Continued from first page.

ing to a war with Great Britain, the U. S. on their own soil of their treaties as their most sacred—to consummate British ambition.

In this consideration of the two subjects the President was determined, first, by his regarding both as resting on individual rights, in the language of secretary adams, with the known exceptions, which have been of nothing, being as well established as that of the sea, and not short being the case for justifying in these exceptions, that our support of it could be freely from its operation, and of its consequences that only exist a trifling part by the offence of that blessed, "the rights of a stranger to put the ship of a neutral nation, or its merchandise from the relation of the neutral to the other belligerent, as in conveying to the blockaded ports of war, or in supplying a blockaded port.

The claim of a belligerent to search for, and seize on board neutral vessels on the high seas, persons under his allegiance, does not therefore rest on any bottom of right and other laws of nations, but on a prerogative derived from some municipal law, and involving extensive imposition, that one nation has a right to engage at all times and in all seas, and in all ports, and recreations, on both the sides of another, nation being within the limits of that limits.

The President was led to the same determination, 2dly, by his desire of converting a particular land within an occasion to improving another with more extensive source of danger to the hostage, and the consequence, 3dly, by his persuasion, that the liberty of the republican nation, and with this view, would not fail to induce the reciprocation of the British liberty; and that the more extensive source of imitation and people any being remote, the satisfactory affection of the particular incident would be the less difficult. The President also thinks that such would have been the tendency of the mode for which he has provided; and he cannot, therefore, part in regard to the date and ages against the experiment, by the proposition refusal of Mr. Canning to adopt it into decision, even in the most limited and manner, as was suggested by Mr. Monroe.

The President felt the greater regret, as his mission had taken treaty and more enlarged and lasting accumulation, because that it was to the adoption of the particular and recent agreement which had been committed a place by the U. S. He had, however, no alternative to the specified purpose of the U. S. and Great Britain, and with this, without a special mission to the U. S. the President, restricted in was, accord to indicate a disposition from which a liberal and enlarged arrangement of the subject altered, might be profitably expected.

In this way, your arrival was met with every friendly sentiment, and our first interview having passed the way by an acquaintance in the appropriate of the two constitutions of the British minister, notwithstanding the strong grounds on which they had been taken, the President felt, it to be doubtful that a tender of the subject to the U. S. Congress, for a disapproval and acknowledgment of the case of his officers, would lose all hope.

It was, at the interview, without a very material sensation, that the error of this exception was discovered. Instead of the exception, the British original treasure, it was announced that the officers were given of a position and intention in his Britannic majesty to make satisfaction, and the grounds on which the dispatched with propriety for the purpose of carrying into effect this disposition, and you have a personal conviction that the particular means, which you are at liberty previously to decline, will be treated by the United States satisfactorily.

With respect to the disavowal it would be just and proper to be a matter of candor and amity towards the U. S. and in consequence of the other reparation which it implied to be due. But the direct ends to be in the long founded with the reparation itself, since it was sufficiently requisite the respect of G. Britain would be in a own honor; it being impossible that an enlightened government, and British been indicated, would have commenced, at to such a measure, and in the face of existing professions of peace and friendship, and to avert it also to consistency with the disavowal on a former occasion in which the precession had been enforced by a British squadron against the shoes of war Baltimore, belonging to the U. S.; and finally to the language which G. Britain has, more than any other nation, in disclaiming a principle which would excise her superior as owner of ships of war, to so many indignities from inferior navies.

As little can the general assurance that reparation would be made, claim a return which could properly follow the actual reparation only. They cannot be considered more than a disposition, or at most a promise to do what the aggressor may devise a fulfilment of his obligation. They do not prove even a disposition, and it is not may be satisfactory to the injured party, who cannot have less than an equal right to decide on the sufficiency of the redress.

In disinclining a special minister for the purpose of adjusting the difference, the U. States were guided, chiefly, to a knowledge of the proof it afforded on the part of the British government, of its pacific views towards them, and of his respect for their friendship. But with this, there could not, under our circumstances, allow to the measure more than a certain portion of the so honorable reparation, it is to be recollected that the avowed and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the U. S. at London, a separation of the subjects as preferred by Mr. Canning, and, if it should be found, know, why, how, why this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction of the officers, which, under cover of the terms which you decline to disclose would be satisfactory to the U. States, it is to be regretted, that we observe that with the highest respect for your judgment and the perfect confidence in your sincerity, an image rable objection to the adoption of a measure of a personal and unequivocal opinion, which, if it should be found, would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting so seriously its honor and tranquility. Such a course of proceeding would be without a precedent, and, it is to be feared, would in saying that one will never be disclosed in a government which aspects itself as much as yours justly does, and between which and ours it is not expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the course pursued by you, and the course proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, that it is very laudable and the singular and mortifying propriety of which, I am instructed to state to the President, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the mission, which the U. S. proposed to address that other government, a few expressions which would be found at variance with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any one of these considerations, which include the preliminary demand made to your communication, if taken by itself, would seriously demand even with greater advantage to the peace and prosperity of the nation you finally seem to plead, it, in the aggregate, ought to be considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it so due to the discontinuance of the aggressive hostilities.

It has been sufficiently shown that the reparation which, in the letter of Mr. Canning, was proposed, by a treaty of concurrence with the British government, on the American frigate, and not by a judicial decision, is, in the opinion of this, that the proclamation be revoked. It would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that the U. S. should, in the, the numerous irregularities which preceded the attack on the American frigate, as well as for this particular regardless, and, of which, it could cover Andrew, and upon the circumstance of an only of the occurrences from which it is needed.

It is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although it ought to be considered, that the proclamation been founded on the decision of a proper tribunal of the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of the British claim, it would give a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be overlooked by the more intolerable, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has been ceased to exist; and is in existence at the moment, by the proclamation, that the seizure and separation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, and that the essence of that aggression that with a exception of the existence a claim (including by the most solemn conclusion, and, and, and, and expressing the guilt of its author, the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently that aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alive continued and in force.

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shown that the ground which you can as assignment of the proclamation of July 22, be reasonably required, as a preliminary to the negotiation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly implies, from a recurrence to the nature and object of the proclamation, that, as it was at first intended, the strong sanctions of G. Britain herself, would support the demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction should be made to the U. States; that this satisfaction ought to consist in a full and wrong which preceded and rendered that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single subject of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and declining the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not have such a preliminary desistance of every foundation which could be assumed for it.

With a right to draw this conclusion, the President might have introduced into this communication, and, he would reply stated in the beginning of it, and postpone it, but, the President, he would only have consulted a sensibility, in the manner most tenderly to such a case, have yielded. But, after, and the accumulation of the U. States has been invariably exited, and anxious to receive the two nations from the rite consequences, which, on such a case, issue to your mission, necessarily places them, a certain portion of the U. S. honorable reparation, it is to be recollected that the avowed and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the U. S. at London, a separation of the subjects as preferred by Mr. Canning, and, if it should be found, know, why, how, why this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction of the officers, which under cover of the terms which you decline to disclose would be satisfactory to the U. States, it is to be regretted, that we observe that with the highest respect for your judgment and the perfect confidence in your sincerity, an image rable objection to the adoption of a measure of a personal and unequivocal opinion, which, if it should be found, would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting seriously its honor and tranquility. Such a course of proceeding would be without a precedent, and, it is to be feared, would in saying that one will never be disclosed in a government which aspects itself as much as yours justly does, and between which and ours it is not expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the course pursued by you, and the course proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, that it is very laudable and the singular and mortifying propriety of which, I am instructed to state to the President, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the mission, which the U. S. proposed to address that other government, a few expressions which would be found at variance with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any one of these considerations, which include the preliminary demand made to your communication, if taken by itself, would seriously demand even with greater advantage to the peace and prosperity of the nation you finally seem to plead, it, in the aggregate, ought to be considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it so due to the discontinuance of the aggressive hostilities.

It has been sufficiently shown that the reparation which, in the letter of Mr. Canning, was proposed, by a treaty of concurrence with the British government, on the American frigate, and not by a judicial decision, is, in the opinion of this, that the proclamation be revoked. It would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that the U. S. should, in the, the numerous irregularities which preceded and rendered that act, and, as well as for this particular regardless, and, of which, it could cover Andrew. And as to the circumstance of an only of the occurrences from which it is needed.

It is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although it ought to be considered, that the proclamation been founded on the decision of a proper tribunal of the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of the British claim, it would give a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be overlooked by the more intolerable, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has been ceased to exist; and is in existence at the moment, by the proclamation, that the seizure and separation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, and that the essence of that aggression that with a exception of the existence a claim (including by the most solemn conclusion, and, and, and, and expressing the guilt of its author, the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently that aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alive continued and in force.

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shown that the ground which you can as assignment of the proclamation of July 22, be reasonably required, as a preliminary to the negotiation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly implies, from a recurrence to the nature and object of the proclamation, that, as it was at first intended, the strong sanctions of G. Britain herself, would support the demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction should be made to the U. States; that this satisfaction ought to consist in a full and wrong which preceded and rendered that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single subject of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and declining the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not have such a preliminary desistance of every foundation which could be assumed for it.

With a right to draw this conclusion, the President might have introduced into this communication, and, he would reply stated in the beginning of it, and postpone it, but, the President, he would only have consulted a sensibility, in the manner most tenderly to such a case, have yielded. But, after, and the accumulation of the U. States has been invariably exited, and anxious to receive the two nations from the rite consequences, which, on such a case, issue to your mission, necessarily places them, a certain portion of the U. S. honorable reparation, it is to be recollected that the avowed and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the U. S. at London, a separation of the subjects as preferred by Mr. Canning, and, if it should be found, know, why, how, why this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction of the officers, which under cover of the terms which you decline to disclose would be satisfactory to the U. States, it is to be regretted, that we observe that with the highest respect for your judgment and the perfect confidence in your sincerity, an image rable objection to the adoption of a measure of a personal and unequivocal opinion, which, if it should be found, would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting seriously its honor and tranquility. Such a course of proceeding would be without a precedent, and, it is to be feared, would in saying that one will never be disclosed in a government which aspects itself as much as yours justly does, and between which and ours it is not expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the course pursued by you, and the course proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, that it is very laudable and the singular and mortifying propriety of which, I am instructed to state to the President, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the mission, which the U. S. proposed to address that other government, a few expressions which would be found at variance with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any one of these considerations, which include the preliminary demand made to your communication, if taken by itself, would seriously demand even with greater advantage to the peace and prosperity of the nation you finally seem to plead, it, in the aggregate, ought to be considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it so due to the discontinuance of the aggressive hostilities.

It has been sufficiently shown that the reparation which, in the letter of Mr. Canning, was proposed, by a treaty of concurrence with the British government, on the American frigate, and not by a judicial decision, is, in the opinion of this, that the proclamation be revoked. It would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that the U. S. should, in the, the numerous irregularities which preceded and rendered that act, and, as well as for this particular regardless, and, of which, it could cover Andrew. And as to the circumstance of an only of the occurrences from which it is needed.

It is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although it ought to be considered, that the proclamation been founded on the decision of a proper tribunal of the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of the British claim, it would give a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be overlooked by the more intolerable, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has been ceased to exist; and is in existence at the moment, by the proclamation, that the seizure and separation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, and that the essence of that aggression that with a exception of the existence a claim (including by the most solemn conclusion, and, and, and, and expressing the guilt of its author, the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently that aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alive continued and in force.

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shown that the ground which you can as assignment of the proclamation of July 22, be reasonably required, as a preliminary to the negotiation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly implies, from a recurrence to the nature and object of the proclamation, that, as it was at first intended, the strong sanctions of G. Britain herself, would support the demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction should be made to the U. States; that this satisfaction ought to consist in a full and wrong which preceded and rendered that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single subject of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the

Washington, March, 17, 1808.

SIR—Being deeply impressed with the sense of his majesty's anxiety to fulfil every obligation, given to those views of justice and moderation, by which his conduct has been regulated throughout the whole of the unfortunate transaction whence the reparation which you have just, & of the disappointment with which he would learn the frustration of his just & reasonable expectations, I have felt a incumbent upon me, on the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 8th instant, to apply anew to this matter the most ample and serious consideration. I have, with the most pleasing sensations of the 17th of January last, my self on the receipt of it, under the necessity of declining to enter into the terms of negotiation, which the opinion of the President of the United States you therein offer. I do not feel myself competent, in the present instance, to accept the, those instructions, which I stated in my letter of the 20th of January last, and which, I have, in