of the Secretary of State, and the Minister Ple discouragement, or rather to the most oppressive The cargoes which they carried with them, the I was charged to make on the part of the Presinipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These restraints: that the vessels which carried coffee, value of which was much enhanced by the ein- dent of the United States. JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1912.

mence the duties of the office of minister plenipotentiary to the Emperor of France, with which take effect on the first November last, it was nayou are invested. A frigate, prepared for your twelf for our merchants to rush into the norts of

them in this letter. There are, however, some terms, in which case due notice would have been mulgated, and reasonable notice given of it to o- possible the sentiments of the President on the its ression, and the president will be anxious subjects of peculiar importance which will claim given of it to the American erchants, who wald ther powers. It was also impartial as related to most pressing objects of my mission, and threw to lay before it as early as possible the result subjects of peculiar importance which will claim given or it to the results of these propositions; and it has happened your attention immediately after your reception. either have avoided her ports, or gone there at the belligerents. The condemnation of such observations as seemed to arise out of what of these propositions; and it has happened your attention immediately after your reception. On these it is proper that you should know dis- their own hazard. But to suffer them to euter sels of France or England as came into the ports I conceived to be the true interest of France.

1810, was carried into effect against C. Britain, ation. and partly on injuries to their commerce, committed on the high seas and in French ports.

compliance with the arrangement, in every cir- an object of interest, the U.S. had in view a trade chants who had entered the ports of France in the countries. cumstance, on its just principles, on the govern- with the continent. It was a fair and legitimate fair course of trade. It is proper that you should ment of France. The President, conscious that object and worth contending for, while France make it distinctly known to the French govern. Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secre- ed every argument for as speedy an anthe United States have performed every act that encouraged it. But if she shuts her ports on our ment, that the claim to a just reparation for these was stip hated on their part, with the most per- commerce, or burdens it with heavy duties, that spoliations cannot be relinquished, and that a depart of France. He considers it peculiarly in. That France has a right to impose such re- faction with the government and people of these than was expected. Having been assured by the ways treats the subject with apparent cumbent on him to request such explanations straints is admitted : but she ought to be aware of states. from her government, as will dissipate all doubt the consequences to which they necessarily lead. It has been intimated that the French govern- and that during his tour he would make no stay gain information, declares that neither of what he may expect from it in future, on this The least that ought to be expected to follow, ment would be willing to make this reparation, in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor he nor the Emperor, had before underand every other question depending between the would be such countervailing restrictions on the provided the United States would make one in re-

which fact the President should declare by pro-clamation, and if the other nation should not, within three months thereafter, revoke or medity manner aforesaid.

France, the minister of the latter, by note, bear nies. France cannot be indifferent to the displaint against France, for many injuries that were despatches for you. ing date on the 5th August, 1810, addressed to tresses of her late colonies, nor ought she to abanthe minister plenipotentiary of the United States day because she cannot protect the more satisfacthe minister plenipotentiary of the United States day because she cannot protect the more satisfacthe minister plenipotentiary of the United States day because she cannot protect the more satisfactarn of State, dated that that condition would be enforced against G. vent the necessity of bringing in return for Ameri- It is possible that in this enumeration I may in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

Milan, which had violated our neutral rights, ought to be reciprocal. tiary of the United States at Paris.

of May 1st, fine same year, to declare that all the Duke of Cadore, of the restrictions imposed by it, should cease and sell gave assurance of it. Should it however, be become the advocate of neutral rights as well by Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the be discontinued, in relation to France and her still maintained, you will not fail to bring the sub- her practice as her theory. The United States dependencies. And, in confirmation of the pro- ject without delay, before the French govern- standing on their own ground, will be able to the 2d March, 1811, pass an act, whereby the The President having long since expressed his certainly fail in nothing which they owe to their non importation system, provided for by the 3, 4, strongest disapprobation of it, and requested that character or interest. course between Great Britain and France and their exequators. I mental series of France, when I propose that his their dependencies," was declared to be in force against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should it take place, which against Great Britain her colonies and dependential time to such a measure, should be delivered to you. They are the such as cies, with a provisien in favor of such vessels or without such explanation, might probably be conduct of the United States in all those occurmerchandises as might be seized before it was viewed in a mistaken light by the French govern- rences. known that Great Britain had revoked or modi. | ment. fied her edicts, within the time and in the man-Cape of Good Hope, or for any other port beyond | trade. the same, prior to the second day of November. the first provision had no effect.

formed hepparter tims arrangement. It is understood that the blockade of the British isles is revoked. The revocation having been unfavorable effect on the relations which are to appear in the next Star. officially declared, and no vessel trading to them | subsist in future between the two countries. having been condemned or taken on the high

not only unlawful, but criminal: that even the injury arising from it.

you are invested. A frigate, prepared for your tural for our merchants to rush into the ports of compromise with the captors, were seized and sold. be long and leisurely, that we might go over the accommodation, will receive you at Annapolis, France to take advantage of a market to which The law of March 1st, 1809, commonly called the whole range of business that was likely to come impreper or i discreet in me to close this and convey you to the most convenient port of they thought they were invited. All these reand convey you to the most convenient port of the training as speedy an answer to the principal that country. I enclose you a commission and straining, therefore, have been unjust in regard to sure, which was intended as an act of reprisal. It should be justified by the Emperor in delaying siring as speedy an answer to the principal letter of credence, with such other documents as are necessary to illustrate the subjects on which you will have to act.

In country. I divide the principal of the parties who suffered by them; nor can they be requires no reasoning to show the injustice of this propositions as the other weighty concerns of that he had no other business to detain him in the reconciled to the respect which was due to this go-pretension. Our law regulated the trade of the reconciled to the respect which was due to this go-pretension. Our law regulated the invitation and was with vernment. If France had wished to exclude the propositions as the other weighty concerns of that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with vernment. If France had wished to exclude the propositions as the other weighty concerns of the propositions as the other weighty concerns With the ordinary duties of the office you are American commerce from her ports, she ought to France and G. Britain, and was such a law as e- him two hours the next day. too well acquainted to require any comment on have declared it to this government, in explicit very nation has a right to adopt. It was duly proher ports, under such circumstances, & to detain of the U. States in breach of this law, was strict. He heard me with patience and apparent solici-The United States have claims on France, them there, under any pretext whatever, cannot ly proper, and could afford no cause of complaint tude, endeavoured to explain away some of the c. ment of the emperor's departure has already

two nations.

By the act of May 1st, 1810, it was declared, the intercourse between the two countries, and ler, and in breach of our non-intercourse law.—

frigate constitution did not return from Holland which they now appear, and always as—
until about the time that the Emperor was to have that is case Great Britain or France should, be- leave to the U. S. no motive of interest to main- Although the proposition was objectionable, in reached Fontainbleau, and during the last four- sures me that he is nearly ready with his fore the 5d day of March, 1811, so revoke or mo- tain their right to that intercourse, by a sacrifice many views, yet this government consented to it, teen days the public has been in constant expec- answer. dify their edicts as that they should cease to vio. of any other branch of their commerce; adequate to save so great a mass of the property of our citi- tation of his arrival. late the neutral commerce of the United States, motives to such a sacrifice could only be found in | zens. An instruction for this purpose was given | As the minister of Foreign Relations and in- long a time to consider it, and make up

This act having been promulgated and made lonies the monopoly of her home market, lessens demnity for them.

condition contained in it, and in full confidence You will see the injustice, and endeavor to pre- claim.

her ker calets, within the time and in the man of the men and in the man of the Treasury relative to the interest the U. States imposed upon themselves by an official declaration of the Emperor's case; and with a provision, also, in favor of any ships or cargoes owned wholly by citizens of the may produce the effect of a prohibition; they will take Mr. Russell to England, and, after landing

1810. Both of these provisions were, in strict claims which the U. States have on France, for freely with the French government on all the to- and that they may carry thither such means justice and good faith, due to the parties effected by the law; they were also conformable to the subsequent date to those of Berlin and Milan, and tention, under your instructions. A short detenspirit of the arrangement, to execute which the you will likewise use your best exertions to obtain tion, however, would not be objected to, if you soil and industry, those of other neutral na law was passed. As Great Britain did not revoke an indonnity for them. It is presumed, that the deemed it important to the interest of the United tions, and those of the French colonies, will or modify her ediets, in the manner proposed, French government will be disposed to do justice States. for all these injuries. In looking to the future, ! I will now enquire whether France has per- the past ought to be fairly and honorably adjusted. If that is not done, much dissatisfaction will

The first of these latter decrees bears date at LETTERS FROM MR. BARLO seas that we know of, it is fair to conclude that the Bayonne, on the 17th March, 1808, by which mameasure is relinquished. It appears, too, that no ny American vessels and their cargoes were seiz-American vessel has been condemned in France ed and carried into France, and others which had Extract of a letter from Mir. Barlow to the Scoretaor for having been searched or carried into England, or subjected to impositions there. On the land, or subjected to impositions there. On the sea, therefore, France is understand to have this measure, that as under our embargo law no sea, therefore, France is understood to have this measure, that as under our embargo law no changed her system. I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month, American property as protected by the ac Although such is the light in which the con those who were found on it were trading on Bri- and arrived at Paris the 19th. duct of France is viewed, in regard to the new that account and lawful prize. The fact howe. The Emperor has been residing for some time tral commerce of the United States, since the 1st |wer was otherwise. At the time the embargo was at Compeigne, and it unlickily happened that he of November last, it will, nevertheless, he proper laid, a great number of one vessels were at sea, set out thence for the coast of Holland the day of for you to investigate fully the whole subject, and eagaged in their usual commerce; many of them my arrival here.

to see that nothing has been or shall be emitted on distant royages. Their absence, especially as . The Duke of Bassano. Minister for Foreign main to be paid for in some manner the least method. beer part in future, which the U. States have a no previous notice could be given to them, was Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days one could be given to them, was Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days strictly justifiable up ber the law; and as no oble mely, when he was to follow the Emperor and mined on by a seperate convention" four early and particular Stiention will be gation was supposed on them by the law torotors frim him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others drawn to the particular subject of the commercial they committed no offence by remaining absend. I who called on me the morning after I reached Parelation which is to subspit in future between Other vessels, incommercially in number, left the Duke was desirous of see- pleasure. if such it be, to form a new com the U. S. and Frances. The President expects United States in violation of the law. The letter ing meas soon as possible and with as little cere- mercial treaty with the U. S. States, on the Emperor and would enter into the hat the commerce of the U.S. will be placed in committed an offence against their country, but mony.

mipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These documents will place before Congress the actual posture of our relations with France.

JAMES MADISON.

These restraints: that the vessels will the United States at Paris. These restraints: that the vessels will the Emperor had foreseen the urgen-bargo, were alone an ample capital to trade on.—

As the preferty and of ascertaken, is no justification of the act, you will claim ovil so far as could be done by dispensing with my tration on the principle that the trade was prohibited to trade on.—

As the preferty and of ascertaken, is no justification of the act, you will claim ovil so far as could be done by dispensing with my tration on the principle that the trade was prohibited to trade on.—

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As the preferty and of ascertaken, is no justification of the act, you will claim ovil so far as could be done by dispensing with my trade on.—

As the preferred so long, has doubtless that the trade on.—

As the preferred so long, has doubtless that the trade on.—

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As the preferred so long, has doubtless that the trade on.—

As the preferred so long, has doubtless that the trade on.—

As the preferred so long, has doubtless that t

lay in making it will produce very high dissatis. The Emperor stays in the north much longer

her edicts is like manner, then the 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, ef the U.S. no objection is anticipated; nor does the injury of the U. States, in all the countries to my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons men- ry interesting matters. He says the Em-9, 10th and 18th sections of the act, entitled, there appear to be just cause for any to the admis- which her power has extended. In Spain, Hol- tioned in my first despatch, that these objects can peror has read the note repeatedly and An act to interdict the commercial intercourse sion of colonial produce. A supply of that pro- land and Naples it has been most sensibly felt. In be treated to the best advantage in presence, when with great artention, that he told him the between the United States and Great Britain and duce will be annually wanted in France & other each of these countries the vessels and cargoes of frequent conversations can be mingled with for reasoning in it was every where just and . France, &c." should from and after the expira- countries connected with her, and the U. S. alone American merchants were seized and confiscat- mal and official notes. tion of three months from the date of the procla- can furnish it during the war. It will doubtless cd, under various decrees, founded in different My correspondence with the Minister theremation aforesaid, be refived, and have full force be the interest of France and her allies to avail pretexts, none of which had oven the semblance fore has been hitherto confined to incidental matand effect, so far as relate to the dominions; colo- themselves of the industry and capital of the Ame of right to support them. As the United States ters not worth troubling you with. nies and dependencies, and to the articles the rican merchants, it furnishing those articles by never injured France, that plea must fail; and It is now so fully believed that the Emperor remove. growth, produce or manufacture of the domini- which the wants of their people will be supplied that they had injured either of those powers was will be here about the 10th of November, and it growns, produce or manuacture of the dominion and their revenue increased. Several of the coloons, colonies and dependencies of the refusing or and their revenue increased. Several of the coloons, colonies and dependencies of the refusing or and their revenue increased. Several of the coloons, colonies and dependencies of the refusing or and their revenue increased. Several of the coloons, colonies and dependencies of the refusing or and their revenue increased. neglecting to revoke or modily its edicts, in the nies belonged to France, and may again belong to documents which relate to these aggressions, and nature should be communicated to you by the fri-

Milan were revoked, the revocation to take ef | France, it will not escape your attention, that ee- ing the vessels of our citizens at sea. Their atrofect on the 1st of November fellowing; but that veral important articles in the list of colonial pro- city forbid the imputation of them to the govern-

Britain, if she did not revoke her orders in coun- can cargoes sold in France, an equal amount in the have omitted many injuries of which no account My intention was, if possible to have an inter- lay would have been so great, I would cil, and renounce the new principles of blockade.
This declaration of the Emperor of France was considered a sufficient ground for the President to the considered a sufficient ground for the President to the considered as sufficient ground for the considered as sufficient ground for the President to the considered as sufficient ground for the President to the considered as sufficient ground for the considered as sufficient act on : it was explicit as to its object and equally their cargoes for cash, and taking back what they it is expected you will do, and full confidence is lopement than it would be convenient to give in he captain writes me that had she been so as to its import. The decreee of Berlin and please from this country in return, and the right reposed in your exertions to obtain of the French writing. government the just measure of redress.

were said to be repealed, to take effect at a sul. It is indispensable that the trade befree; that all France, it is presumed, has changed her poli- inclosing with it a written request for an interview sequent day, at no distant period, the interval ap. American citizens engaged in it be placed on the cy towards the United States. The revocation after he should have read the note. As yet I have not have left the port by this time. parently intended to allow full time for the com- same footing; and, with this view, that the system of her decrees is an indication of that change, and no answer, but having met him once since, he asinunication of the measure to this government of carrying it on by licences granted by French some recent acts, more favorable to the commer-sured me that a very great press of business occu- hat I shall dispatch the messenger Mr. The declaration had, too, all the formality which agents be immediately annulled. You must make eigh intercourse with her ports, the evidence of pied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me Morris, in five or six days at latest. such an act could admit of, being through the of it distinctly understood by the French govern- which will be found in a copy of a letter from her no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have ficial organ on both sides_from the French mi ment, that the U.S. cannot submit to that system, minister here of learnt, through other channels, that they are disnister of foreign affairs, to the minister plenipoten- as it tends to sacrifice one part of the community to tion. But much is yet to be done by her, to sa- cussing in the Emperor's commerce another, & to give a corrupt influence to the agents tisfy the just claims of this country. To revoke and of state, the principle points in my note. If passport as bearer of dispatches, and he In consequence of this note, from the minister of a foreign power in our towns, which is, in every blockades of boundless extent in the present state this discussion is in good earnest, I shall, perhaps, goes by Morlaix without expence to the of foreign affairs, of the 5th August, 1810 the view, incompatible with the principles of our go- of her marine, was no sacrifice. She must indem- have an answer, of some sort, before many days.'. United States. President proceeded on the 2d November follow- vernment. It was presumed that this system had nify as for past injuries, and open her ports to our ing, to issue the proclamation existined by the act been abandoned some time since, as a letter from commerce on a fair and liberal scale. If she to Mr. Rus- | wishes to profit of a neutral commerce she must |

clamation of the President, the Congress did, on ment, and to urge its immediate abandonment .- support those rights with effect; and they will 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10th and 18th sections of the act, en the Consuls would discontinue it, it is probable, if The papers relative to the Re- excellency in conversation, I am confident a triplicate copy of that note. titled "An act to interdict the commercial inter- they still regard his injunction, that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true of This answer if understood in its most

It is important, that the rate of duties imposed proceed to Holland to execute an order from the was proposed, so that the privations which vantages in those relations. But altho United States, which had cleared out for the be sure to depress the article and discourage the him, sail back immediately to the United States. her dependencies should as far as circum. treaty on such principles may be fairly The interval afforded by a visit to Holland, will be stances will allow be compensated by a free taken as an adoption of the principles; You will be able to ascertain the various other sufficient to enable you to communicate fully and access to those of the continent of Europe yet considering the irritation of the pub-

I have the honor to be, &c. JAS. MONROE. THere follows Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Bar-

RY OF STATE.

(No. 1.)

the ports of France on such a footing as to afford mone against fereign powers. They were not dir | On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which the rate of duties (as far as the different on to it afair market, and to the industry and enterprize of their people a reasonable encouragement. protection of their government, and it had a right ing credentials. I expressed my regret at the will permit) and the facility of buying and An arrangement to this effect was looked for immediately after the revocation of the deerges; but duct had exposed them to. The government of such business as was rendered particularly urgent selling, entering and departing with such arit appears from the documents in this department France could withdraw them from neither of these by the discressed situation of those American cid- ticles as shall be agreed on the produce of I communicate to Congress, for their informathat was not the case; on the contrary, that claims, The absence of none of these vessels was zens who were waiting the result of decisions their respective countries, territories & detion, copies and extracts from the correspondence our commerce has been subjected to the greatest a proof that they were trading on British account. which might be hastened by the expositions which pendencies.

bited, and that the importation of these articles was an indemnity to our citizens for every species of presentation to his majesty until his return; and taining American from English preperty. & that I might immediately proceed to business as if of escertaining the origin of produce. We vessels which carried the unquestionable product. The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjus. I had been presented. He said the most flatter regret as much as you can the flauds that have Enterifrem the Secretary of State to Mr. Barlow. tions of the U. S. exposed to great and expensive tifiable aggression on the rights of the U. States, ing things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had delays, to tediovs investigations in unusual forms, and invasion of the property of their citizens. It pointment. He observed that his majesty had and to exorbitant duties. In short, that the or-, bears date on the 23d March, 1810, and made a expected my arrival with some solicitude for seve. as well as interest, is concerned in suppress-Department of State, July 26, 1811. dinary usages of commerce between friendly na sweep of all American property within the reach | rat months and was disposed to do every thing | ing them. We are ready to enact and inof French power. It was also retrospective, ex- I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelli- flict penulties, and agree with the French

which it is expected that her government will satisty to their full extent and without delay. These
injuries resulting from these delays have been carare founded parily on the late arrangement, by ried. It is evident, however, that for every injuwhich the non-importation law of the 1st May, ry thus sustained, the parties are entitled to repar- very fair light. If an indemnity had been sought very important; that he should lay them before for an imputed injury, the measure of the injury the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner cal-If the ports of France and her allies are not o. should have been ascertained, and the indemnity culated to produce the most favorable impression, Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the pened to the commerce of the United States, on a proportioned to it. But in this case no injury had desired me to reduce them to writing to be pre-To form a just estimate of the claims of the liberal scale and on fair conditions, of what avail been sustained on principle. A trifling loss only sented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to first class, it is necessary to examine minutely to them, it may be asked, will be the revocation had been incurred, and for that loss all the Ame- convince me that he doubted not our being able, their nature and extent. The present is the pro- of the British Orders in Council? In contending involving in indicate the proper time to make this examination and to press a for the revocation of those orders, so far as it was involving in indiscriminate ruin innocent mer- stacles to a most perfect harmony between the two

her. Great Britain, by securing to her own co- you will claim of the French government an in- gate, that it is thought best by capt. Hull as well and from a variety of hints and other ciras myself that she should first go over to Cowes | cumstances remarked among the people.

PARIS, Nov. 21, 1811. this measure was adopted in compliance with the ductions a raised in Louisiana, and will of course ment. To it however the United States must arrived in Paris, and signified his arrived in Paris, and significant his arrived in Paris law of 1st May, 1810, to take advantage of the be comprised among those of the U. States. look for reparation, which you will accordingly cular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having the frigate, and, had I imagined the de-

"Not finding the Duke at home, I left the note,

(Inclosed in No. 3.) Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano. Dake of Bassano.

Paris 10th Nov. 1811.

which I have had the honour to explain to your note of the 10th of Nov. accompanied by rangement of the 15th of August and 2d of two coun ries; for we can ask nothing The frigate which takes you to France, will Nov. in the true and liberal spirit in which it better than a perfect reciprocity of ad-

" Should his Mojesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so remain here, which cannot fail to produce a very low, of the 21st of November, 1811, which shall obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out First, let the American ships and cargnes now under seizure, capture or sequestration. and the proceeds of such as have been sold which are now reserved for the party baving tion. right, be immediately resorted to their own knowledged law of nations."

principles of reciprocity both with respect to treaty, and therefore it would be useless

"One principle reason why a system of the kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless

PARIS, 19TH DECEMBER, 1811. " Since the date of my last (21 No-I have explained several points, and urg-Paris, Oct. 29, 1811. serious importance would allow. He al-

> "But he says the Emperor's taking so the conclusions undeniable; but to re-

"From what the Emperor teld me known to the governments of Great Britain and the value of the produce of the conquered cololtory than I had at first expected. But "On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano | the unexpected and unreasonable delay

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather had been such ever since that she could

" I hope and am pretty certain now

"I send this by a Mr. Odin of Boston by way of England. I have given him a

(No. 5.) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State. PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.

"I have now the honor to send you "For all these considerations and others the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my

ic mind in the United States, arising with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought It best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

" Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a transla-

other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his govern-Secondly, such property acknowledged nent, such as putting them into the ano be American, as has been confiscated and swer to a letter which I might write him. no longer in a state to be resorted, will re if he should think that the most eligible

"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motive; " Third, a signification of his majesty's of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by