MONDAY, JUNE 19.

*** Subscribers near the Navy Yard and Point are requested to send for their papers, the carrier being attacked by the measles.

The President of the U. S. on Friday communicated the following MESSAGE to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, I transmit extracts from letters from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, accompanied by letters and communications to him, from the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, all of which have been received here since the last session of Congress.

To these documents are added a communication just made by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, and his answer. JAMES MADISON.

June 15, 1809.

FROM MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, 24th Dec. 1808.

SIR,

In my official note of the 23d of September, I stated to you the probability that some alterations might be made in the orders in council, with a view to adapt their operation more exactly to the actual state of Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

As this statement was however only incidental, and as I at the same time disclaimed the intention of taking advantage of such proposed alterations in the discussions then pending between us, I trust that it will be, then would not be founded on the admission of any of the principles for which you were contending—it was perhaps not necessary that I should trouble you with any further communication upon this subject. But the order of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, having been passed by his Majesty in Council on Wednesday last, I am anxious previously to its actual publication, of explaining to you the ground on which the more extensive alterations, which were in contemplation, have been suspended.

It was intended to relax in a certain degree the regulations of the orders in council, with respect to such of the powers in hostility with his Majesty as were not, or should not place themselves, in the same state of hostility with Spain; but at the same time that this relaxation was extended to other powers, by which the blockading by truly rigorous and unmitigated blockade, all intercourse whatever with France.

The adaptation of the orders, to what were to have been the objects of such relaxation, of the views and projects of France, with respect to Spain, does away all assignable ground of distinction between France and those powers, and that part therefore of the intended alterations does not take place.

The alterations contained in the inclosed order in council stands upon a separate ground, and, as I have more than once understood from you that the part of the orders in council which the order goes to mitigate is that which was felt most severely in the United States, I have great pleasure in being authorized to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinkney, Esq.

SIR,

His Majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him by two certain acts passed in the 48th year of his majesty's reign, the one entitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the next session of parliament, certain duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, in furtherance of the intentions of certain orders in council," The other entitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandize therein enumerated," is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation, granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of Ireland, or British Colonies, the true being in unity with his Majesty, and from the ports of a state the British flag is not excluded, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships or in ships of the country of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And his Majesty, in further pleasure, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said duties on exportation be suspended, as to all goods, wares and merchandize, which have been, or may be condemned as prize until further order shall be made therein.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. CANNING.

Great Cumberland Place, Dec. 28th, 1808.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, communicating an order passed by his Majesty in Council on Wednesday last; and have transmitted copies of them upon my government.

It is perfectly true, as the concluding paragraph of your letter supposes me to believe, that the United States have viewed with great sensibility the intention of this government (which, as a pretension the present order plainly resents, without much, if at all, modifying its practical effect) to levy impostes upon their commerce, outward and inward, which the policy in contest for the last year were to constrain to pass through British ports.

But it is equally true, that my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which this pretension was connected, and has in consequence required the repeal, not the modification, of the British orders in council.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration,

Sir, your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1809.

"I have received from Mr. Canning a copy of his Majesty's Blockade of which a copy is enclosed."

MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinkney that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American Consuls and Merchants, residing in England, that the islands above mentioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to receive the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 1, 1809.

"I had the honor to receive, on the 25th of March, the letter of your predecessor of the 10th of February; and on the 29th of the same month, Lieutenant Reed delivered to me your letter of the 15th of March."

"The receipt of your letter of the 15th of March, it became my obvious duty to ask a conference with Mr. Canning, which took place accordingly on Monday, the 17th of April."

"At the close of the conference I told him that my communications were such as would require reflection, and would naturally make him anxious to see me again; and that he would fix an early a day as possible, and give me notice."

"On next interview took place on the 27th of April."

"Mr. Canning read the new order in council and then proceeded very briefly to suggest the practical alterations which it would introduce."

"I thought it should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving as it was offered—without comment, the intimation to it, an actual improvement, capable of future extension under the influence of just and friendly sentiments and enlightened policy."

MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, April 30, 1809.

SIR,

When I had the honor to transmit to you on the 24th of December last, the orders in council passed on the 23d of that month, I referred to that passage of my official note of the 23d of September, 1808, in which I stated to you that, "It is not improbable, indeed that some alterations may be made in the Orders in Council, as to the time, and the manner, most calculated not to hinder their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the difference of state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy."—and I at the same time explained to you the grounds on which the design of the larger alterations which had been in contemplation in September was for the time laid aside.

By the order of Council which I have now the honor to inclose to you, that design, as explained in my official note of September 23d, is fully carried into execution.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

Sir, your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed.) GEORGE CANNING.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(These follow the British order of the 26th of April, as given in our paper of 12th inst.)

MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.

Washington, June 15, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of an order of his Majesty in Council, issued on the 26th of April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from his Majesty's government, since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has been in connection, or rather with the overtures, which I have been authorised to make to the government of the United States, and that I am prepared that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded on in a recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his Majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself would fully justify the foregoing construction; and moreover, it will not have escaped your observation, that repeal has not thereby been made of the order of the 7th of January, 1807, which, according to the engagement I have entered into, on the part of his Majesty, is to be abrogated with the operation of the agreement, for the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and the conclusion accordingly of a further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honor to be,

With the same respect

And consideration,

Sir, your most obedient humble

(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. Robt. Smith, Sec. &c. &c.

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.

Department of State, June 15, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, communicating an order in Council, issued by His Britannic Majesty on the 26th April last.

However well persuaded the President may, at all times, have been that arrangements so happily concluded on the late negotiation, would be strictly fulfilled on the part of His Britannic Majesty, I feel sincere pleasure in being authorised by your communication, to assure you that your signatures had been duly received on the 10th instant, when the order was duly published, and that you had received from me, the first, you mention, in your letter, of the 10th instant, a copy of the order, for those magistrates only who were present when the communications, which you represent instance, only two of the magistrates, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Gallatin, were present, and consequently forming a majority of those present, signed the notice. They were under no necessity of requiring the concurrent sanction of your signatures. They never signed, nor do the presumed, that you therefore be pleased to explain in what manner and at what time, you received the fixed your signatures?

You would also have the public believe by your above noticed remark, that only two of the members of the Cabinet, at the time of election, concurred in confirming and discharge the majority of the electors, of the opinion of the remainder. But have you forgotten that only three of the judges of the first and second Wards, and that the six judges of the third and fourth wards, recommended the exercise of the vote, and the latter constituting a majority of those who actually signed the act of Election, yet guilty? I am aware that you will say that by the "two judges" I mean the Attorney and the two magistrates. But did not those gentlemen, that was, the judges of the election are invested with the same power, and are as much the judges in contemplation of law, as the magistrates themselves? And will you have the goodness to explain if there is any difference between them, by what right the latter are exempted from the qualifications of the act of election?

I also now examine the reasons for not signing, or rather as you have been pleased to call it, refusing your signature to the notification.

It will not be denied that the 4th section of the act of incorporation makes it the duty of the judges on closing the polls, to make false boxes and seal up the votes, the following, when, in the presence of the electors, it ought to be brought to the votes counted. You then proceed to observe, "In part of this duty the Attorney, performed in part, that is, they repaired to the counter, and there the votes were counted by law." Now, gentlemen, is this the fact? Was not all that I have stated, and more than three of you, I mean Messrs Thornton, Brisoe, and Sinclair, did not attend the Council chamber for a moment during the day? In justice to your own characters, I hope, you will explain, that you were absent from the fact. To extricate yourselves from this difficulty, I fear you will have recourse, remaining to your ingenuity.

You admit that a majority of the former council did not attend at the counting the votes. Here I have to complain of the reserness of any council to render a future election, unnecessary—well—is the city to remain without a council, until a body of men upon whom so considerable powers are conferred, are pleased to perform their duty? Could the judges have forced their attendance? Or could their attendance have controlled the electors? Could the judges of election have adjourned until the council were prevailed to attend, and by so doing, prevent the necessity of a future law, which requires them to count the votes on the day ensuing the day of election? It is a principle both of reason and law, that statutes must be construed with the regard to consequences and convenience, and before you pronounce that the conduct of the judges of the last election, brought to be reflected that the election was not extended for, would have been pronounced with the most serious evils, while a contrary construction is equally consistent in reason, and warrantable both by the letter and spirit of the act of incorporation.

Your second position is, that by votes ought to have been recorded, "I have not given in conformity to the act of the city council, which requires the votes to be sealed." The slightest reflection will convince every candid mind, that a strict adherence to the council on the qualifications of voters in the city elections, are quite unnecessary, and yet. If they only repeat the words of the act of incorporation on the out part, they are unnecessary. For, by the express words of the act, and superseded or rendered unnecessary, the qualifications, which are in the act, they are illegal. The law of the city council is to direct, you will see by the latter kind, and by a comparison with the act of incorporation, which the qualifications, which are contemplated, and which the votes have been received, and the votes, which are not, and it is made their duty to make false boxes, and seal up votes, *not given in due form*, and *not taken and passed* previous to the day of election. I would now ask, what does act of incorporation, and of assessment lists? Does it say of the qualifications? Does it say of the property, year are to be paid? Did Congress ever intend that the rights and privileges of the free citizens of this district were to depend on the caprice of the assessors, or on the mistakes in the assessment lists, and such mistakes, are not, and cannot be, to the satisfaction of the judges of election. Were we to admit that the Council passed this invite, it would be sufficient to observe, that the votes of the qualified citizens were submitted to the judges on the day of election.

Permit me also to observe, that the judges of election held their office under the act of incorporation, and that the duties of their duties are not bound to look beyond the act of incorporation, and the city council ordinances, may choose to exact. The principal upon which the judges of election, have been frequently recognized by the decisions of the Courts of Impressments, in cases of contested elections. The constitution stands in the same relation to the city council and judges of election, and the city council and judges of election, stand in the same relation to the Congress of the United States, and the laws passed by the states on the subject of elections, are equal force to the case of the city elections. Yet, I am not prepared to contend that view did you publish your indictment, because I did you suppose that the council that has been elected, would notice it in their ordinance—yet! Did you mean that it should excite prejudice against me? You was intended as the receiver and guardian of prejudice, and yet you united the citizens of your town with the public. What was your object? Was prejudice distrust, before you are further involved, I request you to inform me from which you cannot hope to derive other evidence of your intention. A. CRAWFORD.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Tuesday Evening, June 20, 1809. Will be performed a comedy, in five Acts, called

JOHN BULL,

AN ENGLISHMAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, IN TWO ACTS, CALL'D THE

POOR SOLDIER.

*** *But the Doors will open at Half Quarter of a Dollar.*

*** *Tickets to be had of the Office of Doctors and Cooper, Elementarian, near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rises a Quarter before Seven o'clock.

DOCTOR J. CONNIN,

OPERATIVE DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown, that he intends to practice in this town for a short time, and that all the various branches of his profession. His mode of cleaning the teeth, and restoring them to beds to be easy and efficacious, is acknowledged by the Faculty to be the most (if not the only) method, without giving the smallest pain, or injuring the teeth, in case they are to be cleaned, in cases where the front teeth are much decayed, he has invented a method of removing the decayed part and preserving the natural appearance, and rendering it impossible to distinguish them from real sound teeth, in cases of decayed teeth, he instead