Important Intelligence.

WASHING FON, JUNE 18, 4 o'clock, P. M. unction of sourcey was about an hour-ted from the following Message and MESSAGE.

MUSSAGE.

Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

manuficate to Cangress certain documents, tentimation of this heretaffore laid beam, on the subject of our allairs with Great to the subject of our allairs with Great and the guernemated wrongs of inferior magnitude, dact of her genetiment presents a series of stile to the United States as an inacquead neutral nation.

In craisers have been in the continued practical matter and the subject of the continued practical matter and the subject of the subjec

with these occusional expedients

phies; but as interfering with the which she covets for her own commerce and nivigation. She carries on a tran against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuties which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxions to nake every experiment short of the list resort of injured nations, the U. States love withheld from G Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free interconse with their market, the loss of which would not bit mitweigh the profits accroing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the neutral as to enable her to place her adecessay under the exclusive uperation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally influxible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or tenounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so lar were the attempts carried, to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet, to its anjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the Executive branch in our government, to expect that a repeal of turn would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be renealed. Even the communication, al-

the British Cabinel, to its unjust edicts, that it ecceived every encouragement, within the competency of the Eventive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, turless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the United States to arquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Pleaiptentiary of the U. States at London, and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May 1806, was considered as inforce or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its remnal, to repeal that decree; which being tollowed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accumplishing on object as important to the United States, and professed so often to be the thesire of both the belligeresus, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an alequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was natorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, its lung discontinuance. had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The helearation would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blackade, and would have enabled the United States were compelled so to regard it in their success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or wit

ision will be worthy the enlightened and parrotic rouncits of a rempose, a free, and a powerful nation.

Maring presented this virus of the relations of the United Nates with Gecat Britain, and of the so eam observative growing out of them. I proceed to remark that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shown that, since the revocation of her decrees as them that, since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the U. States, her government has unthorised illegal coptures, by its privateers and public shops, and that other outrages have been puwised on our wessels and outrages have been puwised on our wessels and outrages have been powided, or satisfactorily pledged, for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the projective orders of the French government against the projective orders of the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation, that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotenting at Paris and the French government will speedilg enable Congress to decide, with the interests, and the hour of our country.

LAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 1, 1812.

DECLARATION.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812, REPORT—

That after the experience which the United States have bail of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate pariew of the condent of the United States, that they

In the year 1793, an strack was more at the year 1793, an strack was more at the year 1793, and the two countries in war. That difference however was anieably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to lite U. States for the lower which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infection that arrangement that the commorate was decimed by the Berish controlled had fig. and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British agovernment been resolved to contest this timbe with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British agovernment of the Finted States. The raistrace of a negoritation which had bren invited by our government, for the purpose of precenting differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim.