WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Collector's office, Norfolk, December 13th, 1809.

SIR,

Observing that Mr. Jackson, the late British Minister, had lodged a formal complaint with the government for an insult offered by the citizens of Hampton, to an officer belonging to the Frigate Africaine, and magnifying this insult into a demand for passports of safety for himself and family, I conceived it my duty to make immediate application to the Collector of Hampton, with a request that he would have the facts relative to this transaction fully investigated, and certified I have this morning received from him the inclosed documents, which I hasten to transmit to you.

I have the honor to be, sir,
with very high respect,
Your obedient servant,
LARKIN SMITH.

The Hon. Robert Smith, secretary of state, Washington.

To David Brodie, Esqr. Collector of the Port of Hampton.

Hampton, 12th December, 1809.

SIR,

I received your note of the 11th Inst respecting the conduct of the British officers from the Africaine frigate while in Hampton.

I consider it an incumbent duty, being thus officially called upon, to give such a narrative of facts as may tend to an elucidation of the conduct of *one* of the British officers, the effect of which has, I presume, given rise to this enquiry. The day previous to the sailing of the Africaine frigate from Hampton Roads to Annapolis, conveying the late British Minister, a few of that ship's officers were on shore at Hampton. Returning home I was informed by the citizens that during my absence one of the officers had in a very disrespectful manner, entered my house & was seen shortly afterwards retiring precipitately. The officer being pointed out to me, I accosted him in presence of the other officers nearly as follows. "You have taken the liberty, Sir, to offer an unprovoked insult by entering my house in a disrespectful manner. What were your motives for such conduct? the rights of the citizens *here* are held sacred and no man is suffered to infringe them with impunity. You, Sir, have been permitted with the rest of the officers to walk in our streets unmolested. It is strange, considering the political situation of the times, that *you* should be among the first to insult the citizens of Hampton."

The officer attempted to extenuate the offence by saying that he did not mean an insult. I afterwards left him and the other officers in company with several citizens who were expressing their indignation at his conduct.

Shortly after the return of the frigate to Hampton Roads I received several verbal messages from the same officer, requesting permission to make me a personal apology for his recent conduct. I returned him this answer, "that the citizens of Hampton considered the indignity offered to me as a general insult, and that if he wished to apologise to them also through me, I was willing to hear what he had to say on that subject. Accordingly this officer was introduced to me at my office, by the name of Jackson, and after acknowledging that he did enter my house, made the apology required; he then observed that he was fearful upon a future investigation of this subject, that he might sustain much injury, as he had reason to expect a public trial on his return to England.

In order to correct misrepresentation, I must here remark, that during the continuance of Mr. Jackson in my house, he was not seen by any of my family, except servants.

I am Sir,
with respect, your obt. servant,
ROBERT ARMISTEAD.

Eliz. City County, to wit.

I do hereby certify that Robert Armistead appeared before me, Charles Jennings, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for the said county, & made oath to the truth of the within statement. Given under my hand this 12th day of December, 1809.

CHARLES JENNINGS, J. P.

Not long after a commotion in the town of Hampton in consequence of the indiscretion of an officer whose name was Jackson, belonging to the ship Africaine, in entering in a very disrespectful manner the private dwelling of Mr Robert Armistead, a citizen of Hampton, I happened on board the said ship; Mr. Jackson, the officer before alluded to, observed to me, that he was desirous of an introduction to Mr. Armistead (whose private sanctuary had thus been violated) for the purpose of expiating his fault by an apology. Soon after the aforesaid conversation, Mr. Jackson, the officer alluded to, came on shore, and pursuant to his wish I introduced him to Mr. Armistead, whose forgiveness in my presence he asked as well as the forgiveness through him of the citizens of the town—after which conference with Mr. Armistead, the aforesaid officer accompanied me into the country to a militia muster, where, after regaling himself with the persons attending the said muster, he expressed the greatest satisfaction at the civil and hospitable manner in which he had been entertained.

RICHARD H. SMITH.

Richard H. Smith personally appeared before me, Charles Jennings, a justice of the peace for the town of Hampton and county of Elizabeth City, and made oath to the within certificate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, 1809.

CHARLES JENNINGS, J. P.

DAVID STONE is re-elected Governor of North Carolina.

The House of Delegates of Maryland have adopted the resolutions, offered by Mr Archer, for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with sundry amendments.

Dr. Alexander Campbell, a decided republican, is elected a Senator of the United States for the state of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Tiffin.

Thomas Jefferson, late President of the U. States, was, on the 18th of September last, elected a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Warsaw.

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a copy of the correspondence with the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the case of Gideon Olmstead.

"*To the Senate of the United States.*

"Agreeably to the request in the resolution of the 15th inst. I transmit a copy of the correspondence with the Governor of Pennsylvania, in the case of Gideon Olmstead.

JAMES MADISON.

December 16, 1809."

Lancaster April 6th, 1809.

To his excellency the President of the United States.

SIR,

IN discharge of a legislative injunction, I transmit you the proceedings of the general assembly, on the long litigated cause of Gideon Olmstead and others, versus Elizabeth Segeant and Esther Waters, executrixes of David Rittenhouse, deceased, late treasurer of Pennsylvania. Believing it will tend to a more perfect understanding of the subject, I take the liberty to add a copy of an act of the General Assembly relative thereto, passed the 4th instant; and also beg leave to refer you to two other acts, the one passed February 1st, 1801, and the other, April 2d, 1803.

While I deeply deplore the circumstance which has led to this correspondence, I am consoled with the pleasing idea, that the chief magistracy of the union is confided to a man who merits, and who possesses so great a portion of the esteem and the confidence of a vast majority of the citizens of the U. States; who is so intimately acquainted with the principles of the federal constitution, and who is no less disposed to protect the sovereignty and independence of the several states, as guaranteed to them, than to defend the rights and legitimate powers of the general government; who will justly discriminate between opposition to the constitution and laws of the U. S. and that of resisting the decree of a judge, founded, as it is conceived, in a usurpation of power and jurisdiction, not delegated to him by either; and who is equally solicitous with myself to preserve the union of the states, and to adjust the present unhappy collision of the two governments in such a manner as will be equally honorable to them both.

Permit me to add, in addition to the act I have done as the chief magistrate of the state of Pennsylvania, to assure you, sir, as an individual, of my full confidence in the wisdom, justice and integrity of the present administration of the general government, and my fixed determination, in my public as well as my private capacity, to support it in all constitutional measures it may adopt.

With the highest consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) SIMON SNYDER.

[Here follows the act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.]

Washington, April 13, 1809.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 6th inst. accompanied by certain acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which will be laid before Congress according to the desire expressed.

Considering our respective relations to the subject of those communications, it would be unnecessary, if not improper, to enter into any examination of some of the questions connected with it. It is sufficient, in the actual posture of the case, to remark, that the Executive of the United States is not only unauthorised to prevent the execution of a decree, sanctioned by the supreme court of the U. States, but is expressly enjoined by statute to carry into effect any such decree, where opposition may be made to it.

It is a propitious circumstance, therefore, that whilst no legal discretion lies with the Executive of the United States to decline steps which might lead to a very painful issue, a provision has been made by the legislative act transmitted by you, adequate to a removal of the existing difficulty; and I feel great pleasure in assuring myself that the authority which it gives will be exercised in a spirit corresponding with the patriotic character of the state over which you preside.

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my respectful consideration.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

His Excellency Governor SNYDER.

The Secretary of State, in his correspondence with Mr. Jackson, having requested an exposition of the extent of his powers, Mr. Jackson replies, "It will not, I dare say, have escaped your recollection, that I informed you at a very early period of our communications, that in addition to the usual credential letter, his majesty has been pleased to invest me with a *full power* under the great seal of his kingdom, for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention."

In Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney, of May 27, 1809. he says, "his majesty has directed Mr. Jackson to proceed to America—*not on any special mission* (which Mr. Erskine was not authorised to promise, except upon conditions not one of which he has obtained) but as the *successor of Mr. Erskine*, whom his majesty has not lost a moment in recalling."

Was not the declaration of Jackson that he had *full powers*, and this language, of Mr. Canning, stating him to be merely the *successor of Mr. Erskine, and not sent on any special mission*, intended by the British government as another lure, by which to entrap the United States? They probably thought that the American government would consider Mr. Jackson's powers sufficient, and make another *adjustment* with him, which they could folly disavow by referring to this letter of Mr. Canning, wherein his powers are limited, and he is declared to be merely the "*successor of Mr. Erskine*." *Chronicle.*

The ship William, Moran, from London, and 28 days from the Downs, has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 11th November. The treaty between France and Austria is received. A Mr. Hartshorn, passenger, is bearer of despatches from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state. Two letter bags, out of three, containing about 2000 letters, was taken out of the William at Gravesend, by a revenue officer, and sent to the General Post Office in London, assigning as a reason that they were unsealed, which was contrary to law. He left a certificate of the act. The Grenville party is expected to come into the ministry after the meeting of Parliament. A general convocation of all the Italian Cardinals is to take place in Paris in November. A large French convoy from Toulon to Barcelona has been destroyed by the English, a 90 and an 80 gun ship and frigate were run ashore, the two former blown up to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. Bonaparte held a council at Fontainbleau on the 27th October. An expedition has sailed from Malta, destination conjectural. Prince Gargali, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at Paris. The London Times of November 8 says that Ferdinand VII. has been poisoned. Charles IV his consort and the Prince of Peace are at Marseilles, reported to be living on the bounty of friends. Bonaparte is to make his triumphal entry into Paris Dec. 2. A letter from a certain Wm. Cox to the governor of Oporto, dated Almeida, October 24, states that the duke Del Parque had an engagement with the French troops commanded by Gen. Marchand, who had advanced from Salamanca. The battle was said to be fought at Tamames or its vicinity, and terminated in favor of the Spaniards, who lost only 130 men, while the loss of the French in killed and wounded is said to be 1000 men, a 12 pounder, one stand of colors and 300 muskets.

General Gardanne, the French minister at the Persian court, has left that country, his mission being unsuccessful. Sir Harford Jones, the British envoy to that court, has concluded a treaty with the Khan, and succeeded in destroying the French influence there. The treaty is said to be very favorable; but sir Harford Jones has been attempted to be divested of all his ministerial functions and declared a private person, by lord Minto, governor general of Bengal. Lord Minto's power is considered as very questionable; the Persian emperor declares he will abide by the treaty, has detained the British envoy at Tahaun, and has ordered a Persian charge d'affairs and the secretary of the British embassy to depart for England on this business. Lord Minto has ordered all the bills drawn by sir H. Jones, on public affairs, to be placed to his private account. This strange conduct is said to be in consequence of the refusal of the Persian court, to receive general Malcolm, as envoy from the British government in India. *American.*

The grand jury of New-Castle county have presented James A. Bayard and Nicholas Van Dyke, for neglecting to attend in Congress.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool, dated 4th November, 1809.

"On the 27th ult. the privy council for trade came to the determination that neutral vessels with cargoes from the U. States, may land such cargoes and change their national character at an intermediate port, and come forward to this country, where they will be received as if direct from the U. States, but cargoes having been deposited at such intermediate port cannot be reshipped in any but the vessel bringing it, or by a British vessel."

A notice from the Lords of the Treasury was issued on the 6th Nov. last, that no more licences would be granted for the importation of grain from France and Holland.

[*London print.*]

Boston, December 15.

FROM DENMARK.—In the ship Endeavor, arrived at Salem from Tonningen, came passenger capt. Tyler, of this place. He left Copenhagen the 14th of Oct. There had been no change favorable to American commerce, except the laying up of the privateers; but vessels were sometimes brought in by the gun-boats, and sometimes taken possession of in the harbors, when from England. A capt. Otis had been several weeks in prison. The Horace, with Mr. Adams on board, touched at Christiansand, where he received petitions from his countrymen to interfere in their behalf; and at Copenhagen he had an interview with the minister of state; but he appeared to have no instructions on the subject; and what assurances were given are not known. The crown prince was at Kiel. The Americans thought it would have had a good effect for Mr. A. to have come out in a frigate. The Danes and Swedes, and Swedes and Russians, have made peace. It was said British vessels were to be admitted to certain Swedish ports, under certain circumstances. There were still rumors that Bonaparte was indisposed.

The cargoes carried to Tonningen, are transported by land to Altona for sale. The Hamburgers procure a few articles by smugglers.

London, Nov 4.—A letter from Turkey, dated as late as the 24th of Sept. contains the following paragraph:

"Ismael is besieged by 30,000 Russians. The besieging army is extremely active in its operations in order to reduce the place, which defends itself stoutly. Besides the Turkish grand army, there is another Ottoman detachment at Varna. It seems as if a great battle would soon be fought between them."

Boston, December 1.

Mr. Swain, who arrived last evening passenger in the Columbus from Liverpool, politely favored us with a London paper of the 9th November; but it does not contain any articles of importance.

The governor of Gibraltar, by proclamation, dated 22d of Sept. 1809, has announced that the importation of American tobacco is not prohibited; but the transhipment of American tobacco from American ships in the bay, for the purpose of carrying on a contraband trade with the coast of Spain, is prohibited.

Talavera, Oct. 4.—Yesterday morning the French evacuated Placentia.

Truxillo, Oct. 4.—The French abandoned last night the positions they occupied on the Tagus, and marched towards Talavera.

Oct. 5.—The advanced guard of the duke del Parque is at Castro; but it is feared Ney will resume the positions Soult left. Soult's division is marching towards Toledo.

Lisbon, September 30. The French have evacuated Zamora and Toro, and are concentrating in Salamanca.

Oct. 7.—A decree has been received from the Brazils, appointing Lord Wellington principal member of the Regency, Commander in Chief of all the forces, and principal of the department of war, trade, and finance.

Oct. 9.—Ney at Salamanca, with 14,000; Soult at Zarza, Mayor and Maspeedo, 8000; Victor at Oropesa, 4000; Mortier near Talavera, 10,000; Sebastiani's is to be on his march to Guadaloupe with 10,000.

The Spanish army of La Mancha, reinforced by Estramadura, have again advanced & its outposts have already reached Temblique.

Oct. 11.—Lord Wellington (Wellesley) arrived yesterday. From his having left his army, we infer there is no danger of attack at present. Marshal Beresford and Sir R. Wilson are also here.

Stockholm, Sept. 22.—By the peace between Russia and Sweden, the ports of the latter were shut against British ships of war, but merchant vessels of that nation freighted with Salt, and some other commodities, are allowed to enter.

Gottenburgh, Oct. 18.—Col. Burr returned from Stockholm about a month since, and left this place yesterday for Copenhagen, which he will leave as soon as he obtains a passport for Paris. He appears dejected. It is said his reception at Stockholm did not meet his expectations.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

THE Members of Lodges No. 15, [illegible] and 41 are requested to meet at [illegible] Lodge Room, on the [illegible], on Wednesday next at 9 o'clock, to join in Procession to hear a Masonic Discourse delivered by Brother [illegible]. The Procession to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. All regular Masons are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

December 22—

THE MANAGERS of the *Washington Dancing Assemblies* give Notice, that the first Assembly will be held at *Mr. Caton's Hotel*, Capitol Hill, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, and that they will be continued *every Thursday fortnight* during the season.

Dec. 22—3t.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Washington Bridge Company, will be held at Long's tavern on the first Monday of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. according to law, for the purpose of choosing Five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of the President and Directors,
S ELIOT, Jr. Clk.

December 22—4t

29TH DAY OF DRAWING.
BALTIMORE COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Present gain of the Wheel $22,971.

A few Tickets may yet be had by immediate application at JOSEPH MILLIGAN'S, Bookstore, High street Georgetown, where a regular check book of the drawing is kept for the examination of tickets gratis.

December 22—3t

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 27th of December next will be Sold at Public Auction at the house lately occupied by the British Minister,

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting of rich cut Glass, Copper Kitchen Utensils, ornamental China & Wedgewood Ware, Tea Trays and Waiters, French Beds and Bedding, elegant and richly ornamented Curtains, beautiful Mahogany Tables, a Piano Forte by Broadwood, an assortment of Bamboo Sofa Chairs, Window Stools, elegant Family Beds, Bedding and Bed Furnitures, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, Hibbart Brown Stout and Pale Ale, in bottles and casks, a quantity of Wood and Liverpool Coals, *&c. &c.*

The above are the property of F. J. Jackson, esq. the British Minister, and will be sold without reserve.

SAML. SPEAKE, Auct.

December 22—3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland on the 30th November last as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN SCOTT; he appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, well made and active; he has a down look, and slow in giving an answer when interrogated—he has a scar on his right leg, occasioned as he says by a log of wood—he has likewise lost one of his fore teeth in the upper jaw, wears his hair platted over his forehead—he knits well, and says he can spin. His clothing when committed were a cotton shirt, striped cotton pantaloons, striped cotton waistcoat, a brown cloth doublet, a pair of woollen stockings, one pair shoes half worn, and a black wool hat—he had with him a budget containing the following clothing: 1 dimity waistcoat, 1 India calico waistcoat, 1 muslin shirt, 1 striped cotton doublet, 1 white muslin doublet, 1 pair of white dimity pantaloons, 1 pair of white jeans pantaloons, 1 pair of corduroy pantaloons broad stripes, and 1 striped swansdown waistcoat—he had also a piece of writing purporting to be a pass with the following names annexed, John Goff, Richard Evans, Jeremiah Cooksey, and bearing date the 10th day of November 1809. Said negro says he belongs to Mr. James Harvey near to Clem. Baden's mill, 15 miles from Upper Marlborough in Prince Georges' county Maryland. The owner is requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff of
Frederick county Maryland.

December 15—w6t

Prince Georges county court, September term, 1809.

ON the application by petition in writing of ISAAC SWAIN of Prince Georges' county, to this court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said petitioner is a citizen of the state of Maryland, & that he hath resided therein the two last years preceding his application, and being also satisfied that the said Isaac Swain is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this court on the first Monday in April next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Isaac Swain be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Monday in April next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors. And it is ordered that the said Isaac Swain by causing a copy of the foregoing to be published once a week for three months successively in the National Intelligencer before the said first Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day to recommend a trustee for their benefit.

Test JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Jr.
Ck. Pr. G. Cy. Ct.

December 22—w3m