

the whole affair of the Chesapeake, on one side as well as the other, but a *point of honour*. The danger of allowing a power of self-reparation to operate, has been mentioned; and it is repeated that it is time that the people of this country should become sensible to this danger. Self-reparation was made in the case of Captain Whitby's squadron, without much inconvenience, because the concern was small; but even then, the measure ought to have been accompanied with an apology for using it; but when the measure is made general, and when from the distance of the two governments, it must last for many months, the case is widely changed. Thus, the general Proclamation, which was imposed in July 1807, has lasted nearly twelve months; while nothing has been done to shut out the French or Spanish navies from our ports, notwithstanding all their enormities:

Mr. Madison asserts that Mr. Canning's letter of September 23d, 1807, had in it "pregnant indications that other questions and conditions may have been contemplated, which would be found utterly irreconcilable with the sentiments of the American nation." This certainly ought not to allude to any of the following observations by Mr. Canning; which yet seem all to which it can allude; the rest having been repeated on other occasions, during the negotiation, without material comment.

First;—It is affirmed by Mr. Canning, that the *reason for inquiry* (made August 8th 1807) *as to the Proclamation*, was to ascertain the amount of reparation still due, if retaliation had occurred; and the rather, as the enemy's vessels of war still entered the American ports, from which those of the British were excluded. Secondly;—It was also asked whether the Proclamation would be withdrawn on the disavowal of the act of Admiral Berkley; the British always distinguishing between the Proclamation, as the *American* remedy assumed for this act, and the concessions to *accompany this disavowal*, as the *British* remedy offered for it. Thirdly;—It is also further asked, what was intended by saying that Admiral Berkley had acted, as if he had power to make war and decide the caus-

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