National Intelligencer.

& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1808. | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To Col. PHILIP STUART.

Sir—Concurring in the proposition made to me through your friend, maj. Chapmen, with respect to further explanations of my late letters addressed to Mr. C. Dorsey, than are contained in my publication of September 12th, 1808, in hand-bills only, and in the expediency of having them published, together with the letters which passed between us, and upon which our reconciliation was predicated; I have submitted the following further statement, and shall direct it, together with the letters to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, through which paper my letters went to the public. In that publication of September 12th, I candidly admit that I have not done you that complete justice upon some points which it was my full intention to have done. I have said in that publication that "it was under the impression, from the whole combination of circumstances, that Col. Stuarts' design was to deter and suppress a speaking of political opinions contrary to his own; that I made those publications, which contain intemperate language in allusion to col. Stuart, and which col. S. has since understood as so intended;" & I have not stated clearly that that impression was removed. I now state to you, that not only every impression of that kind is now removed from the very temperate manner in which we have since debated political subjects in opposition, but that it was removed at the time that our reconciliation took place at Doctor T. Marshall's. Another point is, I have not so fully related the circumstances attending our mutual apologies at the public meeting of the 22d of July, which were substantially these to the best of my recollection; that you came to me & said, "Sir, you have complained to day of my conduct; I am perfectly willing to make an apology for the supposed injury, provided you also apoligise for the asperity of your retort;" to which I answered, "that most certainly I should do so without the smallest hesitation;" upon which you made your apology as soon after as you could get possession of the table, and my acceptance and apology followed immediately. I hope you will do me the justice to believe that omissions of these full explanations arose solely from inadvertance. I must now beg leave to observe, that before I received your letter, in answer to mine of the twenty-fourth of August, I had determined to make the explanation of the word 'satellites' therein required as a justice due to those whom I never meant to offend, and of this determination I had apprised our mutual friend Doctor T. Marshall before I knew it to be required by you.

I am sir, respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
JAMES FENWICK.

September 28th, 1808.

To Col. Philip Stuart.

SIR,

I could not obtain a perusal of your publication which I heard of at Port Tobacco, until I returned home from thence. I have taken time for deliberation and consultation upon the proper course that I ought to persue in relation to its contents, the result of which has been that the most direct course is the most honorable, which induces me to address you this letter.—Sir, it has been with surprise that I have learnt from your publication, that my personal disrespectful deportment towards you at the Tavern was the cause which gave rise to the language you held towards me upon that occasion, and which has brought on the whole unfortunate misunderstanding between us. Sir, I can entertain no doubt but that I shall be readily credited when I declare, that my attention must have been so deeply engaged in the particular conversation which was going on between Mr. John Campbell and myself, that I did not hear those calls which you made upon me, or certainly I should have paid you all the attention due from one gentleman to another, and which has been the habit of my life always to give you; or if explanation had been understood to be asked for, I should most readily in the moment have disclaimed any intentional disrespect towards you. Moreover sir, I am utterly unconscious of having exhibited those appearances of countenance or attitude of body which you interpreted into personal disrespect, having no motive whatever for commencing such a course of conduct towards you, so foreign to the habits of my life. The above declaration must receive a strong confirmation when it is considered that Mr. J Campbell, with whom I was particularly engaged in conversation, has declared to me and other gentlemen, that he did not notice those calls of yours at the time, nor comprehend that any exception had been taken to my supposed personal disrespectful deportment.

Having thus set you right, sir, in what may be deemed a capital point in this affair; and having removed your error of misconception I shall add that the whole measures which I have since pursued arose from a conscientious belief that I had given no provocation for the language that you held towards me upon that occasion, and which tore open afresh all the wounds of my feelings which had been healed by the mutual apologies and cordial reconciliation of the preceding day, but it was my strong impression that your language, from its nature, arose solely out of exceptions to my political opinions and to my having given those opinions publicly at this time. I have only to add, that I perceive misconceptions have been taken up as to the meaning of my language used in my two publications, and particularly in the counter statement of Mr. C. Dorsey; and that there is a necessity imposed upon me to exercise my equal privilege of giving a construction to my own language, which I conceive to have been misinterpreted, as it applies generally to my fellow-citizens of Charles county; and a necessity of making, what I may conceive, suitable and candid explanation to any particular gentlemen who may conceive themselves to have been improperly implicated or alluded to by me.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES FENWICK.

August 24, 1808.

Eutau, August 24, 1808.

SIR, I have received your letter and candidly acknowledge that your frank disavowal of any intention to insult me has removed the cause of our personal dispute. It is impossible for me to withhold my full credit to your declaration, although appearances at the moment strongly warranted my conclusion, in which a disinterested gentleman sitting by my side and observing what passed, precisely concurred. I agree with you that the most direct, is the most honorable course in the adjustment of differences, and therefore, I think it best to say at once, that with a satisfactory explantion of the word 'Satellites' which I consider as intended for my worthy friends who have in past elections always honored me with their suffrages, and an understanding upon some other smaller points will restore us to our old footing which never would have been interrupted by me had you made the explanation at the time, which is now made. Respecting political principles and proceedings, we are both free to do what we think right, abstaining always from personal disrespect.

Your ob't. servant,
PHILLIP STUART.

To Major James Fenwick.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The affair of Tuesday we should have passed unnoticed had not the *scurrilous* editors of the infamous "Federal Republican" of yesterday tortured the proceedings into a business of party for political purposes. The best information we can obtain of this affair coincides with the following account copied from the Evening Post. While we execrate mobs, we heartily despise the conduct of those characters who by the intemperate abuse of a vast majority of the citizens through the medium of a profligate press, gives even coloring to its necessity. The peace of a city should never be disturbed for the sake of venting popular rage on an odious individual however richly he might merit it. Obedience to the laws is ever preferable to tumult and riot. Mobs, whatever may be their origin, carry the most dreadful consequences in their train, and will ever be discountenanced by every good citizen.

"At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a journeyman shoemaker was violently torn from his work, put into a cart, tarred and feathered, paraded through several of the streets of this city, and afterwards landed at the place from whence he was taken by the same party who carried him away.

"The circumstance which led to this event we are informed, are as follows: The sufferer is an Englishman frequently outragedus in his expressions of hostility against the government and people of the United States. At a late meeting of the "Journeymen Shoemaker's Society," he cursed all the Americans, indiscriminately, as a pack of rebels to their king, and rascals to each other—and hoped to see the day when one of his majesty's sons would obtain his just rights over these states and be their king. He damned the President and the government in the most bitter manner, and hoped when the British came here, as he intended to join them, to have the pleasure of shooting the President," &c. &c. Such conversations, we are informed, were frequent with him, and the situation of those compelled, from the nature of their business, to be his associates, thus rendered irksome and uncomfortable. He was frequently warned to guard his tongue, and threatened with tar and feathers if he would not. He still persisted and met the disaster, according to the promise of his *fellow-craftsmen.*"

LOOK OUT FOR A SQUALL.

From Halifax.—By a gentlemen who left Halifax 14 days ago, and arrived here in the sloop Elizabeth, capt. Damerell, from Deer Island, we have the following information:—The preparation of the apparent important expedition which has been in agitation for some time past, is now nearly completed; the time is improved with the greatest diligence in order to facilitate their departure. The ships now in readiness for this secret object are 19, most of which are of the line, and 190 transports, with flat bottomed boats built on a new construction, for the purpose of landing troops in shoal water, 80 of those are completed, and others preparing with the utmost dispatch; 15,000 troops are ready to embark, and waiting the arrival of a reinforcement, which sailed from Portsmouth the 3d of August under convoy; 60 horses, with equipments for flying artillery, attended with infantry and camp equipage for 30,000 men, were all embarked prior to the 20th ult. There are various conjectures relative to the destination of the fleet, the opinions of many are that the object is N. Orleans or the Floridas.

Every stranger is strictly scrutinized and arrested if a pass cannot be produced, designating his business.

Eastern Argus.

E. OLIVER,

HAS just received and is now opening for sale at her Store, in the House next above Mr. BURNET's *Jewelry Store*, a new and very elegant assortment of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Laced Caps, velvet Bonnets plain & figured,
Tiaras, gold and Silver flowers,
Garniture for trimming dresses,
Gold and Silver Cord,
Do. do. Cords and Tassels,
Do. do. Spangles and Thread,
Do. do. Bullion,
Artificial Flowers and Feathers,
Silk Cord, and Silk Cords and Tassels of of all colors,
Silk Buttons of new patterns,
Black jet, marble and amber Buttons,
Beaver Hatts and Bonnets,
Do. do. do. for Children,
Necklaces and Ear Rings,
Chip, Leghorn, and Vulture Straw of new patterns,
Silk and velvet Pelices,
Pelice Coating, Pelice Velvet and Levant Silks,
Angola and Cashmere Shawls,
Silver Bear and other Muffs and Tippets,
Morocco Jockey Caps—a very general assortment of working Chenile, Spider net Sleeves, hair and beaded Caps and bands, Velvet Ribbons of different colors, Silks and Sarsnetts of different colors, Crapes of all colors, Perfumery and sweet Soaps, a very large assortment of Thread and Cotton, soft Sattin, and a new assortment of fashionable Ribbons, Madrass Ginghams—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, a very general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, best Playing and Message Cards, Wadding, Murray's Shoes, best Tortoise Shell Combs, mounted and plain, &c. &c. with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Georgetown, October 26—3w

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Accusation against the administration of hostility to England and partiality to France—Continued.

Let us now advert to Mr. Monroe's communications, as exhibiting his own ideas and those of the British government.

On the 18th of March 1804 Mr. Monroe writes as follows—

"I hope to be able to commence the business in a week or ten days, and flatter myself that the negociation will be productive of real advantage to the United States. Should it even not succeed in all its objects, the attempt must nevertheless be considered as a very satisfactory proof of a strong desire in our government to preserve, on just ground, the friendship of this country, and is likely, by the explanations to which it may lead alone, to have that tendency."

On the 2nd of April, 1804, Mr. Monroe had a conference with Lord Hawksbury, which was of the most amicable kind, by whom no complaint is made against the American government.

On the 3rd of August ensuing he had an interview with Lord Harrowby, then secretary for foreign affairs.

"I old his Lordship, says Mr. Monroe, that the President, animated by a sincere desire to cherish & perpetuate the friendly relations subsisting between the two countries, had been disposed to postpone the regulation of their general commercial system till the period should arrive, when each party, enjoying the blessings of peace, might find itself at liberty to pay the subject the attention it merited; that he wished those regulations to be founded in the permanent interests, justly and liberally viewed, of both countries; that he sought for the present only to remove certain topics which produced irritation in the intercourse, such as the impressment of seamen, and in our commerce with other powers, parties to the present war, according to a project which I had had the honor to present his predecessor some months since, with which I presumed his lordship was acquainted. He seemed desirous to decline any conversation on this latter subject, though *it was clearly to be inferred from what he said, to be his opinion, that the policy which our government seemed disposed to pursue in respect to the general system, could not otherwise than be agreeable to his.*"

In October 1805 Mr. Monroe had another interview with Lord Harrowby.

"We had," says Mr. Monroe, "much general conversation on the topics depending between us, which, as it corresponded with what has passed before and communicated to you, it is unnecessary to repeat. He appeared to agree with me with great sincerity in the advantage to be derived to both countries, from the preservation of their present amicable relations, and to be quite satisfied with the state in which the negociation was left, assuring me that he would not fail to take it up on my return, with an earnest desire to conclude it to the satisfaction of both parties; though he intimated that there was great difficulty attending certain branches of it."

"In the course of this conversation Lord Harrowby expressed concern to find the United States opposed to Great Britain on certain great neutral questions, in favor of the doctrines of the modern law which he termed novelties. I replied, that in adhering to our principles, the President had endeavored to arrange them in a friendly manner with his government; that he had taken no step of an opposite character; that he had sought no concert with the neutral powers in support of them, as he had supposed that a satisfactory arrangement to both governments might be made by direct communication between them, which he preferred. He observed, that altho' while the negociation was suspended, his government would adhere to its principles, yet that it would act in what concerned us, with moderation in the practice of them."

In the same letter of Mr. Monroe, dated the 3d of October, 1804, we find the following language of Mr. Monroe. Let the reader distinctly remark it.

"The proceeding here, lays a foundation for any course which the public honor and interest may dictate. If it is deemed expedient in pursuing our just rights to profit of time and circumstances, and in the interim, unless they be secured by a fair and equal treaty, to act with moderation till the occasion invites to a more decisive and hazardous policy, the state of things permits it. Or if it should be deemed more adviseable to adopt the latter course at present, the opportunity is fair for such a measure. The situation in which our government will find itself on receiving this communication, is a very different one from that in which I have stood throughout. If the latter course is preferred, it cannot be doubted that the moderation which has been so far observed will strengthen the government in any the most vigorous measures which may be thought necessary.

"*A virtuous and free people will be more united in support of such measures, however strong they may be, when they see by the clearest evidence that the cause is not only just, but that their government has done every thing in its power which the national honor and interest would permit, to avoid such an extremity.*"

In the summer of 1805 very extensive seizures, without the least notice, were made of American vessels engaged in the colonial trade of the enemies of Great Britain, under the pretext that the trade was illegal, and that a neutral was not justified in pursuing a trade during war not allowed during a period of peace. This produced a warm remonstrance from Mr. Monroe, to lord Mulgrave, who had become secretary of foreign affairs.

"His reply," says Mr. Monroe, shewed that it was not disposed to relax in the slightest degree from the doctrine of the late decrees of the courts of admiralty and appeals; *which go to cut up completely by the roots the whole commerce of the United States in the produce of the colonies of its enemies, other than for the home consumption of their citizens.*"

In this able remonstrance of our minister, the subject of impressments is adverted to in the following earnest and eloquent terms, which do equal honor to his head and heart:

"In the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives; whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate. The United States are not insensible that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware from the similarity in the person, the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the subject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great Britain also, it is a delicate one; and they have been willing, in seeking an arrangement of this important interest to give a proof by the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her."

To this remonstrance, no other answer was made by lord Mulgrave, than a concise note promising an attention to the subject.

A short time after this Mr. Fox came into the English ministry. In the mean time the non-importation act was passed, not however to take effect until November ensuing. In February, 1806, Mr. Monroe recommends "that no measure should be definitely adopted, or if already adopted, be executed till a fair experiment is made of what may be expected of it" [the new ministry]. "By suspending," he adds, "what might have been contemplated in another view, and even necessary, it may tend to conciliate those now in power, and be productive of good."

Congress, on the recommendation of the President, suspended the non-importation act.

In the same month Mr. Monroe addresses Mr. Fox in the following terms;