

THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA UNITED, THE LAND OF FREEDOM, THE CLIME OF PEACE AND THE GRAVE OF TYRANTS.

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THE ADVERTISER

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AGENCY

For the Winchester Advertiser.

In MOUNT-STERLING—Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL.

The Instructions.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, at Gottenburg,

Department of State, Jan. 30, 1814

GENTLEMEN—In addition to the claims of indemnity, stated in your preceding instructions, I have to request your attention to the following, to which it is presumed there can be no objection.

On the declaration of war by the U. States, there happened to be, in the ordinary course of commerce, several American vessels and cargoes in the ports of Great Britain, which were seized and detained, and in one instance, an American ship which fled from Algiers, in consequence of the declaration of war by the Dey, to Gibraltar, with the American consul and some public stores on board, shared a like fate.

After the declaration of war, Congress passed an act allowing to British subjects six months, from the date of the declaration, to remove their property out of the United States, in consequence of which many vessels with their cargoes were removed. I add, with confidence, that on the liberal construction of the spirit of the law, some vessels were allowed to depart even after the expiration of the term specified in the law. I will endeavor to put into your possession a list of the cases. A general reciprocal provision, however, will be best adapted to the object in view.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

From the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the United States for treating with G. Britain, dated

Department of State, Feb. 10, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—Should you conclude a treaty, and not obtain a satisfactory arrangement of neutral rights, it will be proper for you to provide that the United States shall have advantage of any stipulations more favorable to neutral nations, that may be established between Great Britain and other powers. A precedent for such a provision is found in a declaratory article bearing date on the 8th of October, 1801, explanatory of the 2d section, 3d article, of a convention concluded between them on the 5th of June of the same year.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating with G. Britain, dated

Department of State, Feb. 14, 1814.

"I received last night your letter of the 15th October, with extracts of letters from Mr. Adams and Mr. Harris of the 22d and 23d of November.

"It appears that you had no knowledge at that date, even of the last letter, of the answer of the British government, to the offer which had been made to it, a second time, of the Russian mediation. Hence it is to be inferred that the proposition made to this government by the Bramble was made not only without your knowledge, but without the sanction, if not the knowledge of the Emperor. Intelligence from other sources strengthens this inference. If this view of the conduct of the British government is well founded, the motive for it cannot be mistaken. It may fairly be presumed that it was to prevent a good understanding and concert between the United States and Russia and Sweden, on the subject of neutral rights, in the hope that by drawing the negotiation to England, and depriving you of an opportunity of free communication with these powers, a treaty less favorable to the United States might be obtained, which might afterwards be used with advantage by Great Britain in her negotiations with those powers.

By an article in the former instructions, you were authorized in making a treaty to prevent impressment from our vessels to stipulate, provided a certain specified term could not be agreed on, that it might continue in force for the present war in Europe. At that time it seemed that the war might last many years. Recent appearances, however, indicate the contrary. Should peace be made in Europe, as the practical evil of which we complain in regard to impressment would cease, it is presumed that the British government would have less objection to a stipulation to forbear that practice for a specified term, than it would have, should the war continue. In concluding a peace with Great Britain, even in case of a previous general peace in Europe, it is important to the United States to obtain such a stipulation."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, at Gottenburg,

Department of State, 21st March, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—By the cartel Chauncey you will receive this, with despatches of the commission to treat with Great Britain; and of the instructions and other documents that were forwarded by the John Adams. This vessel is sent to guard against any accident that might attend the other.

If a satisfactory arrangement can be concluded with Great Britain, the sooner it can be accomplished the happier for both countries. If such an arrangement cannot be obtained, it is important for the United States to be acquainted with it without delay. I hope, therefore, to receive from you an account of the state of the negotiation and its prospects, as soon as you may be able to communicate any thing of an interesting nature respecting them.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe to the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States,

Department of State, June 25, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—No communication has been received from the joint mission which was appointed to meet the commissioners of the British government at Gottenburg. A letter from Mr. Bayard, at Amsterdam, of the 18th of March was the last from either of our commissioners. It was inferred, from that letter, and other circumstances, that Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Adams, would be at Gottenburg, and it has been understood, from other sources, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell had arrived there about the 15th of April. It is therefore expected that a meeting will have taken place in May, and that we shall soon be made acquainted with your sentiments respecting the probable result of the negotiation.

It is impossible, with the lights which have reached us, to ascertain the present disposition of the British government towards an accommodation with the United States. We think it probable that the late events in France may have had a tendency to increase its pretensions.

At war with Great Britain, and injured by France, the United States have sustained the attitude founded on those relations. No reliance was placed on good offices of France, in bringing the war with Great Britain to a satisfactory conclusion. Looking steadily to an honorable peace, and the ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the President has endeavored, by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. He, nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe and of the world, which as a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us. What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can be.

The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the character of the Emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the points in controversy, would gain strength by being made known to him. On the same principle, he preferred (in accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negotiation on the continent, rather than at London.

It was inferred from the general policy of Russia, and the friendly sentiments and interposition of the Emperor, that a respect for both would have much influence with the British cabinet, in promoting a pacific policy towards us. The manner, however, in which it is understood that a general pacification is taking place; the influence Great Britain may have had in modifying the arrangement involv-

ed in it; the resources she may be able to employ exclusively against the United States; and the uncertainty of the precise course which Russia may pursue in relation to the war between the United States and Great Britain, naturally claim attention, and raise the important question, in reference to the subject of impressment, on which it is presumed your negotiations will most essentially turn, whether your powers ought not to be enlarged, so as to enable you to give to those circumstances all the weight to which they may be entitled. On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretensions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favorable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discontinuing the practice, even in consideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in that article, stipulating, that the subject of impressment, together with that of commerce between the two countries, be referred to a separate negotiation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained. I annex at the close of this letter, a project of an article, expressing, more distinctly, the idea which it is intended to communicate, not meaning thereby to restrain you in any respect as to form. Commerce and seamen, the objects of impressment, may, with propriety, be arranged in the same instrument. By stipulating that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed for the purpose, and that all rights on this subject shall in the mean time, be reserved, the faith of the British government will be pledged to a fair experiment in an amicable mode, and the honor and rights of the U. States secured. The United States having resisted by war, the practice of impressment, and continued the war until the practice had ceased, by a peace in Europe, their object has been essentially obtained for the present. It may reasonably be expected, that the arrangement contemplated and provided for, will take effect before a new war in Europe shall furnish an occasion for reviving the practice. Should this arrangement, however, fail, and the practice be again revived, the United States will again be at liberty to repel it by war; and that they will do so cannot be doubted; for after the proof which they have already given of a firm resistance in that mode persevered in until the practice had ceased, under circumstances the most unfavorable, it cannot be presumed that the practice will ever be tolerated again. Certain it is, that every day will render it more ineligible in Great Britain to make the attempt.

In contemplating the appointment of commissioners, to be made after the ratification of the present treaty, to negotiate and conclude a treaty to regulate commerce and provide against impressment, it is meant only to shew the extent to which you may go, in a spirit of accommodation, if necessary. Should the British government be willing to take the subject up immediately with you, it would be much preferred, in which case the proposed article would, of course, be adapted to the purpose.

Information has been received from a quarter deserving attention, that the late events in France have produced such an effect on the British government, as to make it probable that a demand would be made at Gottenburg to surrender our right to the fisheries, to abandon all trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and cede Louisiana to Spain. We cannot believe that such a demand will be made; should it be, you will treat it as it deserves. These rights must not be brought into discussion. If insisted on, your negotiations will cease.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

"Whereas by the peace in Europe, the essential causes of the war between the United States and Great Britain, & particularly the practice of impressment, have ceased, and a sincere desire exists to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, all questions concerning seamen; and it is also their desire and intention to arrange, in a like satisfactory manner, the commerce between the two countries; it is therefore agreed, that commissioners shall be appointed on each side, to meet at _____ with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty as soon as it may be practicable, for the arrangement of those important interests. It is nevertheless understood, that until such treaty shall be formed, each party shall retain all its rights, and that all American citizens who

have been impressed into the British service shall be forthwith discharged."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, June 27, 1814.

"The omission to send Ministers to Gottenburg without a previous and official notification of the appointment and arrival there of those of the United States, a formality, which, if due from either party, might have been expected from that making the overture, rather than that accepting it, is a proof of a dilatory policy, and would, in other respects justify animadversions, if there was less disposition here to overlook circumstances of form, when interfering with more substantial objects.

"By my letter of the 25th instant, which goes with this, you will find that the subject had already been acted on under similar impressions with these which Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin's letters could not fail to produce. The view, however, presented by them is much stronger, and entitled to much greater attention. The President has taken the subject into consideration again, and given to their suggestions all the weight to which they are justly entitled.

"On mature consideration it has been decided, that under all the circumstances above alluded to, incident to a prosecution of the war, you may omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary to terminate it. You will, of course, not recur to this expedient until all your efforts to adjust the controversy in a more satisfactory manner have failed. As it is not the intention of the United States, in suffering the treaty to be silent on the subject of impressment, to admit the British claim thereon, or to relinquish that of the United States, it is highly important that any such reference be entirely precluded, by a declaration or protest in some form or other, that the omission is not to have any such effect or tendency. Any modification of the practice, to prevent abuses, being an acknowledgement of the right in G. Britain, is utterly inadmissible.

"Altho' Gottenburg was contemplated at the time your commission was made out, as the seat of the negotiation, yet your commission itself does not confine you to it. You are at liberty to transfer the negotiation to any other place made more eligible by a change of circumstances. Amsterdam and the Hague readily present themselves as preferable to any place in England. If however, you should be of opinion, that under all circumstances, the negotiation in that country will be attended with advantages, outweighing the objections to it, you are at liberty to transfer it there."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of Peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, August 11, 1814.

"I had the honor to receive on the third of this month a letter from Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin, of the 2d of June.

"The President approves the arrangement communicated by those gentlemen for transferring the negotiation with the British government from Gottenburg to Ghent. It is presumed from Mr. Gallatin's letter that the meeting took place towards the latter end of June, and that we shall soon hear from you what will be its probable result.

"By my letters of the 25th and 27th June, of which another copy is now forwarded, the sentiments of the President, as to the conditions, on which it will be proper for you to conclude a treaty of peace, are made known to you. It is presumed that either in the mode suggested in my letter of the 25th of June, which is much preferred, or by permitting the treaty to remain silent on the subject, as it authorised in the letter of the 27th of June, the question of impressment may be so disposed of, as to form no obstacle to a pacification. This government can go no further, because it will make no sacrifice of the rights and honor of the nation.

"If Great Britain does not terminate the war on the conditions which you are authorised to adopt, she has other objects in it than those for which she has hitherto professed to contend. That such are entertained, there is every reason to presume. These, whatever they may be, must and will be resisted by the United States. The conflict may be severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and as we confidently believe, be attended with success."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Notwithstanding the rumor of the expeditions for America being stopped, the fact is, that the preparations for sending considerable forces to that quarter of the world, proceed upon a scale of rather increased than diminished extent, with the greatest promptitude. Whatever may be the progress of the negotiation at Ghent, the war will, meanwhile, be, on the part of this country, prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It is probable that the rumor of Lord Hill's being appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland was the foundation of the inaccurate statements which have been made on this subject.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The great expedition sailed—Sailed yesterday, his majesty's ships Bedford, Norge, Dover, Alceste, Belle Poule, Hydra, Fox, Gorgon, Ulysses, Bucephalus, Noibe, and Portia, with the Norfolk transports. The above ships constitute the expedition to America, and the most of them are full of troops. Among the regiments embarked are the 4th, 44th, 93d, and 95th of foot; a brigade of artillery and rocket brigade are with them.

The Valiant of 74 guns, Captain Mudge, which had been nominated to take out Lord Hill to America, and was fitted up with Congreve's guns, is altered in her destination. She is now going to Brazil, with the Duncan of 74 guns, to convey the royal family of Portugal from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 22.

The Emperor of Russia was expected to set out from St. Petersburg on the 12th, and to arrive at Vienna about the 26th. It was currently reported at Vienna, that the archduke Charles was to be married to the dutchess of Oldenburg. His imperial highness has returned to the capital from Eggra. It appears that he has been on a visit to the archduchess at that place, where it was supposed she would remain until the meeting of congress.

Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on or about the 10th of November.

NORWAY.

CONVENTION between His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden in the name of the King of Sweden on the one part, and the Norwegian government on the other part, concluded at Moss, August 14.

Art. 1st. His royal highness prince Christian, shall, as soon as possible, convoke the states general of the kingdom of Norway, according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution. The diet shall be opened on the last day of September; or if this be impracticable, within the first eight days of October.

Art. 2d. His majesty the king of Sweden shall communicate directly within the diet by one or more commissioners whom he shall appoint.

Art. 3d. His Majesty the king of Sweden promises to accept the constitution framed by the deputies of the diet of Ewswold. His majesty will promise such changes only as are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to make none other but in concert with the diet.

Art. 4th. The promises of his Swedish majesty, and the prince royal, to the Norwegian people, shall be strictly fulfilled and confirmed by his majesty the Norwegian diet.

Art. 5th. The diet shall assemble a Christiana.

Art. 6th. His majesty the king of Sweden declares, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for any opinions heretofore expressed adverse to the honor of the two kingdoms. The Norwegian civil or military functionaries, or those who are foreigners, shall be treated with all regard and courtesy. None of them shall be harassed from his opinion.—Those who decline continuing their services shall be pensioned according to the laws of the country.

Art. 7th. His majesty the king of Sweden shall employ his good offices with his majesty the king of Denmark, to procure the revocation of the ordinances or edicts promulgated since Jan. 14, 1814, against the public functionaries, and the kingdom of Norway in general.

Done at Moss, August 14, 1814.

Witnessed CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

CONVENTION.

Art. 1st. Hostilities shall cease by sea and land between the Swedish troops and fleets on the one side, and Norwegian troops and fleets on the other, from the day of signing the present convention, till fifteen days after the opening of the diet, with eight days' notification beyond that time.