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ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued.)

Brighton, October 9.

My dear brother,

I have taken two days to consider the contents of your letter of the 6th inst. in order to be as accurate as possible in my answer, which must account to you for its being longer perhaps than I intended, or I could have wished.

I confide entirely in the personal kindness and affection expressed in your letter, and am, for that reason, the more unwilling to trouble you again on a painful subject, in which you are not free to act, as your inclination I am sure leads you. But, as it is not at all improbable, that every part of this transaction may be publicly canvassed hereafter, it is of the utmost importance to my honor, without which I can have no happiness, that my conduct in it shall be fairly represented, and correctly understood. When I made a tender of my services to his majesty's ministers, it was with a just and natural expectation, that my offer would have been accepted, in the way in which alone it could have been beneficial to my country, or creditable to myself: or if that failed, that at least (in justice to me) the reasons for a refusal would have been distinctly stated, so that the nation might be satisfied, that nothing had been omitted on my part, and enabled to judge of the validity of the reasons assigned for such refusal. In the first instance, I was referred to his majesty's will and pleasure, and now I am informed by your letter, that before 'he had appointed me to the command of the 10th Light Dragoons, he had caused it to be fully explained to me, what his sentiments were with respect to a Prince of Wales entering into the army.'

It is impossible, my dear brother, that I should know all that passed between the king and you; but I perfectly recollect the statement you made of the conversation you had with his majesty, and which strictly corresponds with that in your letter now before me. But I must, at the same time, recal to your memory my positive denial at that time, of any condition or stipulation having been made, upon my first coming into the army; and I am in possession of full and complete documents, which prove that no terms whatever were then proposed, at least to me, whatever might have been the intention; and the communications I have found it necessary subsequently to make, have ever disclaimed the existence of such a compromise at any period, as nothing could be more averse to my nature, or more remote from my mind.

As to the conversation you quoted in 1796, when the king was pleased to appoint me to succeed sir William Pitt, I have not the most slight recollection of its having taken place between us. My dear brother, if your data is right, you must be mistaken in your exact terms, or at least, in the conclusion you draw from it; for in the intimacy and familiarity of private conversation, it is not all unlikely that I should have remembered the communication you made me the year before; but, that I should have acquiesced in, or referred to a compromise which I never made, is utterly impossible.

Neither in his majesty's letter to me, nor in the correspondence with Mr. Addington, (of which you may not be fully informed) is there one word, nor the most distant allusions to the conditions stated in your letter; and even if I had accepted the command of a regiment on such terms, my acquiescence could only have a relation to the ordinary situation of the country, and not to a cycle so completely out of all contemplation at that time, as the probable or projected invasion of this kingdom by a foreign force, sufficient to bring its safety into question. When the king is pleased to tell me, "that should the enemy land, he shall think it his duty to set an example in defence of the country;" that is, to expose the only life which, for the public welfare, ought not to be hazarded. I respect and admire the principles which dictate that resolution; and as my heart glows with the same sentiments, I wish to partake in the same danger, that is, with dignity and effect. Whenever his majesty appears as king, he acts and commands: you are commander in chief; others of my family are high in military stations; and even by the last Brevet, a considerable number of junior officers are put over me. In all these arrangements the Prince of Wales, alone, whose interest in the event yields to none but that of the king, is disregarded, omitted, his services rejected. So that, in fact, he has no post or station whatsoever, in a contest on the fate of which the crown and the kingdom may depend.

I do not my dear brother, wonder, that in the hurry of your present occupation, these considerations should have been overlooked. They are now in your view, and I think cannot fail to make a due impression.

As to the rest, with every degree of esteem possible for your judgement of what is due to a soldier's honor, I must be the guardian of mine to the utmost in my power, &c. &c.

G. P.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Horse Guards, October 11, 1803.

My dear brother,

I have this moment, upon my arrival in town, found your letter, and lose no time in answering that part of it, which it appears to me highly necessary should be clearly understood.

Indeed, my dear brother, you must give me leave to repeat to you, that upon the fullest consideration, I perfectly recollect your having yourself told me at Carlton-House, in the year 1793, on the day on which you was informed of his majesty's having acquiesced in your request of being appointed to the command of the 10th regiment of light-dragoons, of which sir William Pitt was then colonel, the message and condition which was then delivered to you from his majesty; and which his majesty repeated to me in the year 1795, as mentioned in my letter of Thursday last. And I have the fullest reason to know, that there are others to whom at that time you mentioned the same circumstances; nor have I the least recollection of your having denied it to me, when I delivered to you the king's answer, as I certainly should have felt it incumbent on me to recal to your memory, what you had told me yourself in the year 1793.

No conversation whatsoever passed between us, as you justly remark, in the year 1796, when sir William Pitt was promoted to the king's dragoon Guards, which was done in consequence of what was arranged in 1793, upon your first appointment to the 10th light dragoons; and *I* conceive, that your mentioning in your letter, my having stated a conversation to have passed between us in 1796, must have arisen from some misapprehension, as *I* do not find *that* year ever adverted to in my letter.

I have thought it due to us both, my dear brother, thus fully to reply to those parts of your letter in which you appear to have mistaken mine; but, as *I* am totally unacquainted with the correspondence which has taken place upon this subject, I must decline entering any further into it.

I remain ever, my dear brother, with the greatest truth,

Your most affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Brighton, October 22, 1803.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

By my replying to your letter of the 6th inst. which contained no sort of answer to mine of the 2d, we have fallen into a very frivolous altercation upon a topic which is quite foreign to the present purpose. Indeed the whole importance of it lies in a seeming contradiction in the statement of a fact; which is unpleasant, even upon the idlest occasion.

I mean to assert, that no previous condition to forego all pretensions to ulterior rank, under any circumstances, had been imposed upon me, or even submitted to me, in any shape whatsoever on my first coming into the service, and with as much confidence as can be used in maintaining a negative, I repeat that assertion.

When I first became acquainted with his Majesty's purpose to withhold from me further advancement, it is impossible to recollect, but that it was so early as the year 1793, I do not remember, and if your expressions were less positive, I should add, or believe; but I certainly knew it, as you well know, in 1795, and possibly before. We were then engaged in war, therefore could not think of resigning my regiment; if under these circumstances I had been disposed to do so; but, in truth, my rank in the nation made military rank, in ordinary times, a matter of consequence, except to my own private feelings. This sentiment I conveyed to you in my letter of the second, laying expressly, that *mere idle, inactive* rank, was in no sort my object; but upon the prospect of an emergency, when the king was to take the field, and the spirit of every Briton was roused to exertion, the place which I occupy in the nation, made it indispensable to demand a post correspondent to that place, and to the public expectation. This sentiment, I have the happiness to be assured, in a letter on this occasion, *made a strong impression upon the mind, and commanded the respect and admiration* of one very high in government.

The only purpose of this letter, my dear brother, is to explain, since that is necessary, that my former ones meant not to give you the trouble of interceding as my advocate for mere rank in the army. Urging further my other more important claims upon government would be vainly addressed to any person who can really think that a former refusal of mere rank, under circumstances so widely different, or the most express waving of such pretensions, if that had been the case, furnishes the slightest colour for the answer I have received to the tenders I have now made of my services.

Your deponent, my dear brother, was meant, if I must repeat it, simply as a channel to convey that tender to government, and to obtain an open avowal of their refusal, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Horse Guards, October 13.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have received your letter this morning, and am very sorry to find that you think that I have misconceived the meaning of your first letter, the whole tenure of which, and the military promotion which gave rise to it, led me naturally to suppose your desire was, that I should apply to his Majesty, in my official capacity, to give you military rank, to which may be attached the idea of subsequent command.

That I found myself under the necessity of declining obedience to his Majesty's pointed orders, as I explained to you in my letter of the 6th instant: but from your letter of to-day, I am to understand that your object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to you, upon the present emergency, suitable to your situation in the state.

This I conceive to be purely a political consideration, and as such totally out of my department; and as I have most carefully avoided, at all times, and under all circumstances ever interfering in any political points, I must hope that you will not call upon me to deviate from the principles by which I have been invariably governed.

Believe me, my dear brother,

Your most affectionate brother,

(Signed) FREDERICK.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Carlton House, October 14.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

It cannot but be painful to me to be reduced to the necessity of further explanation on a subject which it was my earnest wish to have closed, and which was of so clear and distinct a nature, as in my humble judgment, to have precluded the possibility of either doubt or misunderstanding.

Surely there must some strange fatality obscure my language in statement, or leave me somewhat deficient in the powers of explanation, when it can lead your mind, my dear brother, to such a palpable misconstruction (for far be it from me to fancy it wilful) of my meaning, as to suppose for a moment, I had unconnected my object with *efficient military rank*, and transferred it entirely to the view of *political station*, when you venture to tell me, "my object is not military rank, but that a post should be allotted to me, upon the present emergency; suitable to my situation in the state." Upon what ground you can hazard such an assertion, or upon what principles you can draw such an inference, I am utterly at a loss to determine. For I defy the most skilful logician, in torturing the English language to apply with fairness such a construction to any word or phrase of mine contained in any of the letters I have ever written on this, to me, most interesting subject.

I call upon you to re-peruse the correspondence. In my letter of the 2d inst. I told you *unequivocally* that I hope you knew me too well to imagine, that *idle inactive* rank was in my view; and *that* sentiment, I beg you carefully to observe, I have in no instance whatever for one single moment relinquished or departed from.

Giving as I did, all the considerations of my heart to the delicacy and difficulties of your situation, nothing could have been more repugnant to my thoughts, or to my dispositions than to have imposed upon you, my dear brother, either in your capacity as commander in chief, or in the near relationship which subsists between us, the task, much less the expectation, of causing you to risk any displeasure from his majesty, by disobeying in *any* degree *his* commands, although they were even to militate against myself. But, with the impulse of my feelings towards you, and quickly conceiving what friendship and affection may be capable of, I did not, I own, think it entirely impossible that you might, considering the importance which the object carries with it, have officially advanced my wishes, as a matter of propriety, to *military rank and subsequent command*, through his majesty's ministers, for that direct purpose; especially when the honor of my character and my future fame in life were so deeply involved in the consideration. For, I must here *emphatically* again repeat "that *idle inactive* rank was never in my view, and military rank, with its consequent command, was never *out* of it."

Feeling how useless, as well as ungracious, controversy is upon every occasion, and knowing how fairly it operates on human friendship, I must entreat that our correspondence on this subject shall cease here: for nothing can be more distressing to me, than to prolong a topic on which, it is now clear to me, my dear brother, that you and I can never agree, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

His Royal Highness Duke of York.

Copy of a letter from the Right hon. Henry Addington, dated Richmond Park, Oct. 23.

SIR,

In consequence of some intelligence which has reached me, I am impelled by a sense of duty to your Royal highness and to the public, to express an earnest and anxious hope that you may be induced to postpone your return to Brighton, until I shall have had an opportunity of further enquiries, and of stating the result of them to your Royal Highness.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost deference and respect, Sir,

Your royal highness's faithful,

And most humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY ADDINGTON.

The Prince of Wales.

ANSWER.

Carlton House, Oct. 24.

SIR,

By your grounding your letter to me upon intelligence which had just reached you, I apprehend that you allude to information which leads you to expect some immediate attempt from the enemy. My wish to accommodate myself to any thing which you represent as material to the public service, would of course make me desirous to comply with your request; but if there be reason to imagine that invasion will take place directly, I am bound by the king's precise order, and by that honest zeal which is not allowed any fitter sphere for its action, to hasten instantly to my regiment. If I learn that my construction of the word intelligence be right, I must deem it necessary to repair to Brighton immediately, &c. &c.

(Signed) G. P.

Right hon. Henry Addington.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on the first day of May next a FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by John S. Wirot on L. street near the Navy Yard.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

N. B. Will be sold same day by us the subscribers two two story Brick Houses near said place.

LEVI WHITE,
STEPHEN PARRY.

April 9—w3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being legally and fully authorised, by his assignees, to adjust, and settle finally, all the concerns of his former estate, surrendered under the laws of Pennsylvania, of Maryland, and of the United States, hereby calls on all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him; and on all who have claims, to render him their accounts, with notice, of what property is still held in pledge for securing payment.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, April 13—wtf

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

TUESDAY, February 28.

Debate on the bill from the Senate, providing a "Government for Louisiana".

The fourth section under consideration, as follows:

Sec. 4. The legislative powers shall be vested in the governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States, from among those holding real estate therein, and who shall have resided one year at least in the said territory, and hold no office of profit under the territory or the United States. The governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, or repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall also extend to all the rightful powers of legislation: but no law shall be valid, which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions or worship; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another.—The governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which shall be made, and shall, from time to time, report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before congress; which, if disapproved of by congress, shall thenceforth be of no force. The governor, or legislative council, shall have no power over the primary disposal of the soil, nor to tax the lands of the United States, nor to interfere with the claims to land within the said territory. The governor shall convene and prorogue the legislative council, whenever he may deem it expedient. It shall be his duty to obtain all the information in his power, in relation to the customs, habits and dispositions of the inhabitants of the said territory, and communicate the same, from time to time, to the President of the United States.

Mr. LEIB observed that he did not like the provisions of this section, and least of all that which gave the governor the right of proroguing the Legislative Council. It appeared to him that that body was the most dependant thing of its nature in the United States, and when the power of prorogation vested in the governor was considered, it seemed to him that the people would do much better without any such body. This was a royal appendage which he did not like. He, therefore, moved to strike out the words "*and prorogue*"

Mr. GREGG said he was not only in favor of the motion of his colleague, but against the section generally. It would require much further amendment to induce him to vote for it. He was opposed to the power it gave the President to appoint the members of the Legislative Council. It appeared to him a mere burlesque to say they shall be appointed by the President. How is the President to get information of the qualificationss for office? This could only be obtained from the officers appointed by him, and principally from the Governor, who will not fail to recommend to the President the appointment of persons favorable to his own views. Mr. G. said that they would, therefore, rather vest the appointment of the members of the legislative Council in the Governor; the mode, pointed out in the bill was only calculated to rescue the governor from the responsibility attached to his office; by dividing it among others. It might, perhaps, in the first institution of the government, be difficult to get the council appointed in any other way. Mr. Gregg said he had it in contemplation to move an amendment, which, although it would not render the section entirely agreeable to him, would so far remove the objections he entertained against it, as to induce him to vote for it. It would give the President the appointment of the legislative council for one year; but direct the council during that time to lay off the district into counties, and thereupon divest the President of the power, and vest it in the white free male inhabitants of the territory on the 30th of April last and the citizens of the United States.

[Mr. Gregg here read a section to this effect.]