

The Connecticut Courant.

PRINTED AT HARTFORD, (CONN.) BY HUDSON & GOODWIN, Main-street, opposite the BRICK MEETING-HOUSE.

1 Dol. 75 Cents per Ann.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1809.

[VOL. XLVI—NUMB. 2303]

FILES and RASPS.

JAMES H. WELLS,
HAS received by the Ship *Phillipsburg*, from Liverpool, a large assortment of bastard cut, second cut, and palishing Files; farriers, shoemakers, flat and half round Rasps; cast-steel saw-mill and hand saw Files.—On hand, a variety of watch and clock Files, of the best quality, and a general assortment of hardware Goods.—Also 200 lbs. English Seine Twine.
Hartford, March 7, 1809. 6wz/

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book, are requested to call and balance their accounts by payment or note on or before the 15th day of March next, as new arrangements in business are to take place at that time, and all unsettled accounts will be put in collection.
ARNOLD P. HUMPHREY.
Canton, Feb. 15. 2

ON the petition of the subscribers, a Committee of the Green Woods Turnpike Company, brought to the General Assembly at October session 1808; praying for a Committee to be appointed to view and lay out a proposed alteration in the said Company's road, between the East Gate in Barkhamsted and Broken Hill, to called half a mile west of Cowles tavern, in New Hartford; it was voted by said Assembly that the further consideration of said petition be referred to their session to be holden at Hartford in May next; and that notice thereof be published in the Litchfield Gazette and Connecticut Courant, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the session of said Assembly. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested, to appear before said Assembly, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Jonathan Cowles,
Chauncy Seymour, } Committee.
Josiah Battell, }
March 1, 1809. 2

FOR SALE,

IN Coventry, north society, on the road leading from Windham to Tolland, a FARM, containing about thirty acres of land suitably divided, with a dwelling-house, barn and blacksmith's shop standing thereon. This situation may be said to be one of the first in the county for a mechanic of most any description, it being within ten rods of a valuable stream of water, on which there now stands a saw-mill and grist-mill, and where can conveniently be erected other water-works at a very small expense. Terms of payment made easy and a liberal credit given. Enquire of
JOSEPH G. NORTON.
Also,
For sale in said society, about one mile from the meeting-house, a Farm of about 90 acres, suitably divided into meadows, pasturing and pasturing, with an orchard, making from 40 to 50 barrels cider annually; and a house and barn standing thereon; a considerable proportion of the farm is valuable wood-land. If the farm is not sold by the first of April, it will be let. A long credit will be given for the farm on good security. Enquire as above.
Coventry, Feb. 28. 4wz

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield, having appointed the subscribers commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of *John Morley*, late of Harwinton deceased, represented insolvent. Notice is hereby given that we shall attend to the business of our said appointment on the third Monday of April and the third Monday of August next, at the dwelling-house of Joel Bradley, inn-holder in said Harwinton, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Ten months from the 13th of December, 1808, being allowed for the creditors to said estate, to exhibit their claims. No accounts will be allowed, unless legally attested.
JAMES BRACE, } Comr's.
LUIS CATLIN, }
Harwinton, February 13, 1809. 2

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Connecticut and New-England, who wish to become purchasers in New-England, that he offers for sale a number of valuable improved Farms, situated in different parts of New-England, on which houses are built, and from which are annually taken from five to twenty tons hay.
The terms of sale are probably much more favorable than any hitherto offered the public. He will be obligated to furnish them at a low price, all kinds of stock necessary for a new settler, and provisions for one year. Instead of receiving he will advance money, in proportion of one hundred dollars to every thousand they lay out in lands stock and provisions, and secure the payment of, to the state of Connecticut.
These terms will enable persons desirous of moving to a new country, and are unable at the present period to sell their Farms for cash, on account of the stagnation of specie, to dispose of them to such persons as are able to secure the payment of their value to the state of Connecticut. This will amount to an exchange of lands and stock in New-England, for land and stock in the state of Ohio. He has also wild or unimproved lands of the first quality, that he will sell on the same terms.
Those persons that wish to become purchasers on these favorable conditions, can apply to his agent, *Roswell Austin*, New-Hartford, Connecticut, and any contract entered into by him will be considered binding.
ELIPHALET AUSTIN.
Austinnburgh, March 5. 2

LOTTERY NOTICE.

THE managers of Glastenbury and Milford Lottery, finding on returns from their several agents, that their tickets have not met with the rapid sale they expected, are under the necessity of adjourning to the 26th May next.
SAMUEL WELLS,
A. V. H. DWIGHT,
PARDON BROWN,
JOHN G. TOMLINSON.

NEW GARDEN-SEEDS.

Just received and for sale, By **JOSEPH LYNDE,**
FROM the Shakers' settlement, near New-Lebanon, and elsewhere, a general assortment of choice GARDEN-SEEDS, of the latest growth; he has also a variety of English Seeds, of the last years importation; also, Herbs-Grafs, Redtop, and Clover Seed.
Hartford, March 7, 1809. 11wz

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th inst. an indentured boy, named Jesse Blano, about twenty years of age. Whoever will return said runaway shall receive five mills, no charges paid, and no thanks for his return. All persons are forbid harbouring, trusting, or employing said boy on penalty of the law.
SELDEN MINER.
Wethersfield, January 31. 2

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of East-Windsor, having allowed ten months from this date for the creditors to the estate of *Benjamin Allen*, late of said East-Windsor, deceased, to exhibit their claims properly attested; and those that neglect will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ASHER ALLEN, } Admr's.
MIRIAM ALLEN, }
East-Windsor, February 21, 1809. 2

CAROLINA INDIGO.
2 Casks first quality Carolina INDIGO, this day received, and for sale by
KIMBERLY & BRACE.
Hartford, March 6. 2

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
THE subscriber has lately received a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of last years growth, from the Shaking Quakers, and likewise from New-Haven. The seeds are of the most necessary and useful kinds, and are put up in excellent order.
Also, as usual,
A very good assortment of *Draufs & Murrins Wines*, old and fit for use; *Coniac Brandy*, *Jamaica Spirit*, best *Gin*, fresh *Teas*, *Painters Colours*, *Spirits of Turpentine*, by cask or gallon; with numerous other articles, too many to be named in an advertisement.
ISAAC BULL.
March 4. 6wz

Grist-Mill for Sale.
THE subscribers, contemplating a sale of their grist-mill, observe to those who may feel an interest in its advertisement, that the same is almost new, of a much approved construction, and in complete repair, within ten miles of the city of Hartford, and sixty rods only from a valuable water. There is in said mill three run of stones, one of European, and one of country Barr, the other common, and two bolts inferior to none. As to particulars which may be deemed of greatest consequence, such as the water, dispatch of business, custom, &c. combining the whole, we are ready to say, that this mill is one of the best. The dwelling-house and other buildings attached to this place, are convenient, and pleasantly situated; land adjoining will be sold to make it agreeable, more or less; possession will be given immediately; and three fourths of a good saw-mill, a quarter of a mile from the above, as you attend the stream, to be sold on equal terms.
STODDARD ELLSWORTH,
ABNER M. ELLSWORTH,
East-Windsor, February 20. 11z

A Public exhibition of SACRED MUSIC will take place at the Meeting-House in New-Hartford, on Friday the 24th of March, at one o'clock P. M. by the choir of singers under the instruction of Mr. **WILLIAM BETTES.**
March 6. 2w

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Granby, having appointed the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Gardner Gould*, late of Granby deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment on the first Tuesdays of April and August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, at the late dwelling-house of said deceased. No accounts will be allowed, unless legally attested. Six months from the 22d day February inst. being allowed by said court for the settlement of said estate.
THEODORE HILLYER, } Comr's.
JOS. R. JEWETT, }
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to
PHIBBE GOULD, } Admr's.
JOSEPH CORNISH, }
Granby, Feb. 27, 1809. 2

HEREBY forbid all persons trusting Talcott Williams on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
JONATHAN WILLIAMS
Hartford, March 3. 2

A FARM for SALE,
IN the town of East-Windsor, State of Connecticut, containing 120 acres of excellent Land, well proportioned for mowing, plowing, pasture and wood land; there is on said Farm an excellent young orchard, which has produced 125 barrels of Cyder in one year; there is also on said Farm an excellent Stone Quarry for Hearth and Grave-stones. The buildings on said Farm are a comfortable dwelling house and a large Barn, together with a good Corn-House and a new Cyder-Mill. Said Farm is situated in the south east part of East-Windsor.—The subscriber has another place for sale in said town containing 20 acres of Land, with a good dwelling-house thereon standing, two good Barns, and a horse-shed, and is nine miles East of Hartford City; is a very good stand for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years. For further particulars enquire of **NATHANIEL FLETCHER**, on the premises. The above mentioned places are situate on the turnpike road from Hartford to Tolland.
March 1. 2

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JONATHAN TRUMBULL Esq.
Governour in and over the State of Connecticut in New-England in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In conformity to the long continued and laudable custom of this State, and in compliance with the just and reasonable expectations of the people, grounded in their known and acknowledged duty to God, their Almighty Protector and Benefactor:

I HAVE thought proper to appoint and I do hereby appoint FRIDAY, the thirty-first day of instant March, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of solemn FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER to Almighty God. And I do call upon all denominations of Christians, within their several societies, and in their several places of associating for public worship, to observe the day as appropriated to the solemn duties of religious humiliation before their God,—of repentance for their sins,—acknowledgment of their dependence,—of humble confession of their unworthiness, and evil requitals which they make to a gracious God for all his numerous mercies. And humbling themselves for their private and individual sins, and for their departure from the ways of righteousness, they will lament the sins and follies of the public and of our nation, and form humble resolutions, in hope of divine assistance, to reform their ways and return to the God of their fathers, by walking in the paths of religious duty and moral virtue.

And while confessing our sins, let us humbly bend the knee before our God, and implore his gracious pardon; thro' the merits of our divine Mediator, for all our sins and past offences.—That God would give us the influences of his divine grace, to enlighten us in all our ways, and to lead us to do all our duty, to our God and to our neighbour. That God would continue to bless us in all our public and private interests and concerns—direct and influence the President of the United States, and all our public administrators, in the Union and in the individual States, in discharge of their various and arduous duties, at this critical and portentous period of the world—that God would watch over our land and nation for good in all our interests, civil, moral and religious—cherish all our seminaries of learning—teach our religious teachers, and make them choice blessings to the people, in their all important concerns—guide our youth in the ways of religion and virtue—prosper the lawful labors of our people and give them success in all their laudable undertakings;—bless us in the fruitfulness of the coming season—give us the great blessing of health, and make the people consider their constant dependence on God for these and all their mercies. And may God lead the people to know and adore the superintending providence of the Most High, in all his various dispensations towards them and towards our country, as they relate to judgments and to mercies; and knowing their dependence, may they put their trust in him, for all the favors which they need for their country and themselves;—that God would spread the knowledge of the gospel to all nations of the earth, and fill the world with his glory and praise.

All servile labor and recreations on said day are by law forbidden.
Given under my hand at Hartford, this first-day of March in the year of the Independence of the United States the thirty-third, and in the Year of our Lord 1809.
JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
By His Excellency's command.
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS.

PREFACE.

THE right which every government possesses to keep secret its intercourse and negotiations with foreign nations, so long at least as they are still pending, has been most grossly abused by the present Administration.
Availing themselves of the privilege of secret debate, and of the right to impose injunctions of secrecy on the members of the two houses, they have published just so much, and no more of the Correspondence of our Government with foreign powers, as would subserve their own views, as would tend to palliate the conduct of France, and exasperate the people against Great-Britain.
It will be perceived by the Documents which we are now about to publish, the authenticity of which may be relied on, and which we challenge Mr. Madison to dis-

vow if he dare, that while the most important facts in the treatment of France to us, and the most interesting opinions of Gen. Armstrong, tending to shew the necessity of a war, or of spirited measures against that nation, have been purposely kept back, letters from Mr. Pinckney on the other hand, favourable to Great-Britain, and to her views and feelings, have been equally suppressed.

It will be seen, that as the Government professed to take hostile ground equally against both, no honourable motives of policy or prudence, no rules of diplomatic delicacy required the suppression of these letters.

We are happy in being able to give them to the public.—We shall place them in order of time, and accompany them with such explanatory remarks only, as are absolutely necessary to the right understanding of such mutilated extracts.—The other parts of the same correspondence will be found by our readers among the documents published by order of the Senate early in the present session.

THE first Document which we present to the public is an extract of a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated Dec. 27, 1807, in which our Minister declares, that every man in France agrees, that the Decrees of the Emperor are impolitic; but that no man had the hardihood to state this opinion to the Emperor. It results from this correspondence that so great are the apprehensions entertained of the violence of the temper of this tyrant, that we have no means of communicating to him the sense we have of his injustice. As his own ministers dare not express their own convictions, and as the rules of diplomatic forms forbid a direct application to him, we are obliged to submit to all his caprices, without the possibility of remedy. This may be an apology in the minds of the admirers and advocates of this despot, but it proves our case to be hopeless.

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

PARIS, DEC. 27, 1807.
"I FORWARDED to Mr. McElhony a Copy of a second and very extraordinary Decree* of this Government with regard to neutral commerce. Whether it be meant to stimulate Great Britain to the commission of new outrages, or to quicken us in repelling those she has already committed—the policy is equally unwise, and so decidedly so, that I know not a man of consideration who approves of it. It is however not less true, that it is as difficult to find one who will hazard an objection to it. I—d, who in this way is permitted to go further than any other person, dare not avow his opinion of it, nor (bad as he thinks it) do more than state that the present moment would appear to dictate some modifications. To this point he stands engaged to go; and I wait the result with much anxiety. The Emperor is expected here on the last day of the month."
* The Milan Decree of Dec. 17th.

THE second suppressed document is a part of the letter of Mr. Madison of the 8th of Feb. 1808, to Mr. Armstrong. The letter was published as a perfect whole. No reference whatever was made to any suppressed extract, nor was it intimated that any part had been suppressed. The part now added originally followed the sentiment, expressed by Mr. Madison, that his Britannic Majesty had declared, "that he would repeal or relinquish his Orders *pari passu* (with equal pace) with his enemy, France."—Mr. Madison in the suppressed extract, now first laid before the public, adds, that he presumes the British Government did not contemplate the distinction between that part of the French decrees which operated on land and that part which operated at sea. And the inference is, that Great Britain would not admit the absurd and disgraceful distinction set up by our Government, that the French decrees so far as they affected our trade in their ports were lawful, but so far as they affected our trade on the ocean were unjust; and Mr. Madison concludes with urging a modification only of the French decrees so far as respects the seizure in their ports, and urges it on the ground, not of our rights secured by treaty, but on the effect it would have on the objects of France. That these objects, the destruction of British commerce, would be as effectually promoted by annihilating our treaty and confining her seizures to her own ports and those of her dependencies as by captures on the ocean. The late report of a relaxation of the Milan decree seems to be founded on this treacherous concession of Mr. Madison, and probably was produced by the mean counsels of our cabinet.

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

FEBRUARY 8, 1808
[To follow the paragraph ending with the words "pari passu with his enemy."]
"WHETHER these intimations have any reference to the distinction between such parts of the French Decree as operate municipally on shore, and such as operating on the high seas, violate the

rights of neutrals, or to a distinction between the former restriction, and the late extension of the Decree with respect to the United States, Mr. Erskine did not seem authorized to say. The probability is, that neither of these distinctions entered into the views of the British Cabinet. But it is certainly neither less the duty nor the true policy of the Emperor of the French, so to vary his Decree, as to make it consistent with the rights of neutrals and the freedom of the seas, and particularly with his positive stipulations with the United States. This may be the more reasonably expected, as nothing can be more clear, as has been already observed, than the effect of the Decree, as far as it can be carried into effect, would not be sensibly diminished by an abolishing its operation beyond the limits of the territorial sovereignty."

THE next documents in order of time are the suppressed letters of Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison of 29th Feb. 1808, and of the 9th March of the same year.

The first, which in the pure periods of our history would have roused our nation to a flame, contained facts and allegations of the most important tendency, and proofs of a temper, to which no nation ever yet submitted before it was subdued; we now give it to the public.

It appears that Bonaparte declared we should be either "ALLIES or ENEMIES,"—that the amount of property sequestered was upwards of one hundred millions of francs, or seventeen millions of dollars, nearly three times as great as the whole amount of British captures during the whole of fifteen years war;—that our ambassador at Paris, who cannot be charged with too much spirit, declared, that the very magnitude of these sums, rendered all hope of redress abortive—and that he presumed as soon as we should know from him that France had thus definitively taken her ground, "WE SHOULD IMMEDIATELY TAKE OURS." In other words, that we should resist with our whole energies such flagrant insults and violations of our rights.

Yet this letter is suppressed—and it produced no sentiment of indignation in our submissive rulers. We did take our ground, but it was the ground of base submission, of further humiliation. The letter of the 9th of March, hereto subjoined, shews, that Bonaparte had stated, that he would modify his decrees, if we could point out a mode in which he could do it without departing from his system; but Mr. Armstrong explicitly states, that he doubted the sincerity of this declaration. In fact he made a proposal for modification to which no reply has ever been given.

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

FEBRUARY 22, 1808.
"MR. PATTERSON offering so good a conveyance that I cannot but employ it. Nothing has occurred here since the date of my public dispatches (the 17th) to give to our business an aspect more favorable than it then had; but on the other hand, I have come to the knowledge of two facts, which I think sufficiently shew the decided character of the Emperor's policy with regard to us. These are first, that in a Council of Administration held a few days past, when it was proposed to modify the operation of the Decrees of Nov. 1806, and Dec. 1807, (though the proposition was supported by the whole weight of the Council,) he became highly indignant, and declared that these decrees should suffer no change—and that the Americans should be compelled to take the positive character of either *Allies or Enemies*: 2d, that on the 37th of Jan. last, twelve days after Mr. Champagny's written assurances, that these Decrees should work no change in the property sequestered until our discussions with England were brought to a close, and seven days before he reported to me verbally these very assurances, the Emperor had by a special decision confiscated two of our ships and their cargoes (the *Julius Henry*, and *Juniata*) for want merely of a document not required by any law or usage of the commerce in which they had been engaged. This act was taken as I am informed on a general report of sequestered cases, amounting to one hundred and sixty, and which, at present prices, will yield upwards of one hundred millions of francs a sum whose magnitude alone renders hopeless all attempts at saving it.—Danes, Portuguese and Americans, will be the principal sufferers. If I am right in supposing that the Emperor has definitively taken his ground, I cannot be wrong in concluding that you will immediately take yours."

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

9TH MARCH, 1808.
"THE conversation alluded to in the copy of the letter—did not take place till the 8th inst. when the Emperor declared that if means could be found to make an exception of the Nev. De-

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

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