that the acquisition of British seamen by these impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans, ignorantly or wilfully mistaken for British subjects; in the jealousy and ill will excited among all maritime nations by an adherence to such a pratice; and in the particular provocation to measures of redress on the part of the United States, not less disagreeable to them than embarrassing to Great Britain, and *which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both.* The copy of a bill brought into Congress under the influence of violations committed on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than can yet be said. *As there is every reason to believe that it has been proposed with reluctance, it will probably not be pursued into effect, if any hope can be supported, of a remedy by an amicable arrangement between the two nations.* But such is the feeling through this country, produced by the reiterated and atrocious cases of impressments and other insults on our flag, that a remedy of some kind will ere long be called for in a tone not to be disregarded."

Could there, we ask, have been used by any man language more unfeignedly expressive of good will towards Great Britain, or evincive of a cordial disposition to accommodate our differences on this point?

The secretary proceeds to state the important fact of an arrangement having actually been made between Mr. King and lord Hawkesbury, to protect our seamen from impressment, to which the British government had actually agreed, and which was only frustrated by the interposition of lord St. Vincent, at the instance of the admiralty—thus involving the most unequivocal disavowal of this pretension on the part of the British government.

Although this was a perfect right, which we should have been justified in unqualifiedly insisting on, yet our minister is instructed in case the British ministry require it, to agree, as an equivalent, to a provision for the delivery of deserting seamen and soldiers, a term which Britain had no right to demand; thus again evincing a disposition on our part to do Britain the most ample justice, and to promote her interests whenever they did not involve a sacrifice of our own.

The subjects of *contraband* and search are but lightly touched, and do not seem to have been viewed as of primary importance.

On the head of *colonial trade*, Mr. Madison, after a general review of the points in controversy, says "These views of the subject have entered into my conversations with Mr. Merry. He expresses, notwithstanding, a belief that Great Britain will turn an unfavorable ear to any proposition calculated to give her enemies the resources of their colonial trade, beyond the degree in which her present regulations permit. This is doubtless to be apprehended, but considering the proposition as an article which may find a balance in the general bargain, it may not be inadmissible; or if inadmissible in the extent proposed, *a middle ground may perhaps be accepted.* The colonial trade in question consists of four branches; first between the colonies and Great Britain herself; secondly, between the colonies and the neutral countries carrying on the trade; thirdly between the colonies and neutral countries not themselves carrying on the trade; fourthly, between the colonies and the countries to which they belong, or which are parties to the war with Great Britain.

"The first and second branches are those with which her own regulations accord. The last is that to which her aversion will of course be the strongest. Should this aversion be unconquerable, *let it be tried then*, and then only, whether *on our yielding, or rather omitting that point*, she will not yield to us in return, the direct trade between hostile colonies and neutral countries generally. You will be careful, however, so to modify the compromise as will mark as little as may be, a positive relinquishment of the direct trade between the belligerent nations & their colonies."

On the subject of *Blockades*, our government require a stipulation that limits the right of blockade to the existence of danger arising from the actual blockading force. On this point Mr. Madison says, "The fictitious blockades proclaimed by Great Britain, and made the pretext for violating the commerce of neutral nations, has been one of the greatest abuses ever committed on the high seas. During the late war they were carried to an extravagance which would have been ridiculous, if in their effects they had not inflicted such serious & extensive injuries on neutral nations. Ports were proclaimed in a state of blockade, previous to the arrival of any force at them, were considered in that state without regard to intermissions in the presence of the blockading force, and the proclamations left in operation after its final departure, the British cruizers during the whole time seizing every vessel bound to such ports, at whatever distance from them, and the British prize courts pronouncing condemnations whenever a knowledge of the proclamation at the time of sailing could be presumed, although it might afterwards be known that no real blockade existed. The whole scene was a perfect mockery, in which fact was sacrificed to form, and right to power and plunder. The U. States were among the greatest sufferers; and would have been still more so, if redress for some of the spoliations proceeding from this source, had not fallen within the provisions of an article in the treaty of 1794.

"From the effect of this and other arbitrary practices of Great Britain, on the temper and policy of neutral nations towards her; from the spirit of her treaty made near the close of the late war with Russia, from the general disposition manifested at the beginning of the present towards the United States and the comparative moderation observed in Europe with respect to blockades; (if indeed the two cases of the Weser and Elbe are not to be excepted) it was hoped that the mockeries and mischiefs practised under the name of blockades, would no where be repeated. It is found however, that the West Indies are again the theatre of them. The three entire and extensive islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe and St. Domingo have been published as in a state of blockade, although the whole naval force applied to the purpose is inconsiderable; although it appears that a part of this inconsiderable force is occasionally seen at the distance of many leagues at sea; although it does not appear that more than one or too ports at most, have at any time been actually blockaded; and although complaints are heard, that the British ships of war do not protect their own trade, against the numerous cruizers from the islands under this pretended blockade."

"In addition to these articles which, with the observations thereon, I am charged by the President to communicate to you as his instructions, he leaves you at liberty to insert any others which may do no more than place British armed vessels, with their prizes, on an equality within our ports and jurisdiction with those of France."

These instructions are closed in the following language—

"The essential objects for the United States are the suppression of impressments, and the definition of blockades. Next to these in importance, are the reduction of the list of contraband, and the enlargement of our neutral trade with hostile colonies. Whilst you keep in view therefore, those objects, the two last as highly important, and the two first as absolutely indispensible, your discretion, in which the President places great confidence, must guide you in all that relates to the inferior ones."

Such is the ground-work of the negociation laid by the American government, and such the disposition and views confidentially imparted to its minister. But two objects are insisted upon, the suppression of impressments and the definition of blockades; the first of which had been actually arranged between Mr. King and lord Hawkesbury, and its justice, consequently, admitted, by one, too, let it be recollected, who had signalised himself in the defence of British navigation; and the other had been frequently admitted by the government of Britain in her treaties with neutrals.

Could our government, we demand, have admitted less? Would they not have been considered as traitors to those interests they were appointed to protect, if they had taken less than Britain herself had acknowledged us entitled to?

If, in substance, our demands were just, was there any thing in the manner in which they were urged, calculated to wound the feelings of the British government? On the contrary, we have seen that the manner was in the highest degree dispassionate and conciliating.

On the 5th of March 1804, the Secretary of State follows up these instructions by others. In opening them he observes—

"The treaty of 1794, so far as it relates to commerce, having expired on the 1st day of October last, (that being the date of the preliminary articles) the commercial intercourse between the two countries is left to the regulations which the parties separately may think fit to establish. It may be expected, however, *that the friendship and mutual interest between them, will produce a continuance on both sides of such regulations as are just and equal*, and an accommodation to those principles of such as, on either side, are otherwise than just and equal. On the side of the U. S. their commercial regulations place G. Britain in every respect on the footing of the most favored nation. Great Britain cannot say as much with respect to hers. One instance at least is explained in a letter from this department to Mr. King, of which a copy is inclosed, in which you will see that although the act of parliament to which it refers be no longer a breach of stipulation, it is not less a violation of equality than it is of sound policy. With respect to the British W. Indies, it is not known that the U. States are on a worse footing than other nations, whatever want of reciprocity there may be to the liberal regulations of the U. States. With respect to the East India trade, it is understood that the treaty of 1794, by denying to American vessels both the coasting branch of it and a direct intercourse between India and foreign countries, other than America, the U. States were in both instances placed on a worse footing than other nations, and even on a worse footing than they themselves enjoyed prior to the treaty. The expiration of the treaty, and the friendly and favorable equality allowed by the U. States to G. Britain in every branch of their trade, ought certainly to restore what the treaty suspended.

"These observations are made *not with a view to any negociation whatever leading at the present moment to a treaty on those or any other commercial points, or to discussions which might be misconstrued into a wish to take unreasonable advantage of a critical moment*, but to enable you to present the ideas of your government with more precision, to vindicate our commercial policy against misconceptions, and to avail yourself the better of fit occasions for obtaining from the British government such relaxations as may be due to our example, and *be calculated to cherish amity and useful intercourse between the two nations.*"

On the 5th of March 1805 Mr. Madison again writes to Mr. Monroe. We defy ingenuity itself, by any language, to demonstrate more solicitude to promote friendship between the two nations than Mr. Madison manifests.

"The experience," says he, "of every day shews more and more the obligation on both sides to enter seriously on the means of guarding the harmony of the two countries against the dangers with which it is threatened by a perseverance of Great Britain in her irregularities on the high seas, and particularly in the impressments from American vessels. The extent in which these have taken place since the commencement of the war will be seen by the inclosed report required from this department by a vote of the house of representatives; and the call for it, whilst negociations on the subject were understood to be in train, is itself a proof of the public sensibility to those aggressions on the security of our citizens and the rights of our flag. A further proof will be seen in the motion, also inclosed, which was made by Mr. Crowninshield, and which will probably be revived at the next session. This motion, with his remarks on it, appear very generally in the newspapers, with comments proceeding from a coincidence of the sensibility out of doors with that within. A still stronger proof of impatience under this evil will be found in the proceedings authorized by an act of congress just passed, and which is likewise inclosed, against British officers committing on the high seas trespasses or torts on board American vessels, offences manifestly including cases of impressment.

"In communicating these circumstances it will occur to you that whilst they may be allowed to proclaim the growing sensibility of the United States on the subject of impressments, they ought, by proper explanations and assurances, to be guarded against a misconstruction into marks of illiberal or hostile sentiments towards Great Britain. The truth is, and it may be so stated by you, that this practice of impressments, aggravated by so many provoking incidents, has been so long continued, and so often in vain remonstrated against, that, without more encouragement than yet appears to expect speedy redress from the British government, the U. S. are in a manner driven to the necessity of seeking for some remedy dependent on themselves alone. But *it is no less true that they are warmly disposed to cherish all the friendly relations subsisting with Great Britain*; that they wish to see that necessity banished by just and prudent arrangements between the two governments; and that with this view you were instructed to open the negociations which are now depending. It is impossible for the British government to doubt the sincerity of these sentiments. The forbearance of the U. S. year after year, and war after war, to avail themselves of those obvious means, which without violating their national obligations of any sort, would appeal in the strongest manner to the interest of G. Britain, is of itself a sufficient demonstration of the amicable spirit which has directed their public councils. This spirit is sufficiently manifested also by the propositions which have been lately made through you, and by the patience and cordiality with which you have conducted the negotiation."

On the passage of the non-importation act, Mr. Madison addresses Mr. Monroe on the 23d of April 1806, as follows—

"You will not fail, however, by due explanations, to guard the act against the imputation of motives and views of a nature to excite feelings on the other side unfriendly to a fair estimate of their true interests. You may with confidence affirm, that a resort to such a manifestation of the sensibility of this country to wrongs so long continued, and of late so grievously extended, has been had with the most sincere reluctance; and that nothing is necessary on the part of Great Britain to smooth the way to perfect cordiality, and to all the beneficial intercourses of commerce, but a redress which the United States are willing to limit to the clearest demands of justice and right. As a proof of their solicitude to bring about a final and amicable adjustment of all points in question between the two countries, add of their readiness to establish the principles of navigation and commerce in a form that will extend the latter, and render the former no longer a source of discord, the measure has been adopted of appointing yourself and Mr. Pinkney, of Baltimore, commissioners extraordinary and plenipotentiary for these purposes."

So much, with regard to the instructions given by our government previous to the joint mission of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney. It cannot be denied that every injunction made, as well as every view or wish intimated, or sentiment expressed, evince the most amicable and just motives; that nothing was required from the British government, which it ought not to have yielded, and that the manner in which these requisitions were made was perfectly unexceptionable.

(To be continued)

Richmond,
In Council, October 14, 1808.

JOHN PAGE, of Rosewell, late the governor of Virginia, a citizen not more venerable for his years than illustrious for his virtues, his talents, and his long and faithful services to his country, having departed this life on the 12th day of the present month;

The Governor and Council thinking it highly proper that there should be some public expression of regret for the loss of so distinguished a patriot,

Do therefore resolve unanimously, that they will wear black crape on the left arm for one month, in manifestation of their profound respect for the character of their departed fellow-citizen.

Extract from the Journal,

DANL L. HYLTON,
Clk. of the Council

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 13th inst. a negro boy named *GILES*, about 15 years old; he is a likely well made boy, good countenance, and has lost one of his upper fore teeth; he had on when he went away a suit of German Osnaburgs, and the last I heard of him he was carried into Alexandria by one William A. Adams. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars if secured in any jail, so that I get him again.

CHARLES TYLER, Jun.
Sudly Mills, P. Wm County,
about 6 miles from Centerville,
and the same distance from Haymarket.
October 24—3t

NEW GOODS.
The Subscriber has lately received an extensive and Complete assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Extra superfine London Cloths,
Cassimers, Satinettes, Manchestry,
Toilenets, Swansdowns,
Ladies Pelice Cloths,
Silk and tabby Velvets,
Damask, raw silk, and Camels hair Shawls,
Down Scarfs,
Lace Caps, silk Buttons and Cords,
Oystrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers,
Fancy Muslins,
Linen and cotton Cambrics,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Shirting Cottons,
Lace Sleeves and Gloves,
Silks of every description,
Hosiery,
Ginghams, Chambrays, Calicoes, London Hats, Second Cloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseys, Half Thicks, Rose and Duffield Blankets, Hearth Rugs, Dowlass, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Bafta's, Mamoodies, Lawns, Guirahs, &c.
Which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

TU IS CRAVEN.
Near the Navy Yard,
October 24—1m

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

We should suffer the following *ravings of Bedlam* to pass without a comment, but for the palpable untruth they contain relative to the Editor of this paper. Lest some unfair use should be made of it, he considers it proper to say, that no correspondence either now subsists, or ever has subsisted between Mr. Mitchell and himself. He does not recollect ever to have written to Mr. Mitchell, or to have received a single letter from him. If he ever has corresponded with him, the correspondence has been altogether confined to an exchange of newspapers.

Of the truth of the *stuff* that follows, every man, after this detection, will form his own opinion. It is certainly too contemptible for our notice.

"Mr. Smith is the Editor of the National Intelligencer, the official paper of Mr. Madison.

"Isaac Mitchell, known in *old* quiddical times as cunning *little* Isaac, was the chief editor of Morgan Lewis, when Morgan erected his puny crest against the Republican party. Isaac was originally editor of the Poughkeepsie Barometer, but as Morgan, when the battle waxed warm, considered Albany the theatre of great actions, he removed cunning little Isaac to the seat of the state government, where he set up and edited the *Republican* Crisis.

"At Washington, where fashions and opinions are taken from Mr. Madison as of BINDING force, gov. Lewis and his Quids are considered as the *very best* if not the *only* Rupublicans in this state!

Hence Mr. Smith, Editor of the National Intelligencer, has commenced and maintains a very free & frequent correspondence with Isaac Mitchell, the late Quid Editor in chief of gov. Lewis.

"Every effect has a cause.

"Has Mr. Smith informed Mr. Mitchell, with the sorrowful countenance of the knight of La Mancha, that the votes of South Carolina will be against his patron?

"Are not Mr. Madison and his friends in a *quandary*?

"Do they know what to do?

"Are they not *desperate*?

"Do they not, with the sadness and certainty of death, anticipate defeat?

"Can *allurements* save them? Can they succeed by dealing out *premiums for apostacy*?

"Are there any more MILITARY COMMISSIONS to be disposed of? *Duane* is now a COLONEL! He was some months since *feverishly* opposed to the election of Madison, he is now, coolly, treacherously, in favor of his election! Was the COLONELCY the effect of a *bargain*? Did Duane—having no reliance upon *promises*—insist upon the COLONELCY before he rendered any Madisonian services?

"As THIS STATE the rich and commercial state of New York, the *eye-sore of Virginia*, is now relied upon for Mr. Madison's success, are there; ay or no, without equivocation or mental reservation, *any bargains or sales* privately negociating to accomplish it? Is Apothecary Tillotson, late *Quid* secretary of this state, employed as one of the *plenipos*? Has Morgan Lewis a *carte blanche*? What has excited so much zeal in Morgan and Maturin for Mr. Madison's election? Family motto; "no work without pay!" Is Morgan to be *Secretary at War*? Is his hopeful son-in-law, a man of "shreds and patches;" one without talent and universally despised, to have a place? Answer frankly. We are tired of a "language official and a language confidential!"

"Will Mr. Madison declare that he has no intention of *dividing* this state and of making *two states* of it; of separating the WESTERN DISTRICT from it?

"Has he not in his bureau a map so separating and dividing the state?

"Is not this contemplated division designed to retain in Virginia an exclusive and perpetual union?

"Will Mr. Madison declare that he has no such map—no such design? *Let him if he dare!* He knows that the map of *division* has been shewn at Washington to men whose veracity will not be called in question. *I challenge him to deny the projected division*, and promise if he does so, *to substantiate the fact by most respectable testimony.* Let him not rouse the sleeping lions of this state. The man who for the last eight years has been *inefficiently* and *abortively* negociating with foreign nations, cannot even hope *to deceive us in this state.*

"Mr. Madison, who like a Green House plant has been *forced* upon us *before his time*, has but one safe alter-