 1819.

Robert G. 1 The sloop of w Com. Perry, sailed on Monday last.

Alexander

Dr. William

passage to Liverp vith on the 30th o long. 68, by a vess sails set and mac

COLONIZATIO Extract of a lette Mr. Mead, Age

ty, dated, Milledgeville, My Dear Sr,

This day, wh been the day of b row to the poor A account I was sent been turned into a joy to them. At ly hope that the have made will ev pily, and that, be ended, they will land and all which on earth. The G noned the sale, an opportunity of sea ern country, the m demprion. I ente tomotrow, by conv of this place to fo Society. An above to recover these the hands of certa were concerned ei capture, or in the introduction into there is, I hop, from this combina tice and humanity

on Saturday eveni morning walked o encampment in th town to see them. ed their habitati. thered around a go whose care they I who was telling the people had sent m ale, and carry the I wish you could me to have witnes crowded around took hold of my en English, expitude. They at f told me) would they had never thing before, they should next day one of white peop back to children had gair them if ed to enc this seed A verentrongatta veen them een them

ing to them sked one, wh od than the wil he old Dattel!= (for him. and given h messes?" The po head as if convic