

Mr. JACKSON to Mr. SMITH.
Washington, 27th October, 1809.

Sir, Finding by your letter of the 13th inst. that notwithstanding the frequent statements made by me in our conferences of the terms of satisfaction which I am empowered to offer to this country for the unauthorised attack made by one of his majesty's ships of war upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, I have not had the good fortune to make myself distinctly understood by you, I have the honor to inclose herewith a paper of memoranda containing the conditions on the basis of which I am ready to proceed to draw up with you the necessary official documents in the form proposed in my letter of the 11th inst. or in any other form upon which we may hereafter agree.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
F. J. JACKSON.

The Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

The President's Proclamation of July 1807, prohibiting to British ships of war the entrance into the harbors of the United States, having been annulled, His majesty is willing to restore the seamen taken out of the Chesapeake on reserving to himself a right to claim, in a regular way, by application to the American government, the discharge of such of them (if any) as shall be proved to be either natural born subjects of his majesty, or deserters from his majesty's service.

His majesty is willing to make a provision for the families of such men as were slain on board the Chesapeake, in consequence of the unauthorised attack upon that frigate, provided that such bounty shall not be extended to the family of any man who shall have been either a natural born subject of his majesty, or a deserter from his majesty's service.



Congressional Proceedings.

The Congress of the United States has been employed, principally in reading and referring documents and petitions, appointing committees, &c. as usual, at the commencement of the sessions. Several important reports are expected to be made this week. In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Pope, offered an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until they shall have respectively attained the age of sixty five years. But for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the President shall remove any of them on the address of _____ of each House of Congress; Provided, however, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated in such address or on the journal of each House. They shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law.

DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Giles, from the committee appointed on the first inst. reported in part the following resolution; which was read the first time and passed to the second reading.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the expressions contained in the official letter of Francis James Jackson, Minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty near the United States, dated 23d day of October 1809, and addressed to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, conveying the idea that the executive government of the United States had a knowledge that the arrangement lately made by Mr. Erskine, his predecessor, on behalf of his government, with the government of the United States, was entered into without competent powers on the part of Mr. Erskine, for that purpose, were highly indecorous and insolent; that the repetition of the same intimation in his official letter, dated the 4th of November, 1809, after he was apprized by the asseveration of the Secretary of State that the executive government had no such knowledge, and that if it had possessed such knowledge, such arrangement would not have been entered into on the part of the United States, and after also being officially apprized that such intimation was inadmissible, was still more insolent and affronting; and that in refusing to receive any further communications from him in consequence of these outrageous and premeditated insults, the executive government has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honor, as well as to the character and interest of the American people.

That the letter signed Francis James Jackson, headed "Circular," dated the 13th of Nov. 1809, and published and circulated through the country, is a still more direct and aggravated insult and affront to the American people and their go-

vernment, as it is evidently an insidious attempt to excite their resentments and distrusts against their own government by appealing to them, through false or fallacious disguises, against some of its acts; and to excite resentments and divisions amongst the people themselves, which can only be dishonorable to their own characters and ruinous to their own interests; and the Congress of the United States do hereby solemnly pledge themselves to the American people and to the world to stand by and support the executive government in its refusal to receive any further communication from the said Francis James Jackson, and to call into action the whole force of the nation if it should become necessary in consequence of the conduct of the executive government in this respect, to repel such insults, and to assert and maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the United States.

And from the same committee, Mr. Giles reported "A bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the U. States; which provides that the President of the United States may enforce the departure of any foreign minister, committing any act that would justify him in sending such minister out of the District of Columbia, out of the territories of the U. S. or in sending him home to his sovereign, by virtue of a warrant to any civil or military officer of the United States, &c."

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Troup, after some appropriate remarks upon commercial rights, and conceiving that it was now time, either to assert or abandon all pretensions to them, offered some resolutions calculated to meet the retaliatory measures of both England and France, with the same measures that they had adopted towards us as neutrals; the following are the resolutions, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, that it is expedient to authorize the President, by law, to instruct the commanders of armed vessels of the U. States, to stop and bring into the port of the same, all ships or vessels with their cargoes, the property of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, or of the Emperor of France, bound to ports other than those within the dominions or colonies of either.

Resolved, that it is expedient further to authorize by law the detention of all ships and vessels with their cargoes, the property of the subjects of the King of G. Britain, until the duties to be regulated and ascertained by law, shall be first levied and collected upon the goods and merchandize whereof the said ships or vessels shall be laden, or tariff therein prescribed, and until the said ships or vessels shall have received due licence to depart.

Resolved, that it is expedient further to authorize by law the detention of all ships or vessels with their cargoes, the property of the subjects of the Emperor of France brought within the ports of the U. States, there to abide the formal decision or order of the government in relation to the same.

Resolved, that an *ad valorem* duty of _____ be levied and collected on all goods, wares and merchandize of British product and manufacture.

Resolved, that it is expedient to authorize the President, on paying of the duties authorised to be levied and collected on the goods laden on board vessels the property of the subjects of the king of Great Britain, forthwith to grant license to such vessels to depart and proceed to the port of original destination without further hindrance or molestation.

The Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, December 12, 1809.

"A Native American," and several other communications are on file. The importance of the documents we are now publishing, and the proceedings of the Legislature, necessarily excludes all minor subjects, and will plead our apology for deferring the productions of our friends.

We have had no foreign intelligence in several of our last numbers—because, there is none in circulation, and we have neither leisure or inclination to make any.

A number of statements are in circulation respecting General Wilkinson; some asserting that he is recalled, and others contradicting those accounts—we have inserted none of them, nor shall we until we meet with something that we can confide in.

An account of the death of General Wade Hampton (who was stated to be on his way to take command of the army) has been also published; and is now likewise contradicted. Our officers, it appears, are to be killed off, or recalled, as Bonaparte has often been, and with the same deadly weapons.

A strong and decided difference has arose amongst the federal editors respecting the extent to which the opposition to our republican administration may be carried; the dismissal of Mr. Jackson is the subject upon which they divide, and a division upon this subject is a feature in itself sufficiently strong to draw a very palpable line. This, indeed, is a "Rubicon" which none can dare to cross in opposition to our government, but such as are lost to all consideration for American honor or independence. Amongst these, we are bound to notice the Federal Republican of Baltimore, Coleman's New-York

Evening-Post, the Boston federal papers, and the United States Gazette of Philadelphia.

On the other hand, we remark with pleasure, Bell's Gazette, and Major Jackson's Register, of Philadelphia; the Norfolk Ledger, and a number of other federal papers, who have decidedly approved the conduct of our Executive.

We are very anxious to discover what ground the federalists in Congress will assume on this subject. Mr. Giles's resolutions will prove, in a few days, whether they are disposed to support the Government in a measure which its character and dignity unquestionably impose.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Legislature of Maryland.

REPORTED FOR THE
MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

After Monday's proceedings were read, the resolutions of Mr. Brent were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Schley delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying for a road from Harper's ferry to the City of Washington; and a petition from sundry persons of said county praying for a Lottery to build a public school and house of worship;—read and referred to Messrs. Schley, J. Thomas and Tabbs.

Messrs. Hobb, Jump, J. Thomas, Baer, J. Brown, Hopper, and S. Thomas, have leave of absence.

Mr. Worthington delivered a bill, entitled, an act annulling the marriage of William Price and Margaret, his wife.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a bill to confirm the title of Richard Flintham to a part of a tract of land lying in Cecil county,—the bill for the relief of the German Reformed Christian Church in Frederick town, and the bill for the sale of the real estate of Conrad Eisten, late of Baltimore county, deceased, severally endorsed "will pass," and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Reid delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Allegany county, praying a further appropriation to complete the road from Hancock to Cumberland, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-grace, was read the second time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bland, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled an act concerning libels and contempt of court; ordered that Messrs. Bland, Brent, and C. Dorsey prepare and bring in the same. The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

The bill to incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-grace, was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Bowles delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county, praying an alteration in the Militia law, which was read and referred to Messrs. Bowles, Brent and Winder.

Mr. Groome delivered a bill, entitled, an act to empower the executor of Joseph Baxter, late sheriff of Cecil county, to collect the fees put into the hands of said Baxter for collection.

Mr. Worthington delivered a bill, entitled, an act to authorise the drawing of a lottery to erect a town-clock and an alarm bell in the Western Precincts of the city of Baltimore, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Street delivered a bill to straighten and lay out a road in Baltimore and Harford counties, therein mentioned, as amended, read the first and second time, and after some discussion and amendments, was, on motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the consideration of the next General Assembly.

Mr. Parham delivered a report of the trustees of Charlotte-Hill school; read and referred to Messrs. Parham, Tabbs, Herbert, Worthington and Plater.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered the bill to prevent insurance by foreigners, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read.

The house proceeded to the choice of a Director in the Bank of Baltimore, on the part of the State, for the ensuing year. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike, retired; and after some time, returned, and reported that Samuel Biscoe was elected; Whereupon, Resolved, that Samuel Biscoe be, and he is hereby declared to be, duly elected a director on the part of the State, in the Bank of Baltimore, for the ensuing year. The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Herbert delivered a petition from Thomas Harwood of Benjamin county, praying a further time to complete his collections; read and

referred to Messrs. Herbert, Magruder and Calvert.

Mr. Wilkinson delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Calvert county, praying that the bounds between Calvert and Anne-Arundel counties may be ascertained, which was read, and referred to Messrs. Wilkinson, J. E. Spencer, Belt, Brent, and A. Dorsey.

Mr. Dorsey delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county of a similar nature,—referred to the same committee.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a message to the house, proposing, that with their concurrence, they would proceed to the election of two directors on the part of the State, for the Union Bank of Maryland, two for the Farmers Bank at Annapolis, two for the Branch of said bank at Easton, two for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and one for the Hagers-town Bank, which being concurred with, the house proceeded to an election in the usual manner, and, on the ballots being counted, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected (see our last paper)

Mr. Harryman delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying for a road from Caleb Stansbury's mill, to intersect the main road at Christopher Woolsey's tavern; referred to Messrs. Harryman, Randall and M. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Archer, ordered, that the resolutions for the encouragement of Domestic manufactures, have a second reading on Friday, the 15th inst.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivered a bill, entitled, an act for the appointment by the people, of the justices of the Levy Courts in the several counties of this State; which was read, and ordered to have a second reading on Thurs. the 14th inst.

Mr. Bland delivered a bill, authorising a lottery for the purpose of raising a sum of money to build a female academy in the city of Baltimore.

The House proceeded to the second reading of the bill to alter such parts of the Declaration of Rights, Constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, from serving as jurors; and, on motion of Mr. C. Dorsey the question was put that the words "except in criminal cases that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom," be inserted after the word "jurors,"—and carried, yeas 37, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, ordered, that the bill concerning divorces have a second reading on Friday the 15th inst. The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The clerk read a report from Nicholas Brewer, Esq. register of the court of chancery, stating the amount of his receipts for seals and taxes for the preceding year.

A bill enabling the executors of Joseph Baxter, deceased, late sheriff of Cecil county, to complete the collections due the said Baxter at the time of his decease, was read a second time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Thomas, the House proceeded to the order of the day on the bill "to alter all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as prevent all such persons as are conscientiously scrupulous of taking oaths, to act as jurors." Mr. J. H. Thomas moved to alter the title of the bill, so that it should read, "An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous, to serve as jurors," which was carried.

Mr. Chapman said he was determined to vote against the bill, even should he stand up alone in opposition to it. Of the religious tenets of the persons to be benefited by it he knew nothing—they are enveloped in mystery—But, if a part of those tenets consist in refusing to aid in the defence of their country, in case of invasion by a foreign enemy; and a disapproval of capitally punishing crimes against the laws of the state and of society, such tenets appeared to him unaccountable, and dangerous to allow their possessors more privileges than what they now enjoy. To him it appeared extremely improper, to allow to serve as jurors, in cases of assault and battery, those who admit the principle, that, "if smitten on one cheek, you must turn the other also," for was the party arraigned, only accused with having smote one cheek, such a jury would not award competent damages to the injured party, because he was not smitten on the other cheek! And in case a thief was arraigned for stealing another's coat, the plaintiff would not be entitled to receive adequate satisfaction, because he had not suffered him to take his cloak also!—He could not, therefore, see, why such men should be entitled to the privileges which the bill contemplated to vest in them, unless they entered on such duties under the solemn and impressive obligation of

an oath,—a solemnity, which, in the language of Mr. CURRAN, "is the adamant chain which binds the human heart to the throne of eternal justice!"

Mr. J. H. Thomas was favourable to the passage of the bill.—He could not see the policy that would dictate that so large a portion of our citizens—so respectable for their general demeanor—so remarkable for their scrupulous attention to all moral obligations, should not be allowed to enjoy all the rights and immunities of this free country, of the population of which they formed so large a component part. What danger could there be in admitting them to the enjoyment of those immunities? In his mind, the only question was whether they wished for it or not. If they desired it, they were most assuredly entitled to it. Whatever may be the particular forms of worship enjoyed by the peculiar tenets they profess, they are most assuredly recognized among our most virtuous citizens.—Such is the tolerant spirit, of even the English laws, that the oath of a *Gentoo* is allowed to be taken in the manner of his own country and religion.—If such privileges are admitted, in that government, even to a *Gentoo*, why then, Sir, permit me to ask, should it not be extended to the Quakers of this county.

Mr. Bland declared that he was for waging war against every principle of intolerance. Prohibiting persons conscientiously scrupulous, from serving as jurors, and in other situations of responsibility and confidence, is depriving ourselves of the right which the state has to the usefulness and services of such persons. In another point of view we should recollect, that very few of such persons have ever been known to prostitute a solemn affirmation, or to make a bug-bear of religion. By excluding them from the enjoyment of their political privileges, we actually disfranchise them of their rights, and shut the door of right against honest men.

Mr. J. E. Spencer, spoke in favor of the bill; Mr. Chapman replied; and was answered by Mr. J. H. Thomas—When, on the question for the final passage of the bill, it passed in the affirmative—yeas 55, nays 5, viz. Messrs. Stuart, Chapman, Gale, Perry and Bowles.

The house then in committee of the whole, took up the order of the day on the penitentiary bill, when, after filling up several blanks, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Two Stray Heifers.

CAME to the Subscriber's plantation, some time in May last, two Small Heifers, one red, and the other black and white coloured, they are marked with the end of the left ear off, and a hole in the right ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ZACH. DUVAL.

Broad Neck, Dec. 8. 418.

BOOKS, &c.

A few trunks of books, containing a small but good assortment, are now opening at the store adjoining the Printing Office of the *Maryland Republican*—

ALSO,

Pictures and Prints, colored and plain; Maps and Charts, large and small; Drawing books, and a few neat patterns for Needle Work, colored in the handsomest manner.

As they are expected to be exhibited for sale in the City but a few days; the public are invited to inspect them as their leisure permits.

The Columbia Academy,

Corner of East and Calvert Streets,

BALTIMORE,

For Young Ladies, as Boarders or Day Scholars, will again open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.

Mrs. GROOMBRIDGE, ever grateful for the encouragement so liberally bestowed on her, and anxious to merit its continuance, assures those Parents and Guardians who entrust their children to her care, that she not only assiduously devotes her own time to the instruction of her pupils but has also twelve assistants, who are in every respect adequate to the branches of Education they undertake to teach.

August 26 1809

10 w.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE GRAND LOTTERY,

Two Prizes of 20,000 Dollars.
Three Prizes of 10,000 Dollars.
Three Prizes of 5,000 Dollars.

Not two Blanks to a Prize!

Commences drawing the 1st of November next. As the tickets are contracted for, they are now rapidly rising in price. A few for sale by

J. Hughes.

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