would give you great pain. Still the circumstance of my having signed a treaty which was disapproved, for imputed great defects; in having exceeded our powers, in signing it, which I should not have done, but in a firm belief that I promoted thereby the best interests of my country, and of the administration, while I exposed myself to great responsibility by the measure, have given a handle to those who have wielded it, with great effect against me. You can little imagine to what extent the mischief has been carried. I could give you many details which it would be as painful for you to read, as for me to recite.

When I saw that I was depressed in a country which I had so long served with fidelity and zeal, I could not be indifferent either to the cause, or the consequences resulting from it. My sensibility was naturally increased, by the excitement of those on the ground, who, by taking part in my favor, had essentially compromitted themselves. I replied to the denunciation that was circulated against me here for improper purposes to many of my friends, who called on me in decisive terms and complained earnestly of the injury done me by it.— The sum of these conversations, which were always of a nature confidential, it is not in my power to recollect with precision. It is possible that on some cases I may have expressed myself with too much zeal, and in others been misconceived. You may however be assured, that my sole object was to do justice to myself in a case of peculiar hardship, and that I never went beyond that limit. * * * *

I am happy that we have had this explanation with each other. It has satisfied me, that I had misconceived your feelings and disposition towards me. Nothing remains but to prevent as far as possible all further inquietude. From the period above mentioned of peculiar excitement, I have been attentive to this object, and shall pursue it in future with still greater zeal. I estimate the acts of my friends by the intention only. Being satisfied on that point I can bear with patience any consequences which may casually result from them. I am aware that under free governments it is difficult to avoid those of the kind alluded to, for perhaps no important good was ever altogether free from some portion of alloy. I am however equally aware that the evils incident to the system, if indeed there are any, even to the individual who suffers under them, are trifling, when compared with the great blessings which it imparts. I am, my dear sir, &c. &c.

JAMES MONROE.

P. S. From an expression in your letter, that you had not supposed that I had entertained any objection, to the association of any one with me in the business at London, I perceive that you have not read, or if you have read, that you have forgotten my letter of February 2d, 1806. I therefore send you a copy of it, which I have to request that you will be so good as to return me after perusing it.

—

Washington, April 11, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

An indisposition of periodical head-ache has for some time disabled me from business, and prevented my sooner acknowledging your letter of March 22, and returning that of February 2, 1806, which it inclosed. The receipt of that of March 22, has given me sincere pleasure. Conscious that I never felt a sentiment towards you that was not affectionate, it is a great relief to find that the doubts you had entertained on that subject are removed by an explanation of the circumstances which produced them. Some matters however appearing from your letter, not yet sufficiently understood, I have conceived that a more minute detail of the facts bearing on them would completely disarm them of all misconstruction. * * * * * * *

You observe that the letters from hence containing no expression of a desire that you should come home or remain there, and the facility afforded to your departure by the commissions to Mr. Pinkney seemed to authorise an inference that you were considered as in the way of the administration. The truth however, was thus: Your letters from Madrid, in 1804—5, expressed your anxious wish and intention to come home on your return to London. My extreme wish was that you should remain there, and I hoped by not being in a hurry to answer that manifestation of your desire, time might produce a change in your mind. But as soon as it was known (during the session of 1805—6) that yourself and Mr. Madison were both contemplated as candidates for the succession to the Presidency, I became apprehensive that by declining longer to assent to your return, I might be suspected of a partial design to keep you out of the way. This produced the acquiescence in your desire to come home, which then took place, and the commission to Mr. Pinkney to succeed you whenever you should determine to come: and these motives clearly shew themselves in my letter of March 16*, which says, "I shall join Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, as your associate for settling our differences with Great Britain. He will be authorised to take your place whenever you think yourself obliged to return. It is desirable for *your own*, as well as the *public* interest that you should join in the settlement of this business, and I am perfectly satisfied that if this can be done so as to be here *before the next meeting of Congress*, it will be greatly for your benefit. But I do not mean by this *to over-rule your own determination*, (i. e. either to stay or come home) which measures to be taken here will place in perfect freedom." Here you you will perceive how much I wished your aid in the joint commission, and that your longer continuance there could not but, in itself, be desirable; but that I did not ask it from an apprehension that your return before the next Congress might be important to your highest interests.

I consider it now as a great misfortune that my letter of March 16, did not go on to you. It would, I trust, have corrected the inferences of a change in my affections towards you, drawn from a combination of circumstances, which circumstances were produced from very different causes, and some of them from the strength of those very affections of which you thought that they noted a diminution, a desire to conform your movements in point of time, to what I deemed your best interests. I have gone thus minutely into these details from a desire to eradicate from your mind every fibre of doubt as to my sentiments towards you; and I am persuaded they will satisfactorily solve every circumstance which might at any time have occasioned doubt. I have done it too, the more cordially, because I perceive from your letter that disposition to a correct view of the subject which I knew to be inherent in your mind. What I have hitherto said has been confined to my own part only of these transactions. Yet it would be a criminal suppression of truth were I not to add that in the whole course of them Mr. Madison has appeared to be governed by the most cordial friendship for you, has manifested on every occasion the most attentive concern for whatever might befriend your fame or fortune, and been as much alive to whatever regarded you, as a brother could have been. * * * * *

I salute you with great and unchanged affections.

A Copy.
(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

—

Richmond, April 18, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I had the pleasure to receive some days past your favor of the 11th and that of the 13th to day. Being perfectly satisfied by the explanations and assurances which you had given me in your preceding letters, that I had taken an improper idea of your disposition towards me, the details contained in your last one were not necessary in that view. I receive them however, with great interest, because, in giving them, you afford me a new proof of your friendship. * * * *

I am, dear sir,
With great respect,
Very sincerely, your friend,
JAMES MONROE.

* *This letter was sent to Col. Newton at Norfolk, to be forwarded to Col. Monroe by a particular vessel; but the opportunity being lost, it was sometime afterwards returned to the President.*

, *For Acts of Corporation see last page.*

MERINO SHEEP.

A Few half-blood Merino Ram Lambs for Sale, at the farm of the Subscriber, near Philadelphia. JAMES MEASE.
November 4—4t

STRAYED away from the city of Washington, on Monday the 24th ult. a brindle COW, with face and fore legs white, and crooked horns. Any person bringing her home to *Mrs. Lardner*, near the new Jail, shall receive a reward of Two Dollars, if taken up at any distance from the city.
November 4—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

I Hereby certify that William Warren, of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosure, *a dark bay Horse*, bordering on black, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, a star on his forehead, shod on all fours, with a switch tail. Given under my hand this 3d day of November, 1808. SAM. H. SMITH.

Board.

MRS. THOMSON,
IN THE SIX BUILDINGS,
HAS one House with a handsome Drawing Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, with Coach House and Stables, and Lodges for Servants.
October 28—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

The *Vice President* of the U. States has arrived in this City.

Messrs. Desha, Humphreys, Elliott, Chittenden, and Whitehill, of the House of Representatives, have also arrived.

Nothing can be more absurd than the charge so incessantly rung by the federalists, of the hostility of the administration, and particularly of the President to commerce. How is this charge supported?

By the constant endeavors of the administration to guard its interests, and by a steady refusal to abandon the great neutral principles on which alone it can prosper. Thus the very measures, which have been pursued to maintain the interests of trade, and which have in fact until a very late period maintained them successfully, and, under which trade has been most astonishingly extended, are made the grounds of the bitterest calumnies. Can any thing be more absurd? Had the impressment of our seamen been allowed, had the denial of the colonial trade been acquiesced in, and had the wide spread system of blockades and confiscations been submitted to without a murmur, we might have expected that a government, instituted for the express purpose of protecting its citizens in their personal pursuits, which thus shamefully neglected its duty, would have received the condemnation of the people. They certainly would most richly have deserved it. But that they should be reprobated in the most audacious terms for a vigilant discharge of duty by those whose interests were the special cause of their exertions can only be accounted for by the inference that those who denounce them have a real object altogether foreign from that which they avow. This impression derives additional strength from the fact, that all the great commercial towns in the union, except one, are decidedly friendly to the measures of government, as is conclusively proved, either by their positive declarations, or by the result of the recent elections.

But there is another ground on which this denunciation rests. This is the language of the President in favor of an extension of our manufactures. Because, in his replies to some of the addresses lately offered him, he has expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of our gradually becoming more independent of foreign powers by acquiring the ability to supply ourselves with articles essential to our comfort, it is absurdly inferred that he is hostile to our commerce, as if the interests of trade and manufactures were at variance with each other, or as if any trade can be desirable, or profitable, except in commodities which can be obtained cheaper from others than if they were made by ourselves. Why do we import foreign goods at all, but because it is our *interest* to import them? If so, is it not absurd to dream of our continuing to import them, after is ceases to be our interest? And what is it that makes it our interest to import them? The ability of foreigners to fabricate them for less than we can, and our ability to obtain them from them by a free and equal exchange of our own raw materials. If such a change of circumstances has occurred, owing to the increase of our numbers or of our capital, or the improvements in machinery, as to enable us to manufacture many things cheaper than we can import them, is it not the dictate of wisdom to foster such manufactures, especially when the injustice of foreign governments has either totally deprived us of commerce, or has, at least, exposed it to so many perils, restrictions and oppressions, as greatly to enhance the price of foreign goods and depress that of our own productions? Can any man merit the name of a statesman, or a patriot that does not under such circumstances take delight in the progressive growth of arts, which give a wider scope to the industry of our citizens, renders the reward of that industry less dependent on the fluctuations of Europe, and by diminishing our connections with her, makes us as a nation politically more independent. If this is the language of a correct theory, what is that of facts? Are not the New England and middle states most rapidly advancing in manufactures? Is not the manufacture of cotton already enriching thousands? Have not some of the richest eastern merchants, from an experience of several years, found the profits of manufactures greater than those of trade? If so, is it not the most preposterous thing imaginable, to reprobate the sentiments of a Chief Magistrate, who expresses his unfeigned pleasure in this mark of the prosperity of his country? Does not every *American in principle* feel the same pleasure? The language then, to which we have alluded, must be that of men who are not Americans in principle, but who are Englishmen at heart; of men, who, so far from delighting in the prosperity of this country, reprobate whatever conduces to it, and actually mourn over it. Why? Because, just as we render ourselves independent of foreign goods, our dependence on Britain is diminished, and just as this is diminished, their dreams of elevation and power dissolve.

We are warranted, on unquestionable authority, in stating that Mr. Madison will have every electoral vote in Tennessee and South Carolina. In the latter state, in consequence of gen. Pinckney having been held up for the Presidency, the republicans have come out at the late elections in greater strength than at any antecedent period, and their majority in both branches of the legislature, who choose electors, will be greater than it has ever before been known to be. No other character than Mr. Madison is thought of for President by the Republicans.

We have been favored with the perusal of another letter recently received from *Wm. Murdoch*, Esq. of London, to *George Magruder*, Esq. of George Town, from which we extract for our readers the following parts. They manifest the same comprehensive ideas and intrepid exercise of opinion with the previous letters received from the same gentleman.

"I have not had the smallest reason to alter my opinion with regard to the propriety of the continuance of your embargo until the French decrees and British orders are annulled. On the contrary, the experience of every day adds weight to that opinion. In short, if your government should be weak enough to take off the embargo before the restrictions in Europe are relaxed or cancelled, your country will be ruined and disgraced forever. You will thereby be degraded to a condition worse than you would be as colonies without any of the advantages of that situation. The tobacco market is languid & little doing, because nearly all the continental ports are shut against this country by the French, and likely to remain so.

"With regard to tobacco being an article favorable to speculation at four dolls. per cent. on your side—I do not think it so under any view of the case. If the embargo should be taken off and the British orders and French decrees remain in force, you would lose by shipping it even if the planters were to make you a present of it, for it would not sell for as much as would pay the freight and other charges of importation.

"Suppose, however, the British orders and French decrees and the embargo were all to be removed at the same time, in that case, the immense glut of tobacco that would immediately be pressed on the European markets would be so great as to depress prices excessively, and they would probably fall very low indeed.

"I understand your embargo hath been shamefully abused and evaded. I have been well informed that not less, and probably much more than 150,000 barrels of flour hath escaped since the commencement of the embargo through Canada, or by fraudulent clearances coast ways, and by such abuses the measure hath been deprived of its effect, thereby one part of the community hath been enriched by the distresses of the other. Unless the embargo measure is made completely operative, it must be regarded as a weak, foolish thing, and is a nullity or something worse, and ought never to have been adopted. If it had been strictly maintained from the beginning I believe your grievances would have been redressed before now by bath of the belligerents.

"I am astonished that the people of the U. States should be disposed tamely to submit to the orders of council without regarding the pernicious consequences they evidently involve. By these orders all your produce must come here, and one very important article (I mean cotton) is to be subject to a direct tax of 9d. per lb. to be paid into the British treasury. If the principle is in one instance admitted, it may by the same rule, and with the same propriety be extended to every other. If then America consents to pay to G. Britain a duty on her exports, I see no difference between the collection of it here or in America, for in substance it is exactly the same thing, and if assented to on the part of the U. States, the best way will be to have officers from this country, to be stationed at all your different custom houses, for the purpose of collecting the duties for account of the British government.

"If a more favorable construction can be put on the orders of council as they respect the interests and independence of the U. States, I confess I cannot see it, & should be happy to be enlightened on the subject by any citizen of America.

"I repeat that if the present European system should be submitted to by the American government it will be tacitly acknowledging the right of G. Britain to lay any tax she pleases on the produce of the U. States, and I challenge any one of either party in your country to deny it.

"If your embargo should be taken off and the French decrees and orders of council suffered to remain in force, the U. States will lose annually four millions sterling by those instruments of destruction as below, and what is worse than all, your independence will be lost with your property. If the tax on cotton is submitted to, then tobacco, rice and flour will be made subjects of taxation, and it matters not whether the tribute is paid here or in America; it is to come out of the pockets of the people of the U. States.

"Your tobacco exports amount annually to 90,000 hhds. and is worth equal to two millions sterling, but under the decrees and orders will be literally worth nothing. - -	2,000,000
"Your rice is equal to one million per annum, and by the above restrictions will be worth nothing, - -	1,000,000
"Your cotton will be greatly reduced in value by these restrictions, and will lose at least one million, -	1,000,000
	L.4,000,000

"Your flour and other exports amount to about two or three millions sterling, and will not be so much affected by the orders and decrees, provided Spain and Portugal remain open, which by the bye is doubtful, notwithstanding their present situation."

The following interesting article, *from the Essex Register*, proves a great increase of republican strength in the important town of Salem, next in importance among the commercial towns of New England, to Boston. The majority is greater than has been known for several years.

Pursuant to warrants issued by the Selectmen, at the request of Benjamin Pickman, junr. esq. and others, the inhabitants of Salem were convened in Town Meeting on Wednesday last, "*for the purpose of petitioning Congress to repeal the several laws laying an Embargo.*" The meeting was opened at 9 o'clock, and Col. WILLIAM R. LEE, chosen Moderator.

Dudley L. Pickman, after stating what he conceived to be the grounds and object of the petition, laid on the table a motion that it be accepted, signed by the Selectmen, and transmitted to Congress.

Mr. Story observed, that if the town acted on the subject at this time they would act without intelligence, as there were undoubtedly many documents in the Cabinet which would be communicated to Congress early in the ensuing session, and which were necessary in forming an opinion of the expediency of raising the Embargo; and therefore moved that this petition be dismissed. Mr. Story's motion took precedency, notwithstanding the opinion of Major Hovey that it ought not to.

The Hon. Mr. Gray was opposed to petitioning, and in a strain of conclusive reasoning, from undeniable facts, with pathetic eloquence, proved the inexpediency and impropriety of the measure. His remarks do him great honor, and justly entitle him to the esteem and confidence of every friend to his country. Mr. GRAY said:—

"That we have a constitutional right to assemble in legal Town Meeting and petition the General Government I am not disposed to deny. But as we have delegated the power to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, I am for leaving the power with them, where the constitution has placed it—their voice will no doubt be given for the removal of the Embargo, as soon as the general interest of the nation will admit of it. The Representatives and Senators of this Commonwealth, are the men of our own choice, and in them we ought to confide. The interference of this town with the general government will proclaim to the enemies of our commerce, that we are a divided people, and will encourage them to continue their Orders and Decrees until we become half conquered by internal dissentions. Will not this conduct if pursued tend to the destruction of all order and government? Can we in this meeting form as correct an opinion, when the Embargo ought to be removed, as our Representatives can when Congress are convened, as they will have the President's communications, and all other necessary infor-