

ductions and manufactures, of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot, from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that Divine Providence whose goodness has been so remarkably extended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same Omnipotent Source a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, December 5, 1809.

We expected to have commenced in this day's paper, the interesting and animated debates on Mr. Brent's resolutions which have occupied the exclusive attention of the House of Delegates, since Thursday morning last: but their extreme length, and the lateness of the hour to which they each day extended, has precluded the possibility of our obtaining them satisfactorily transcribed from the Stenographic notes. Added to which, the interest which is so universally excited in the public mind to be made acquainted with the correspondence which led to the dismissal of Mr. Jackson, perhaps claimed a preference. This correspondence is as lengthy as it is interesting, and will necessarily occupy a considerable portion of several numbers of our paper ere it be concluded.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of Maryland.

REPORTED FOR THE

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

A petition from Edward Howard, counter to that for making a turnpike road from Baltimore to Patapsco, was read and referred.

An Act appointing trustees to Nathan Griffith, a lunatic of the city of Baltimore, (which originated in the Senate) was read and passed.

An Act for the relief of the German, or High Dutch Reformed Christian Church, was, on motion of Mr. Baer, read a second time, and passed.

Mr. Feasey moved a second reading of the bill for the relief of Richard Flintham of Cecil county, confirming his right to a certain tract of land, which was passed.

A petition from William Murray, of Ann Arundel county, praying a special act of insolvency, was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. M. Brown, the Act supplementary to an act for collecting small debts out of court, was made the order of the day for Friday next.

A petition from Kitty E. Amory, praying a divorce, was read and committed.

The House then took up the order of the day on Mr. Brent's resolutions. The discussion of which lasted until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2,

but little business was done, except the discussion of Mr. Brent's resolutions. Yesterday the discussion was resumed; and, after a luminous speech from Mr. Brent, the House, at two o'clock, adjourned for one hour. The gentlemen who have spoken on this subject, and our local friends generally, will readily admit that where four whole days have, undividedly, been taken up in debate, there was not sufficient interim, to allow us time to do justice to the different orators by transcribing correctly our Stenographic notes, which not only require unwearied attention, but critical accuracy.

DOCUMENTS

WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Jackson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

October 9, 1809.

SIR, An arrangement, as to the revocation of the British orders in council, as well as to the satisfaction required in the case of the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, has been

made in due form by the government of the United States with David Montague Erskine, Esq. an accredited minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty. And after it had been faithfully carried into execution on the part of this government, and under circumstances rendering its effects on the relative situation of the United States irrevocable, and in some respects, irreparable, his Britannic Majesty has deemed it proper to disavow it, to recall his minister, and to send another to take his place.

In such a state of things, no expectation could be more reasonable, no course of proceeding more obviously prescribed by the ordinary respect due to the disappointed party, than a prompt and explicit explanation, by the new functionary, of the grounds of the refusal on the part of his government to abide by an arrangement so solemnly made—accompanied by a substitution of other propositions.

Under the influence of this reasonable expectation, the president has learned with no less surprize than regret, that in your several conferences with me you have stated:—

1st. That you have no instructions from your government, which authorise you to make any explanations whatever to this government, as to the reasons which had induced his Majesty to disavow the arrangement lately made by your predecessor, and that therefore you could not make any such explanation.

2d. That in the case of the Chesapeake, your instructions only authorise you (without assigning any reason whatever why the reasonable terms of satisfaction tendered and accepted, have not been carried into effect) to communicate to this government a note tendering satisfaction, with an understanding that such note should not be signed and delivered by you, until you should have previously seen and approved the proposed answer of this government, that the signing and delivery of your note and of the answer of this government should be simultaneous.

3d. That you have no instructions, which authorise you to make to this government any propositions whatever in relation to the revocation of the British orders in council; but only to receive such as this government may deem it proper to make to you.

4th. That, at all events, it is not the disposition or the intention of the British government to revoke their orders in council, as they respect the United States, but upon a formal stipulation on the part of the United States, to accede to the following terms and conditions, viz.

1st. That the act of Congress commonly called the non-intercourse law, be continued against France so long as she shall continue her decrees.

2d. That the Navy of Great Britain be authorised to aid in enforcing the provisions of the said act of Congress.

3d. That the United States shall explicitly renounce during the present war, the right of carrying on any trade whatever, direct or indirect with any colony of any enemy of Great Britain, from which they were excluded during peace; and that this renunciation must extend, not only to the trade between the colony and the mother country, but to the trade between the colony and the United States.

If, in the foregoing representation, it should appear that I have in any instance misapprehended your meaning, it will afford me real pleasure to be enabled to lay before the president a statement, corrected agreeable to any suggestions with which you may be pleased to favor me.

To avoid the misconceptions incident to oral proceedings, I have the honor to intimate that it is thought expedient, that our further discussions on the present occasion, be in the written form. And with great sincerity I assure you, that whatever communications you may be pleased thus to make, will be received with an anxious solicitude to find them such as may lead to a speedy removal of every existing obstacle to that mutual and lasting friendship and cordiality between the two nations, which it is obviously the interest of both to foster.

With the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

The Hon. Francis James Jackson, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

WASHINGTON, 11th Oct. 1809.

Sir, I have had the honor of receiving your official letter of the 9th instant, towards the close of which you inform me, that it had been thought expedient to put an end to all verbal communication between

yourself and me, in discussing the important objects of my mission. Considering that a very few days have elapsed, since I delivered to the President a credential letter from the King my master, and that nothing has been even alleged to have occurred to deprive me of the facility of access, and of the credit to which, according to immemorial usage, I am by that letter entitled, I believe there does not exist in the annals of diplomacy a precedent to such a determination between two ministers, who have met for the avowed purpose of terminating amicably the existing differences between their respective countries; but after mature reflection, I am induced to acquiesce in it by the recollection of the time that must necessarily elapse before I can receive his Majesty's commands upon so unexpected an occurrence, and of the detriment that would ensue to the public service, if my ministerial functions were, in the interval, to be altogether suspended. I shall therefore content myself with entering my protest against a proceeding which I consider in no other light, than a violation, in my person, of the most essential rights of a public minister, when adopted, as in the present case, without any alleged misconduct on his part. As a matter of opinion, I cannot, I own, assent to the preference which you give to written over verbal intercourse for the purpose of mutual explanation and accommodation. I have thought it due to the public character with which I have the honor to be invested, and to the confidence which his Majesty has most graciously been pleased to repose in me, to state to you unreservedly my sentiments on this point. I shall now proceed to the other parts of your letter, and apply to them the best consideration that can arise from a zeal proportioned to the increase of difficulty thus thrown in the way of the restoration of a thorough good understanding between our respective countries.

You state, Sir, very truly that an arrangement had been made between you and Mr. Erskine, and that His Majesty had thought proper to disavow that arrangement.

I have, here in the outset, to regret the loss of the advantage of verbal intercourse with you, as I should have availed myself of it to enquire whether by your statement, it were your intention to complain of the disavowal itself, or of a total want of explanation of it, or of the circumstance of that explanation not having been made through me. I observe that in the records of this mission there is no trace of a complaint, on the part of the United States, of his Majesty having disavowed the act of his minister. You have not in the conferences we have hitherto held, distinctly announced any such complaint, and I have seen, with pleasure, in this forbearance, on your part, an instance of that candor, which I doubt not will prevail in all our communications, in as much as you could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act, done under such circumstances, as could ONLY lead to the consequences that have actually followed.

It was not known when I left England, whether Mr. Erskine had, according to the liberty allowed him, communicated to you in extenso his original instructions. It now appears that he did not. But in reverting to his official correspondence, and particularly to a dispatch addressed on the 20th of April to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I find that he there states, that he had submitted to your consideration, the three conditions specified in those instructions, as the ground work of an arrangement which, according to information received from this country, it was thought in England might be made with a prospect of great mutual advantage. Mr. Erskine then reports verbatim et seriatim your observations upon each of the three conditions, and the reasons which induced you to think that others might be substituted in lieu of them. It may have been concluded between you that these latter were an equivalent for original conditions; but the very act of substitution evidently shews that those original conditions were, in fact, very explicitly communicated to you, and by you of course laid before the President for his consideration. I need hardly add, that the difference between these conditions and those contained in the arrangement of the 18th & 19th April, is sufficiently obvious to require no elucidation, nor need I draw the conclusion, which I consider as admitted by all absence of complaint, on the part of the American government,

viz. that under such circumstances, His Majesty had an undoubted and incontrovertible right to disavow the act of his Minister. I must here allude to a supposition, which you have more than once mentioned to me, and by which, if it had any the slightest foundation, this right might perhaps have been in some degree affected. You have informed me that you understood that Mr. Erskine had two sets of instructions; by which to regulate his conduct; and that upon one of them, which had not been communicated either to you or to the public, was to be rested the justification of the terms finally agreed upon between you and him. It is my duty, sir, solemnly to declare to you, and through you to the President, that the dispatches from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, which you have made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter Minister, and which was read by the former to the American Minister in London, is the only dispatch, by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it relates.

To return to the immediate subject of your letter. If, sir, it be your intention to state that no explanation whatever has been given to the American government of the reasons which induced his majesty to disavow the act of my predecessor, I must, in that case, observe, that in the instructions conveying to him his majesty's intention, those reasons, were very fully and forcibly stated; and if he has not transmitted them to you, I can only attribute it to the peculiar delicacy and embarrassment of his situation, for which he probably trusted to the President's goodness to make some allowance; and he might the more reasonably be led to that reliance on it, as a full and ample communication was also made upon the subject by his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs to Mr. Pinkney, to whom the whole of Mr. Erskine's original instruction was read, and who, it was natural to suppose, would convey to his government so much information upon a very important occasion, as would relieve Mr. Erskine from the necessity of entering into minute details of the misunderstanding that had occurred. At all events, no complaint can be substantiated against his majesty's government on this score, seeing that they not only instructed the minister who had made the disavowal arrangement as to the motives which occasioned the disavowal, but also with frankness, promptitude, and a most scrupulous regard to national honor, gave notice to the American minister in London of the disavowal, of the motives of it, and of the precautions spontaneously taken by his majesty to prevent any loss or injury accruing to the citizens of the U. S. from a reliance on any agreement, however unauthorised, made in his majesty's name. The mere allusion to this latter circumstance dispenses me from farther noticing the effects which you describe as being produced upon the United States by the circumstances of this agreement. How far they are irrevocable it is not for me to determine, but the word IRREPARABLE seems to imply that a loss had been sustained on the occasion by the public or by individuals of this country. So far as his majesty could be by possibility supposed answerable for such an eventual loss, he has, and I have before stated, taken the utmost precaution to avert it.

(To be Continued.)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE on Friday, the 22d of December, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Isaac Lindsdale, deceased, the following property, to wit—a number of valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children; Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, plantation utensils, house and kitchen furniture, and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of Sale are twelve months credit for all sums over Twenty Dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; and all sums under Twenty Dollars, the money to be paid on the day of sale.

CLEMENT BROOKE, } Admr's.
DENNIS BOYD, }
December 2. } 41*

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

Roger's Patent Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

For sale at P. BYRNE'S Law and Miscellaneous Book-store, No. 130, Market-street—either by the dozen or single cake.

P. BYRNE does not undertake to expatiate on the merits of this justly celebrated medicine; its best praise will be found in its effects—and the reliance of the inventor on its merits in all pulmonary complaints, will be seen in the following advertisement.

No Relief—No Pay. TO THE PUBLIC.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians, of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected colds. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions, and other affections, and hence the farago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the preposterous compositions of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances, could not be invented, more free from the well-founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will ensure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of their boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of a suppressed respiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating Elixirs, pectoral Balsams and Syrrups, and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

No Relief—No Pay.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any state of disease, like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal, but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; this is an inducement for him to make the above overture should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

G. R.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire, and State of Massachusetts.

The above terms will be complied with by the subscriber, in the sale of the above Medicine.

P. BYRNE.

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To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis,

GENTLEMEN,

From your liberal and generous support at the last election for the office of Sheriff, for which I offer you my sincere acknowledgments, I am induced to offer myself again a candidate for that office at the next election, to which, should I be promoted by your suffrage, I pledge myself that you shall never have reason to regret the honor you confer upon me, and that nothing shall be wanting which appertains to duty and equity.

SOLOMON GROVES.

Nov. 14, 1802.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.