Mr. Madison's letter to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney—concluded.

If it shall be thought eligible to place the reciprocal commercial privileges of the two nations on a more definite basis than they would be placed by the general expression of the most favored nation, (a stipulation which is liable to the difficulty of ascertaining the equivalent to be given in cases where a privilege is granted by one of the contracting parties to another nation, in exchange for some favor which the other contracting party cannot specifically give) it may be done, either by abolishing all alien duties, either on vessel or cargo, or both, and reciprocally placing the vessels of the other nation, on the same footing with national vessels; conformably to a provision in which G. Britain concurred, by an act of parliament, in the year 1802; or by fixing the maximum of alien duty, which each nation shall have the right to impose on the vessels or cargoes of the other nation. But should the last plan be adopted, care must be taken, 1st, that in fixing the maximum of the alien duty to be levied on vessels, all charges whatever, and under whatever name known, whether tonnage, light-house money, port charges, &c. shall be included. 2ndly, That the maximum of the alien duty to be levied on merchandize imported in the vessels of the other nation (beyond the duties levied on similar articles imported in the national vessels) shall be a per centage on the value of the merchandize itself, and not on the original duty. 3dly, That the right of imposing such maximum duties, either on the vessels or merchandize, shall never be exercised so as to contravene the other stipulation of enjoying the privileges of the most favored nation. 4thly, That the stipulation shall not embrace vessels and cargoes coming from, or going to ports, from which the vessels or cargoes of the U.S. are excluded.

Should the expedient of a maximum be adopted, it must not be overlooked that the productions of the U. S. exported to G. Britain, employ a far greater tonnage than the exports from G. Britain to the U. S.; that the higher the maximum, therefore the more favorable to G. Britain, who may avail herself according to the degree of it, to secure to her vessels the carriage of our bulky productions, of which her duty on tobacco imported in American vessels is an example, leaving to the U. S. the opportunity only of securing to their vessels the carriage of her unbulky exports; and that consequently no maximum ought to be admitted more unfavorable to the U. S. than the regulations likely to prevail, if uncontroled by treaty. A mutual abolition of alien duties would probably be favorable to the navigation of the U. S. which would then have to contend on equal terms with British navigation, for which it may be expected to be at least a match at all times, and more than a match when Great Britain is at war, which is not less than half the time.

The only great branch of commercial intercourse which would remain unprovided for, is that of intercourse with the British colonies and dependencies: and if nothing can be obtained on that ground, care must also be taken in framing the article for reciprocally enjoying the privileges of the most favored nation, not to deprive the U.S. of the right of making such regulations as they may think proper in relation to vessels coming from ports from which their own vessels are excluded, or in relation generally to the intercourse with such ports.

[*Confidential—not printed.*]

As relates to the West Indies & N. American colonies, it must be a permanent object of the U. S. to have the intercourse with them made as free as that with Europe. The relative situation of the U. S. and those colonies, and particularly those wants which we can alone supply, must necessarily produce that effect at some no very distant period. And it should not be voluntarily retarded, either by abandoning by treaty the strong hold which our right of stopping the intercourse gives us; or by accepting any temporary or trifling privilege, the exercise of which would diminish the probability of soon obtaining a perfectly free trade.

[*Confidential—not printed.*]

The minimum which should be accepted in relation to the intercourse with the West Indies, will be the admission of our vessels laden solely with articles of our growth, produce or manufacture, the importation of which in British vessels is not prohibited, on the same terms as British vessels, solely laden with the colonial articles, shall be admitted in our ports; that is to say, either without alien duties, or with a fixed maximum of such alien duties, with the two following restrictions: 1st. That G. Britain may prohibit our vessels from exporting from the British West India islands in sugar and coffee, more than one half of the proceeds of their inward cargoes: 2d. That such sugar and coffee shall be exported only to the U. S. or that the vessels thus admitted in the West Indies shall be obliged to return and land their cargoes in the U. S. provided they may however, on their return, touch at any other West India island or the Bahamas, to complete their cargo. For it is usual to carry the specie which proceeds from the sale of a cargo in the West Indies to Turk's island or the Bahamas, and there load with salt for the U. S. Although those restrictions, and particularly the first, be inconvenient, yet they may be acquiesced in. As respects the first restriction the value of our average exportations to the British West India islands, being six millions of dollars, and our exportations from thence in every article (sugar and coffee excepted) being three millions of dollars, the privilege of bringing in return in sugar and coffee, one half of the value of our exportations will just complete the return cargoes. But it would be desirable that the restriction should be altogether dispensed with, or that G. Britain should allow the exportation in those two articles to the amount of two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of our cargoes. As relates to G. Britain, if she once yields the point of admission, the restrictions which are proposed seem to be amply sufficient to remove her minor objections. We now import, notwithstanding the nominal prohibitions to some amount, in American vessels, about one million and a half dollars, being the whole amount imported from the British islands, in both American and British vessels. The value of our average importations from all the world, is,

In sugar, 7,600,000 } or more than
In coffee, 8,400,000 } $16,000,000.

The value of our annual consumption exclusively of the New Orleans sugar, is

In sugar, 4,000,000 } or five & a half
In coffee, 1,500,000 } millions of dols.

To permit us therefore to import for three millions, cannot enable us to re-export. And three millions of dollars compared with the value of the sugar and coffee exported annually from the British West Indies, which amounts to not less than millions, cannot in any degree affect their own commerce or navigation.

The second restriction is intended still more effectually to remove any apprehension that our vessels might become carriers of British West India produce to any other country than the U. States. And it may even, if insisted on, be further agreed, that no drawback shall be allowable on the re-exportation of those articles imported from the British W. Indies in American vessels; provided, however, that on that condition the first mentioned restriction, limiting the quantity which may be thus imported from the British W. Indies in American vessels, shall be dispensed with. The utmost care is to be taken in framing the restriction on re-exporting from the U. States, the produce of the British W. Indies, imported in American vessels, so to express it as to leave no possible pretext for applying the restriction to any similar articles, whether produced within the U. S. or imported from any other than British possessions.

It will be a reasonable stipulation on the part of G. Britain, that at all times and places at which the trade of the U. States is admitted generally or partially, the residence of consuls and factors shall also be admitted.

The duration of the commercial part of the treaty and of any other parts which do not establish in their full extent, the rights of neutral nations, ought not to exceed the term of eight years, and an abridgement even of that term may perhaps be rendered expedient by the tenor of articles not inconsistent with those instructions.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1806, entitled "An act authorizing the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county," and a supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1807, Public Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unimproved lots in said town, on which ground rents are now due, that unless the said rents are paid on or before the first day of December next, the said lots will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days. The sale to be held at Mr. J. Rine's tavern in said town, to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml.
March 21—cptds

TO RENT,

AND possession given the 13th June next, that house on Pennsylvania Avenue, the property of the Washington Building Company, at present occupied by Mr. *Solomon Myers*—it being so well known, it is not deemed necessary to give a peculiar description of it, suffice it to say, it is calculated for an extensive tavern and boarding house—for terms, apply to

Mr. THOMAS HERTY, Sec. to said Company.

April 29—tf.

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, hunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk moleskins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture Chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do,
India mulmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoes,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Peliese dresses,
8-4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves,
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Medes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4-4 7-8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish dipers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Osnaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 3—tf

I AM desirous of Renting the WHARF and WARE-HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. Griffith Coombe. The wharf is advantageously situated for the reception and sale of Lumber, and the Ware-House well calculated for storeage of flour, or any kind of country produce, as well as West India produce. The terms will be reasonable and immediate possession given.

Vessels drawing 13 feet water can come to the wharf.

ROBERT BRENT.

April 18—3w

PORT WINE,

Of very good quality in casks, each one inclosed in a dry case for security against any adulteration, with a small parcel of other excellent Wines in casks and in bottles; among which are *Red & White Claret, Dry Lisbon*, and very old *Brazil Madeira* Wine, just received and for sale, by

JOHN GOULDING

Who has on hand as usual an assortment of choice LIQUORS of most kinds used here.

Georgetown, March 25—

AMERICAN MILITARY LIBRARY.

Just received and for sale at R. C. Weightman's book-store, Pennsylvania Avenue,

NOS. 5 and 6 Military Library,
Medical Reports on the effects of water, cold and warm as a remedy in fever and other diseases by James Currie, M. D. F.R.S.
Darwin's Botanic Gardner,
Life of Dr. Blair,
Wild Irish Girl,
Memoirs of Samuel Foote,
Fife's Anatomy,
Ivory and Bone Chessmen,
Ornamented leather Backgammon and Chessboards.
Winter in London, 2 vols. a new novel just published.

May 2. 1808. 3t

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill. Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. Those gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant.

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.

United States, District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit.

IN CHANCERY, 9th OCTOBER, 1807.

Benjamin Stoddert and John Mason,
versus
Thomas Waters Griffith, John R. Livingston, Jonathan Burrell, Gabault & Dodrey, James C. Montflorence, I. I. Picaud and James Davidson.

THE bill states that the defendant, Thomas Waters Griffith was the agent of the house of Taney and Simond for the delivery of a cargo of flour belonging to the said Taney and Simmond to the French government. That the French government not being able to pay ready money for the said cargo, the balance due thereon from the said government was placed to the credit of the said Griffith, the agent, instead of being placed to the credit of the real owners Taney and Simmond. That the deb so due hath been liquidated under the Louisiana Convention in the said Griffith's name, for the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand, two hundred and seventy francs, French money of the value of 35,675 dollars. That the said Thomas Waters Griffith, now residing and for several years past having resided in Baltimore city in the state of Maryland, well knowing all the circumstances mentioned in the complainants said bill, and that the debt aforesaid was liquidated in his name in Paris under the Louisiana Convention was in truth and in fact a debt due to the said complainants as the trustees of Francis Lewis, Taney, and Taney and Simmond, did execute a writing transferring all the interest of said Griffith in the said debt to the said complainants as trustees aforesaid. That notwithstanding the above circumstances the said Griffith did employ James C. Montflorence of Paris to receive for his own account and use the aforesaid debt, which actually belongs to the said complainants as trustees aforesaid; and the said Montflorence did actually receive the bills o the ministers of the United States, on the Treasury of the United States in part payment of the said debt in four sets of bills drawn in favor of said Thomas Waters Griffith, and which bills have been fraudulently endorsed by the said Montflorence, with a view as the said complainants believe, to defraud them the said complainants, and under a real or pretended power from the said Griffith and as his attorney to the said I. I. Pacaud, who endorsed the same over to John R Livingston, who has endorsed the same over to Jonathan Burrall, cashier of the Bank of Discount and Deposit at New York, who has endorsed them over to James Davidson cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in the city of Washington who now holds the same for collection. The complainants further state that four other bills for the balance of the aforesaid claim on the French government liquidated in the name of the said Griffith, but actually belonging to said complainants as trustees as aforesaid, have been drawn in favor of Gobault and Dodrey as transferees of Thomas Waters Griffith, for thirty thousand francs French money of the value of $625 dollars, which said four bills have also been sent to the aforesaid James Davidson, and endorsed over to him for collection in the same manner as in the case of the four other bills first herein recited. That all the aforesaid eight bills of exchange drawn by the American minister at Paris on the treasury of the United States under the Louisiana Convention for the debt liquidated in the name of Thomas Waters Griffith, are actually the property of said complainants as trustees aforesaid. The object of the said bill is to save and protect the said complainants from the fraud projected against them on the part of the said Thomas Waters Griffith, and his co-adjutors, and to obtain a writ of injunction directed to all the before-mentioned defendants, &c. and particularly to the said James Davidson enjoining and commanding him from paying over to any person besides the said complainants the money that may be paid by the Treasury of the United States in virtue of the said bills of exchange, and particularly enjoining the said James Davidson from paying the said money arising from the said bills, or parting with the said bills until the further order of this court in the premises.

It is represented by the complainants that the said Thomas W. Griffith, John R. Livingston, Jonathan Burrall, Gobault and Dodrey, James C. Montflorence, and I. I. Pacaud, defendants in this cause all reside out of the district of Columbia and are not within the reach of the process of this court. It is therefore ordered that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted once each week for six months previous to the first Monday in June next in the National Intelligencer, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of this application and of the object of this bill and to be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the first Monday of June next, to shew cause, if any, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

By order, WM. BRENT, Ck.

December 4—w6m

VENDUE

Will be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at the dwelling house of the late John Beckley, Esq. all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of

BEDS, Bedsteads and Furniture, Window Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, &c. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and will be continued until the whole is sold. For all sums under 20 dollars cash will be required, and for all above that sum a credit will be given of 90 days—the purchasers giving bonds or notes with satisfactory security.

MARIA BECKLEY, } *Extrs.*
MARY PRINCE, }

April 27—ept12M.

TO BE LET,

After the 20th June next,

THAT elegant, well built two-story BRICK HOUSE, lately the property of Mr. Wm. Woodward, on Pennsylvania Avenue. The stand is well known. Solomon Myers's lease for three years, at the rate of 250 dollars per annum, will expire on that day.—For terms enquire at Robert Underwood's, directly opposite.

April 27—eptf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to settle all his business, has sold his entire stock of goods to John Peter; he therefore requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their accounts, (*particularly such as are of long standing, as further indulgence cannot be given them*). His Books are removed to the counting house of Baker, Riggs, and Co. where all his accounts will be ready for settlement by his assistant Mr. Samuel C. Offut, or

ELISHA RIGGS.

George Town, March 16—tf

ROSS AND GETTY,

HAVE for sale at their store George Town, the following articles just received from Philadelphia, by the schooner Carolina, capt. HAND, jun. viz.

30 kegs butter,
20 barrels, New Town, Pippin Apples,
10 do. buck wheat flour,
10 do. Cranberries, and
10 do shell bark hickory nuts.

Also a small assignment of very elegant Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, polished steel Shovel and Tongs, with cu and brass heads, &c. &c.

January 9—tf

BURNS AND BEALL.

WOOLLEN drapers, men's mercers, and taylors, New Jersey Avenue, opposite the Secretary of the Navy's, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business in the above line, where they will endeavor to give satisfaction—they have on hand a fresh supply of the most fashionable goods, suitable for the approaching season, all fresh and of the very best quality.

N. B. Regimentals and naval uniforms made in the most elegant and fashionable stile with neatness and dispatch.

October 23—tf.

CHARLES H. VARDEN

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and public in general, that he has just received by a late arrival from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment of Spanelets and rich silk Moleskins for waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Regimentals and Navy Uniforms made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use can be had on the same terms retail, as at his manufactory.

November 27—tf

TO PAPERMAKERS.

WANTED

To go to *North-Carolina* in May, a Papermaker, who is a good workman, and is sober and industrious. To such a person good wages will be given.

Apply to the Editor of this paper.

April 29.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, as a runaway on the 11th inst. a black man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he belongs to Letty Claxton of Montgomery county, Md. and he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made; had on when committed, an old black hat, white kersey jacket, striped kersey pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old shoes, and no other clothes with him, limps very much in his right leg. His owner is desired to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail and other expences as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper
of the jail for Washington
Boyd marshal.

April 27—w3t

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro man, called LENN, who says he belongs to Ralph Bowman, of Charles County—he appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, his cloathing is very indifferent—the owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his expences agreeable to law.

JOHN FLEMING, *Sheriff of Montgomery County, Md.*

April 29—3t.

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40 DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending and delivering Negro HARRY to the subscriber in the city of Washington or twenty five dollars for securing said slave so that I get him again. Harry ran off on the 11th day of March 1808, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, thick lips, light black color, has the wool shaved off the back of the head the size of a dollar, and a scar on the same, and a small wen on the breast; had on when he went off a blue cloth coatee, drab color bear skin round jacket (as a spencer.) Harry was purchased of Mr. George Cole of Poplar Hill, Saint Mary's county.

N. B. Having reason to believe that he was persuaded and aided in his elopement, I offer 50 dollars reward to any person who will prove to conviction in a court of justice the person guilty of such acts. PETER LENOX.

April 6—tawtf