The following are a continuation of the Documents alleged by the Boston Centinel to have been suppressed.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Madison to Mr. Armstrong.

May 2d, 1808.

[To follow the paragraph ending with the words "will be immediately taken."]

"The repeal of her decrees is the more to be expected, above all, if G. Britain should repeal, or be likely to repeal hers, as the *plan* of the original decree at Berlin did not extend to a violation of the *freedom of the seas*, and was restricted to a municipal operation for nearly an entire year, notwithstanding the illegal British order of Jan. 1807, and as a return of France, to that restricted scope of her plan, would so immaterially diminish its operation against the British commerce; that operation being so completely in the power of France on land, and so little on the high seas. But although we cannot of right, demand of France more than a repeal of so much of her decrees as violate the *freedom of the seas*, and a great point will be gained by a repeal of that part of them, yet as it may not have the effect of inducing a repeal of the whole illegal system of the British government, which may seek pretexts, to plead a necessity for counteracting the unprecedented and *formidable mode of warfare practised against her*; it will be desirable, that as little room as possible should be left, for this remaining danger to the tranquil enjoyment of our commercial rights."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney.

Paris, 25th June, 1808

"The St. Michael arrived at L'Orient on 1st inst. and the government messenger at Paris on the 8th; a passport for the vessel to Falmouth, thence to L'Orient again, was immediately requested, but one in the form could not be granted but by order of the emperor, and this was not given till the 18th; these circumstances will account for the long detention of your dispatches. We have reason to regret that the views of our government, founded on the justice and wisdom of the belligerent powers, are so little likely to succeed. Attempts of this character made here (and they have not been unfrequent) have hitherto done no good. Nay the repetition of these may be fairly presumed to have done mischief, inasmuch as it has tended to establish a creed, that FORCE in some form or other, are the ONLY MEANS we have to employ. The French council of prizes, which is (I am told) as like the English court of admiralty, as one egg is like another, has lately begun a career of condemnation. Between the 1st and 13th inst. five cases have been decided, and I am assured that orders have been received from Bayonne for condemning all American cases *en bloc*, [in mass.] What has suspended the axe, since the 13th we can but conjecture. It may be presumed that the reflections of the Spanish Junta on the political and other relations, subsisting between Spain and the United States, through the medium of the colonies, may have produced the pause. That it is not owing to any conquest which good principles may have obtained over bad ones, is certain. Are things any better your side the channel?"

Extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison.

30th August, 1808.

"We have somewhat overrated our means of coercion of the two great belligerents to a course of justice. The embargo is a measure calculated above any other, to keep us whole, and keep us in peace, but beyond this you must not count upon it. Here it is not felt, and in England (in the midst of the more recent and interesting events of the day) it is forgotten. I hope that unless France shall do us justice, we shall raise the embargo, and make in its stead the experiment of an armed commerce. Should she adhere to her wicked and foolish measures, we ought not to content ourselves with doing this. There is much, very much besides that we can do, and we ought not to omit doing all we can, because it is believed here that we cannot do much, and even that we will not do what we have the power of doing."

Letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

February 2, 1808.

"Sir—I had an interview this morning with Mr. Canning, at his own request. One object of the interview related to the message of the President of 27th of October last, of which a newspaper copy had been received from Mr. Erskine. A call for a copy of this message was expected in Parliament, and Mr. C. wished to be in a situation to produce it. I could not assist him, and I suppose the newspaper copy will be considered sufficient.

"As soon as this subject was disposed of, Mr. C. observed, that he had requested to see me principally for the purpose of conversing with me privately and extra-officially upon the duty proposed to be laid in consequence of their late blockading orders, upon cotton intended for re-exportation to enemy ports upon the continent. The very few occasional remarks which I had made upon this subject at our last interview (already mentioned in my letter of the ult.) had led him to suppose that it was only to this mode of excluding our cotton from France that the U. S. would be likely to object. And if their object could be accomplished in another way the measure would cease to be offensive. Having admitted (what indeed was sufficiently obvious before) that they looked to the intended duty upon cotton as a complete prohibition; he said that if it would be more acceptable to the U. S. that the form of the proceeding should be changed, so as to leave the exclusion of cotton from the continent to the mere effect of the blockade, their desire to consult the feelings and wishes, in whatever did not entirely counteract the great end of the measure, would dispose them to adopt such a modification of their plan. In the course of his explanations upon this point, he introduced professions of good will towards our country, of regret that France had imposed upon them the necessity of resorting to a step which might be supposed to press with severity upon our interests, and of an anxious desire that a return to a system of equity and moderation on the part of her enemies, would speedily enable G. Britain to abandon (as she would in that case certainly do) the whole of the recent orders in council. He stated that it was peculiarly important towards the first effect of the orders (of which it was the object to compel France to relieve the commerce of the world from the oppression of her late decrees) that considerable supplies of cotton should not be introduced into the continent—that it had been hoped and believed, that the U. S. would not receive harsh or unfriendly, a constrained attempt by G. Britain to prevent such supplies from being received by the parties to the war, especially as it was certain that G. Britain could herself consume the whole of the cotton which we were in the habit of sending abroad, and that they had preferred the imposition of a duty upon cotton to a direct prohibition of the operation of the blockade, because it was consistent with those various and extensive modifications of the blockade to which they had been led; not merely by views of advantage to themselves, but by respect for the convenience and feelings of other nations, and particularly of America. In fine, he wished to know my private opinion before the subject came before the Parliament, whether an alteration in this respect from a prohibitory duty to an absolute interdict, would be likely to be acceptable to us. I replied in as conciliatory a manner as I could, that as soon as I had understood that a duty was to be proposed on re-exported cotton, I had been disposed to take for granted that the object was not revenue, but prohibition.

"That whether the object were the one or the other, it was, as he knew, my opinion, that the U. S. would hold that object as well as the means and the whole system connected with them, to be utterly inadmissible, and that I did not feel myself authorised to say, to which of the causes he had suggested, my government would give the preference, or that it would feel a preference for either. Mr. C. at length asked me, if I should think it worth while to consult my government on this subject, observing at the same time, that he would not wish it to be done, if there was the least danger of giving offence; and assuring me, that what he had said, proceeded from motives the most amicable and respectful towards us. He added, that upon reflection, this would be the most convenient mode, as it would now give them a good deal of trouble to accommodate their plan, as prepared for Parliament, to a change of so much importance in season, to be acted upon.

"I answered, in substance, as I saw it was his wish, that I should mention whatever had passed to you. And that I did not doubt, that the motives of his proposal, whatever might be thought of the proposal itself would be acceptable to the President. He requested me to say to you, that although the necessary bills would be proposed, and would pass in Parliament, according to their first project of a duty, yet that the alternation above suggested, would be adopted whenever it should be known, that it would be agreeable to us."

"I must not trouble you with any reflections upon this conversation, but it is my duty to say, that although Mr. C's manner was extremely conciliatory, not a word escaped him to encourage a hope, that the orders in council would be in any degree abandoned, or that I should gain any thing by urging a re-consideration of them. I threw out some intimations with that tendency, but soon perceived that it could not be useful to follow them up. I have the honor to be, &c."

A letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

London, Jan. 26th, 1808.

"SIR,

I had the honor to receive this morning your letter of the 23d of last month, inclosing a copy of a message from the President to Congress, and of their act in pursuance of it, laying an embargo on our vessels and exports. It appeared to be my duty to lose no time in giving such explanations to the British government, of this wise and salutary measure, as your letter suggests. And accordingly I went to Downing-street immediately, and had a short conference with Mr. Canning, who received my explanation with great apparent satisfaction, and took occasion to express the most friendly disposition towards our country. I avail myself of this opportunity to mention a subject of some importance, connected with the late orders in council.

"I had been told, that American vessels coming into British ports under warning, could not obtain any document to enable them to return to the United States, in the event of its being their original voyages, although they are not prohibited from returning, yet as the warning is indorsed on their papers, the return may be hazardous, without some British documents to prove compliance with it, and give security to the voyage. Mr C. took a note of what I said, and assured me that whatever was necessary to give the facility in question, would be done without delay; and he added, that it was their sincere wish to shew in every thing connected with the orders in council, which only necessity had compelled them to adopt, their anxiety to accommodate them, as far as was consistent with their object, to the feelings and interest of the American government & people. I was induced by these observations to mention and to make several strong remarks upon the duty intended to be imposed on our cotton, when re-exported to the continent, and the adherence to the determination not to allow to our vessels warned into British ports, any change of destination. He told me that, these subjects (with which however, it was evident, he was very little acquainted) should be taken into immediate consideration, and that he would let me know the result. I am to have another interview with him in the course of a few days."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

London, Sept. 21, 1808.

"The Hope arrived at Cowes from France, the 13th.

"Not having heard from Mr. Canning although he returned to London the 15th, I called again yesterday at Downing street, and was assured that the answer to my note would be sent to night or early to-morrow morning. Mr. Atwater will of course be able to leave town on Friday, and embark on Saturday with a copy of it.

"I have been told since the arrival of the last British Packet, (but do not believe it) that there is more probability than I had anticipated, that the late events in Spain and Portugal, (which ought not to be considered as deciding any thing.) will have an effect on public opinion in America against the continuance of the embargo, and favorable to all the purposes of Great Britain. If this were true, I should think it was deeply to be lamented. I may misunderstand the subject, but I cannot persuade myself that any thing that has happened on this side the Atlantic, ought to induce us in any degree to retreat from our present system. If we should resolve to trade with Spain and Portugal, (G Britain and France persisting in their orders & decrees) in any way to which Great Britain would not object, we must suspend the embargo as to those countries only, or as to those countries and G. B. or we must repeal it altogether. The temptation to the first of these courses is even in a commercial sense inconsiderable—the objections to it endless. The object to be gained (if no more was gained than ought to be gained) would be trifling. There could indeed be no gain. An inadequate market redundantly supplied, would be more injurious than no market at all—it would be a lure to destruction and nothing more. A suspension of the embargo so limited in its nature as this would be (supposing it could be in fact what it would be in form) would have a most unequal and invidious operation in the different quarters of the Union, of which the various commodities, would not in the ports of Portugal and Spain, be in equal demand. A war with France would be inevitable—and such a war (so produced) from which we could not hope to derive either honor or advantage, would place us at the mercy of Great Britain and on that account would in the end do more to cripple and humble us, than any disaster that could otherwise befal us. The actual state of Spain and Portugal is moreover not to be relied upon. My first opinion on that subject remains. But even the most sanguine will admit that there is great room to doubt. The emperor of France is evidently collecting a mighty force for the reduction of Spain, and Portugal must share its fate. And even if that force should be destined (as some suppose) first to contend with Austria—the speedy subjugation of Spain is not the less certain. If France should succeed Spain & Portugal would again fall under the British orders of November, as well as under the operation of the French decrees. Our cargoes would scarcely have found their way to the ocean in search of the boasted market, before they would be once more in a state of prohibition, and we should in the mean time have incurred the scandal of suffering an improvident thirst of gain to seduce us from our principles into a dilemma presenting no alternative but loss in all the senses of the word.

"But it is not even certain, what G. Britain would herself finally say to such a partial suspension of the embargo. She would doubtless at first approve of it. But her ultimate course (especially if war between France and the U. States were not the immediate consequence, or if the measure were eventually less beneficial to herself, than might be supposed at the outset) ought not to be trusted. That she should approve at first is hardly to be questioned, and the considerations upon which she would do so, are precisely those which should dissuade us from it. Some of these are—the aid it would afford to her allies, as well as to her own troops co-operating with them, and its consequent tendency to destroy every thing like system in our conduct—its tendency to embroil us with France, its tendency to induce us by overstocking a limited market, to make our commodities of no value—to dissipate our capital—to ruin our merchants without benefiting our agriculture—to destroy our infant manufactures without benefiting our commerce—its tendency to habituate us to a trammelled trade, and to fit us for acquiescence in a maritime despotism. But there are other reasons—our trade with Spain and Portugal while it lasted, would be a circuitous one with G. Britain and her colonies, for their benefit. Our productions would be carried in the first instance to Spain and Portugal, would be bought there for British account, and would find their way to the W. Indies or enter here, as British convenience might require, and thus in effect, the embargo be removed as to G. Britain, while it continued as to France, and we professed to continue it as to both. And if any profits should arise from this sordid traffic, they would become a fund, to enable us to import into the U. S. directly or indirectly the manufactures of G. Britain, and thus relieve her in another way, while her orders would prevent us from receiving the commodities of her enemy. It would be far better openly to take off the embargo as to G. Britain, than while affecting to continue it as to that power, to do what must rescue her completely (and that too, without advantage to ourselves) from the pressure of it, at the same time that it would promote her views against France, in Portugal and Spain

As to withdrawing the embargo as to G. Britain, as well as Spain and Portugal, while the British orders were unrepealed, the objections to that course are just as strong now as they were four months ago. The change in Spain and Portugal (if it were even likely to last) cannot touch the principle of the embargo as regards G. Britain, who re-asserts her her orders of November, in the very explanations of the 4th July, under which we must trade with those countries, if we trade with them at all. If we include G. Britain in the suspension and exclude France, we do now what we have declined to do before, for the sake of a delusive commerce, which may perish before it can be enjoyed, and cannot in any event be enjoyed with credit, with advantage, or even with safety. We take part at once with G. Britain against France, at a time the least suited that could be imagined to such a determination, at a time when it might be said we were emboldened by French reverses, to do what before we could not resolve upon, or even tempted by a prospect of a scanty profit exaggerated by our cupidity and impatience to forget what was due to consistency, to character and permanent prosperity. We sanction too the maritime pretensions which insult and injure us; we throw ourselves bound hand and foot upon the generosity of a government that has hitherto refused us justice, and all this when the affair of the Chesapeake, and a host of other wrongs are unredressed, and when G. Britain has just rejected an overture which she must have accepted with eagerness, if her views were not such as became us to suspect and guard against. To repeal the embargo altogether would be preferable to either of the other courses, but would notwithstanding be so fatal to us in all respects, that we should long feel the wound it would inflict, unless indeed some other expedient as strong at least and as efficacious in all its bearings, (as I fear it cannot) be substituted in its place. War would seem to be the unavoidable result of such a step. If our commerce should not flourish in consequence of this measure, nothing would be gained by it but dishonor. And how it could be carried on to any valuable purpose it would be difficult to shew. If our commerce should flourish in spite of French and British edicts, and the miserable state of the world, in spite of war with France, if that should happen, it would I doubt not, be assailed in some other form. The spirit of monopoly has roused the people and government of this country. We shall not under any circumstances be tolerated as rivals in navigation and trade—it is in vain to hope that G. Britain will voluntarily foster the naval means of the U. S. All her prejudices—all her calculations are against it. Even as allies we should be subjects of jealousy. It would be endless to enumerate in detail the evils which would cling to us in this new career of vassalage and meanness; and tedious to pursue our backward course to the extinction of that very trade to which we had sacrificed every thing else.

"On the other hand if we persevere we must gain our purpose at last. By complying with the little policy of the moment, we shall be lost. By a great and systematic adherence to principle, we shall find the end to our difficulties. The embargo and the loss of our trade are deeply felt here, and will be felt with more severity every day. The wheat harvest is likely to be alarmingly short, and the state of the continent will augment the evil. The discontents among their manufacturers are only quieted for the moment by temporary causes. Cotton is rising and soon will be scarce. Unfavorable events in the continent will subdue the temper unfriendly to wisdom and justice which now prevails here. But above all, the world will I trust be convinced that our firmness is not to be shaken. Our measures have not been without effect. They have not been *decisive*, because we have not been thought capable of persevering in self-denial, if that can be called self-denial, which is no more than prudent abstinence from destruction and dishonor.

"I ought to mention that I have been told by a most respectable American merchant here, that large quantities of such woollen cloths as are prohibited by our non-importation act, have been and continue to be sent to Canada, with the view of being smuggled into the U. States.

"I need not tell you that I am induced to trouble you with my hasty reflections, because I think you stand in need of them. I give them merely because I believe that you are entitled to know the impressions which a public servant on this side of the water receives from a view of our situation. I have the honor to be with the sincerest attachment and respect, dear sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and Public in general, that he has 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 Sponcelets & 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

MR. LONGBOTHOM,

SURGEON DENTIST, informs the inhabitants of Washington, George-town and their vicinities, that he is now at Mr. Templeman's, in George town, where he may be consulted in the line of his Profession—*for a few days only.* Application not personally made, is requested to be left in writing, which shall be immediately attended to, as will all letters addressed to Washington Post-Office.

March 8—3t

PRINTING

At the Office of the

RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY,

THE

INAUGURAL SPEECH,

OF THE

HON. JAMES MADISON,

Elegantly executed, on Sattin and Blue Ink.—*Price Three Dollars.*

March 8—3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company, that the fourth instalment of ten dollars on each share, is called for, which must be paid on or before the 20th instant, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

DAN. CARROLL, *of Dud'n.*
President.

March 8, 1809—6t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th February last, WILLIAM HUTCHINGSON, an apprentice to the *Baking Business.* WILLIAM is about sixteen years old, has his hair cut close to his head. He had on when he went away, a drab cloth trowsers and jacket, and an old brown great coat. He is supposed to have gone near the foot of the Sugar Loaf Mountain. Whoever brings said run away apprentice to me, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges.

ESIAS TRAVERS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring, employing or carrying said apprentice away, at their peril.

March 8.—3t.

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, &c.

First and second quality Muscovado Sugars.
First and second do. Coffee.
Fresh Teas.
Lemmons.
Fig Blue, first quality Segars, &c. &c.

Just received per the Brig John, from New-York, and for sale by

CHARLES J. NOURSE.

March 8—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of *Ducket & Clagett,* being dissolved this day by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to Jacob Duckett, and those having claims against the concern will render them for settlement.

JACOB DUCKETT,
Signed, HANNIBAL CLAGETT.

The business will be continued by Mr. *Duckett.*

March 8—3t