

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 3.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1808. HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Pickering, versus Pickering.

As this gentleman has just made a furious onset on the character of others, it may be well, in the case under consideration to review his own. We have a right to expect from a man of such lofty pretensions the merit of consistency at least, and, consequently, of an adherence to such principles as he has solemnly avowed, not merely for his own guidance, but likewise for that of the Executive. And yet, strange to say, a view of his deliberate legislative votes for the short period of two years, contrasted with his recent expression of opinions, displays the most flagrant contradiction.

Our readers will distinctly recollect that the mission of Mr. Pinkney ostensibly flowed from certain resolutions passed by the Senate in the spring of 1806. These resolutions appear to have been adopted either with the view of supporting the Executive in the course already pursued by him or with that of indicating the ground on which the Senate as a co-operating branch of the treaty making power, wished our differences with Great Britain to be placed. It is because Britain has not acceded to this course, that the rupture of negotiations has ensued; and yet Mr. Pickering dares condemn the Executive for adhering to ground, which he in the solemn character of a counsellor of the President, advised him to take.

On the 12th of Feb. 1806, certain resolutions were moved in the Senate. The first was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Pickering, as appears on the journal, voting in the affirmative. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudications of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

On the 13th of February the second resolution was considered, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restitution of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the imprisonment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

A motion was made to strike out that part of the resolution that is quoted, which was rejected, and on which the Yeas and Nays were called, among which Mr. Pickering's name is found in the negative. After striking out the word *insist*, this resolution was likewise adopted by Yeas and Nays, Mr. Pickering voting in the affirmative.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

On the culture of Potatoes.

POTATOES delight most in a rich loam, but not too moist. Wet land produces too much top, and watery fruit, which will not keep through the winter, and is always strong and unpleasant to the taste. Very dry land produces a small crop and knotty fruit. Land that is apt to bake (as we commonly phrase it) should also be avoided.

For this crop, the earth should be well ploughed, and kept clear of weeds, and not shaded, as in orchards, &c. But the principal error in tending a field of potatoes is the enormous hilling. I have found, by many years experience, that if potatoes are planted in a mellow soil, they need scarcely any hilling.

They will bed themselves at that distance from the surface of the ground, which gives them the greatest advantage to procure nourishment. This depth, I have observed, is generally about four inches; and this depth the plant finds by something which I will venture to call instinct.

If the earth in which you plant potatoes, should be hard and not yield to the pressure of the roots, it will then be necessary to hill them: but great care should be taken not to hill them too much: never let them be covered above four inches; and this hilling must be given with discretion: for if they have bedded themselves (as they will in mellow land) four inches, and you add four inches more of earth, you suffocate the fruit. Take an example: potatoes, just before they begin to blossom, begin to form their bulbs. If you leave them now, the fruit will grow rapidly; but if you should add earth to the hill, the young bulbs, for want of that air which can pervade four inches of earth, will cease to grow; and others will sprout above them. And this will be the progress of nature so long as you continue to burden them with earth. Therefore, to procure an early crop of potatoes, be sure to give them the last earth as soon as the plant is big enough to receive it. When they know (excuse the expression) that you have left your earthing, they will begin to vegetate, and increase with great rapidity, but will make no progress while you keep burdening and stifling them.

Thus much as to the culture, A word relative to the time of gathering this crop must conclude this essay.

Every production of the earth has its maturity. If you harvest potatoes before they are ripe, the juice will be crude, they will be unpleasant to the taste, and will not keep so well as if suffered to grow longer. The sign of ripeness in this fruit is the fading of the leaf and shrinking of the stalk. 'Tis remarkable in almost all bulbous roots, especially the onion and potatoe, that they receive their first nourishment from the root, and finish their growth by what they receive from the top.

AGRICOLA.

NOTE.

* In New-England, potatoes are usually planted not in continued rows, but in squares, like Indian corn, the plants being set from three to four feet asunder, so as to admit of cross ploughing; after which the dressing is completed by the hoe, with which the earth is drawn up round the plants, which being repeated at each ploughing, at last forms the hills here objected to.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of four dollars, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the insurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is rising five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsy Baker. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.
March 21, 1808.

ATTENTION!

The CHARLES TOWN BLUES, under the command of Capt. Saunders, are requested to meet at the court house square, in said town, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of exercising.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY ISLER, Jun.
1st Sergeant.
April 1, 1808.

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters now remains in this office, and if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Elias Arvin, Thomas Atwell, Christian Allerung.

B. Benjamin Beeler, Dennis Berry, Rebecca Brown, William Burnett, Mrs. Brown, James Bowen, Abraham Bane, Anne Barrett.

C. Edward Christian, Henry Crawford, 2, Charles Carter, 2, William Crumpton, Peter Cockrell, Andrew Craig, Robert Carter.

D. Michael Dutro, 2, Paul Dust, Thomas Davenport, Anne Drew, Henry Canckley, Leonard Davis, Thomas Denison.

E. John Evans.

F. Thomas Flagg.

G. Matthew W. Gwynn, Thomas Gibson, James Gardner, Joseph Gillenbarger, Edward S. Gant.

H. William H. Harding, 3, William Hall, James Hite, John Hanie, Geo. Howe, Peter Haines, Symon Hynes, Eliza Hunter, 2.

K. James King.

L. William Little, Ester Lafshels, Theodorick Lee.

M. John Moaler, 2, William Madin, Jesse Moore, 2, Moses McCormick, Robert Morrow, Fulton Middleton, John McKinley.

N. North & Smallwood.

O. John D. Orr, 2.

P. John Palmer, Eliza Patton.

R. Samuel Ruffell, Daniel Richards, B. Roberts.

S. Henry Saunders, John Spangler, Cyrus Saunders, Alexander Straith, 2, John Sinclair, 2, James Shirley, Godfrey Shepherd, Jacob Swanger, Smith Slaughter, Henry Sapping, James Short, Susan Swaney, Anthony Strother, Joshua Swain.

T. Francis Tillet, 2, William Taylor, William Tapicott, Aquilla Thomas.

W. James Williams, Samuel Williams, William Wallingsford, William Wallis, Uriah White, Martha Wilson, Samuel Webb, James Wood, Rachel B. Wadding, John Welch, 2.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

Under the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus & John Saunders, on the 27th day of February last, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on the 9th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, at public sale, (for cash) to the highest bidder, the following property, viz. a tract of land supposed to contain 104 acres, lying in the county of Jefferson, and the same tract which James Conway, deceased, inherited as one of the representatives of Cornelius Conway, deceased, the same having been transferred by the said James Conway, in his life time, to the said Cyrus.

Also, a house and lot of land situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley. The foregoing premises will be conveyed to the purchasers by the undersigned, in character of trustee, acting under the afore said deed.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill.
April 1, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A smart boy, about fourteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice at this office.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well situated for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

GEORGE PULTZ.

April 1, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Smithfield, sometime in November, 1806, an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business, named Robert Irvin. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him to me shall have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE PULTZ.

April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allstadt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain, (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS.

March 18, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have fold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY, that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, esq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webber, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and several of them are kept for studs, and I have understood, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great feature in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington,

June 20, 1807.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an stray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindled steer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this spring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a slit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.

Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of major Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in all its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from filching, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person trespassing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well situated for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

GEORGE PULTZ.

April 1, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Smithfield, sometime in November, 1806, an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business, named Robert Irvin. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him to me shall have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE PULTZ.

April 1, 1808.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN
MR. MADISON AND MR. ROSE,
RELATIVE
TO THE CHESAPEAKE.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1808.

SIR—Having had the honor to state to you, that I am expressly precluded by my instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 21st of July, 1807, shall be in force; I beg leave to offer you such farther explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives, under which it has been enjoined to me thus to bring it forward in their true light.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as confined to his military and other servants in the U. States, to the honor of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government. From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the reparation due to the U. S. especially inasmuch as its execution has been persevered in after the knowledge of his majesty's early, unequivocal, and unsolicited disavowal of the unauthorized act of admiral Berkeley—his disavowal of the pretension exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the U. States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty, making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorised me to proceed in the negotiation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of so inimical a tendency.

You are aware, sir, that any delay, which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communication made by Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the U. States was even informed of the encounter, and now, by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating anew to you, with respect to the provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure an honorable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions which the cause of difference may have excited in the minds of this nation, that I am authorised to express my conviction, that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negotiation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution, the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well any misapprehensions which may have been entertained respecting his majesty's dispositions towards the United States, as the grounds upon which that enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 16th October, 1807, afford ample security, that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension, which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, flated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting & important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. Secretary Canning. But if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation mainly and materially rests, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any views be attributed to his government, such as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded the encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe, that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concession or redress, as for a wrong committed; into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed; but it is simply to require a cessation of enactments injurious in their effects, and which, if persevered in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorise the prosecution of the present negotiation, either consistently with his own honor, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interest of both to foster and to ameliorate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient & most humble servant,
(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

March 5, 1808.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the President, your letter of the 26th Jan. in which you state, that you are expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship the Leopard, and the frigate of the U. States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the President of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force.

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple answer, that before the proclamation of the President could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it.—This is evidently agreeable to the order of time, to the order of reason, and, it may be added, to the order of usage, as maintained by Great Britain, whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, answer, it will best accord with the candor of the President, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject, as will present the solid grounds on which he regards such a demand, as inadmissible.

I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July 2d, resulted. These are in general terms referred to by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them, will here be in place.

Passing over then, the habitual minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both outward and inward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances

enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation, I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1804, the British frigate the Cambrian, with other cruisers in company, entered the harbor of N. York. The commander, captain Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel, just arrived, and confessedly within the limits and under the authority of the U. States, to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the legal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect for the laws, he first failed to give up the offender to justice, and finally repelled the officer charged with the regular process for the purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction of its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within neutral territory. To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbor of New York, as having dominion around her, within the distance of her buoys.

All these circumstances were made known to the British government in just expectation of honorable reparation.—None has ever been offered. Captain Bradley was advanced from his frigate to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates under the command of captain Whitey, of the Leander, pursuing the practice of vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and hovering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a coasting vessel, on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball which entered the vessel, whilst within less than a mile from the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another port of his own country, and within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to Great Britain at the expense of the United States.

Captain Whitey was notwithstanding honorably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

A case of another character occurred in the month of September, 1806. The Impetueux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the United States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of captain Douglas. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the United States, the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed

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The Spanish government yielded. The violent proceedings of its officers were disavowed. The fort, the port, and every thing else were agreed to be immediately restored to the precise situation which had been disturbed; and duplicates of orders issued for the purpose to the Spanish officers, were delivered into the hands of one of the British principal secretaries of state. Here again it is to be remarked, that satisfaction having been made for the forcible dispossession, the islands lost their importance in the eyes of the British government, were in a short time evacuated, and port Egmont remains with every other part of them in the hands of Spain.

Could stronger pledges have been given than are here found, that an honorable and instant reparation would be made in a case, differing no otherwise from those recent, than as it furnished to the same monarch of a great nation, an opportunity to prove, that adhering always to the same immutable principle, he was as ready to do right to others, as to require it for himself?

Returning to the instructions given to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at London, I am to observe that the President thought it just and expedient to insert as a necessary ingredient in the adjustment of the outrage committed on the American frigate, a security against the future practice of the British naval commanders, in impressing from merchant vessels of the U. States on the high seas, such of their crews as they might undertake to denominate British subjects.

To this association of the two subjects, the President was determined, it, by his regarding both as resting on kindred principles; the immunity of private ships, with the known exceptions made by the law of nations, being as well established as that of public ships; and there being no pretext for including in these exceptions the impressment (if it could be freed from its enormous and notorious abuses) of the subjects of a belligerent by the officers of that belligerent. The rights of a belligerent against the ships of a neutral nation, accrue merely from the relation of the neutral to the other belligerent, as in conveying to him contraband of war, or in supplying a blockaded port.

The claim of a belligerent to search for, and seize on board neutral vessels on the high seas, persons under his allegiance, does not therefore rest on any belligerent right under the law of nations, but on a prerogative derived from municipal law; and involves the extravagant supposition, that one nation has a right to execute at all times and in all cases, its municipal laws and regulations, on board the ships of another nation not being within its territorial limits.

The President was led to the same determination, 2dly, by his desire of converting a particular incident into an occasion for removing another and more extensive source of danger to the harmony of the two countries: and 3dly, by his persuasion, that the liberality of the propositions authorised with this view, would not fail to induce the ready concurrence of his Britannic majesty; and that the more extensive source of irritation and perplexity being removed, a satisfactory adjustment of the particular incident would be the less difficult. The President still thinks that such would have been the tendency of the mode for which he had provided; and he cannot, therefore, but regret that the door was shut against the experiment, by the peremptory refusal of Mr. Canning to admit it into discussion, even in the most informal manner, as was suggested by Mr. Monroe.

The President felt the greater regret, as the step he had taken towards a more enlarged and lasting accommodation, became thus a bar to the adjustment of the particular and recent aggression which had been committed against the U. S. which, restricted as it was, seemed to indicate a disposition from which a liberal and conciliatory arrangement of one great object at least might be confidently expected.

In this confidence, your arrival was awaited with every friendly solicitude; and our first interview having opened the way by an acquiescence in the separation of the two cases insisted on by his Britannic majesty, notwithstanding the strong grounds on which they had been united by the President, it was not to be doubted that a tender of the satis-

faction claimed by the U. States for a distinguished and acknowledged insult by one of its officers, would immediately follow.

It was not, therefore, without a very painful surprise, that the error of this expectation was discovered. Instead of the satisfaction due from the original aggressor, it was announced that the first step towards the adjustment must proceed from the party injured; & your letter now before me, formally repeats, that as long as the proclamation of the President, which issued on the 24 July, 1807, shall be in force, it will be an insuperable obstacle to a negotiation, even on the subject of the aggression which preceded it; in other words, that the proclamation must be put out of force, before an adjustment of the aggression can be taken into discussion.

In explaining the grounds of this extraordinary demand, it is alleged to be supported by the consideration that the proceeding and pretension of the offending officer has been disavowed; that general assurances are given of a disposition and intention in his Britannic majesty to make satisfaction; that a special minister was dispatched with promptitude for the purpose of carrying into effect this disposition; and that you have a personal conviction that the particular terms, which you are not at liberty previously to disclose, will be deemed by the United States satisfactory.

With respect to the disavowal it would be unjust not to regard it as a proof of candor and amity towards the United States, and as some pledge of the voluntary reparation which it implied to be due. But the disavowal can be the less confounded with the reparation itself; since it was sufficiently required by the respect which Great Britain owed to her own honor; it being impossible that an enlightened government, had hostility been meditated, would have commenced it in such a manner, and in the midst of existing professions of peace and friendship. She owed it also to consistency with a disavowal on a former occasion in which the pretension had been enforced by a British squadron against the sloop of war Baltimore, belonging to the U. States; and finally to the interest which G. Britain has, more than any other nation, in disclaiming a principle which would expose her superior number of ships of war, to so many indignities from inferior navies.

As little can the general assurances that reparation would be made, claim a return which could properly follow the actual reparation only. They cannot amount to more than a disposition, or at most a promise to do what the aggressor may deem a fulfilment of his obligation. They do not prove even a disposition to do what may be satisfactory to the injured party, who cannot have less than an equal right to decide on the sufficiency of the redress.

In dispatching a special minister for the purpose of adjusting the difference, the U. States ought cheerfully to acknowledge all the proof it affords on the part of his Britannic majesty of his pacific views towards them, and of his respect for their friendship. But whilst they could not, under any circumstances, allow to the measure more than a certain participation in an honorable reparation, it is to be recollected, that the avowed and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the U. S. at London, a separation of the subjects as preferred by his Britannic majesty, and you well know, sir, how fully this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction which you have expressed, that the terms which you decline to disclose would be satisfactory to the U. States it is incumbent on me to observe that with the highest respect for our judgment and the most perfect confidence in your sincerity, an insuperable objection manifestly lies, to the acceptance of a personal and unexplained opinion, in place of a disclosure which would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting so essentially its honor and its rights. Such a course of proceeding would be without example; and there can be no hazard in saying that one will never be afforded by a government which respects itself as much as yours justly does; and therefore can never be reasonably expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the intrinsic incongruity of the expedient proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the President, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the U. S. pregnant indications that other questions and conditions have been contemplated which would be found utterly irreconcilable with the sentiments of this nation. If neither any nor all of those considerations can sustain the preliminary demand made in your communication, it remains to be seen whether such a demand rests with greater advantage on the most precise ground on which you finally seem to place it. The proclamation is considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it as due to the discontinuance of the aggression which led to it. It has been sufficiently shewn that the proclamation, as appears on the face of it, was produced by a train of occurrences terminating in the attack on the American frigate, and not by this last alone. To a demand therefore that the proclamation be revoked, it would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that redress be first given for the numerous irregularities which preceded the aggression, on the American frigate, & as well as for this particular aggression, & that effectual control be interposed against repetitions of them. And as no such redress has been given for the past, notwithstanding the lapse of time which has taken place, nor any such security for the future, notwithstanding the undiminished reasonableness of it, it follows, that a continuance of the proclamation would be consistent with an entire discontinuance of one only of the occurrences from which it proceeded. But it is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although of itself entirely conclusive. Had the proclamation been founded on the single aggression committed on the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of that aggression merely, gave a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be defeated by the incontrovertible fact, that aggression has not been discontinued. It has never ceased to exist; and is in existence at this moment. Need I remind you, sir, that the seizure and transportation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, entered into the very essence of that aggression, that with an accession of the victim to a trial forbidden by the most solemn considerations, and greatly aggravating the guilt of its author, the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently that the aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alone continued and in force? If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shewn that on no ground whatever can an annulment of the proclamation of July 24, be reasonably required, as a preliminary to the negotiation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly results, from a recurrence to the causes and object of the proclamation, that, as was at first intimated, the strongest sanctions of G. Britain herself, would support the demand, that previous to a discussion of the proclamation, due satisfaction should be made to the U. States; that this satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which preceded and produced that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single relation of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and deciding the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not leave such a preliminary deficit of every foundation which could be assumed for it. With a right to draw this conclusion, the President might have instructed me to close this communication, with the reply stated in the beginning of it; and perhaps in taking this course, he would only have consulted a sensibility, to which most governments should, in such a case, have yielded. But adhering to the moderation by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to rescue the two nations from the circumstances, under which an abortive issue to your mission, necessarily places them, he has authorized me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation which you believe will be satisfactory,

and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannic majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all the abuses against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide, and to proceed to concert with you, a revocation of that act, bearing the same date with the act of reparation to which the U. States are entitled.

I am not unaware, sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been contemplated by them. It is possible nevertheless, that a re-examination, in the spirit in which I am well persuaded it will be made, may discover them to be not inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree, liberal and conciliatory. In every event the President will have manifested his willingness to meet your government on a ground of accommodation, which spares to its feelings, however misapplied he may deem them, every concession not essentially due to those which must be equally respected: and consequently will have demonstrated that the very ineligible posture given to so important a subject in the relations of the two countries, by the unsuccessful termination of your mission, can be referred to no other source, than the rigorous restrictions under which it was to be executed.

I make no apology, sir, for the long interval between the date of your letter and that under which I write. It is rendered unnecessary by your knowledge of the circumstances to which the delay is to be ascribed. With high consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obt. servt.

(Signed,) JAMES MADISON. George H. Rose, Esq. His Britannic majesty's minister, &c.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sketch of the secret proceedings from which the injunction of confidence has been removed.

WEDNESDAY, March 30. A message in writing was received from the President of the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, and seconded, that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives information of the dates of the extra and copy of two letters respectively from the French minister to our minister at Paris, referred to in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 22d of January, 1808; and also of the date of the receipt of the said communications and of the letter of M. Champagny of the 15th January, 1808, by our said minister at Paris.

And on the question that the House do agree to the same, it was resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 93, Nays 24.

FRIDAY, April 1. A message from the President of the United States accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State, was received.

The House being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk, the said message was read, in the words following, to wit: To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In answer to the enquiries of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th of March relative to certain dates, I transmit a report of the Secretary of State made to me on that subject.

TH: JEFFERSON. April 1, 1808.

Copy of a report from the Secretary of State to the President of the United States.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report to the President in conformity to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 30th of March, that the only information which has been received respecting the letter, from which the extra inserted in Gen. Armstrong's letter to the Secretary of State of January 22d, 1808 was taken, is in the extra itself, to which no date is given; and that no copy of any letter from the French Minister to him, is subjoined, or known to be referred to in his said letter of Jan. 22d, except that a copy of

which was communicated to Congress by the President, on the 29th of March, and which bears date the 15th of January, 1808. It does not appear from any information received from the department of state, at what date either this letter of January the 15th, or the letter from which the inserted extra was taken, were received by the minister of the United States at Paris.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES MADISON. Department of State, } April 1, 1808.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH. SENATE, April 8.

A short conversation arose on the course of proceeding, some diversity of opinion existing as to the propriety of deciding on the report generally, or on the resolution of expulsion with which it concludes.

When on motion of Mr. Franklin, it was agreed, without a division, to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Adams then addressed the Senate in a speech of about three hours length; in the course of which he indicated the course pursued in this case against the objection of unconstitutionality; and then went at considerable length into an examination of the evidence. Abandoning almost entirely the testimony of Glover and McParlane, and insisting but lightly on that of the other deponents, he relied his argument principally on the letters, declarations and acknowledgments of Mr. Smith himself; and concluded with expressing his opinion in favor of the resolution of expulsion.

When, on motion of Mr. Giles, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Saturday, April 9. Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, and Adams, spoke in favor of the resolution of expulsion; and Messrs. Hillhouse, Giles and Pope against it; when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 19—Nays 10. The constitution requiring two thirds to expel a member, the resolution is to be considered as disagreed to.

NEW-YORK, April 4. Capt. Alcorn from Cadix, informs that 80,000 French troops were momentarily expected in Spain, and that Bonaparte was looked for at Madrid: the Russian fleet in Lisbon, and Spanish fleet in Cadix, were endeavoring to form a junction, but were closely blockaded by the British. Flour at Cadix had been sold at 12 dollars, but was on the rise.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated February 13.

The French have levied on the inhabitants of Lisbon a contribution of twenty millions of dollars; and as the Prince Regent carried off all the specie in his expedition to the Brazils, the church plate has been seized and two thirds of the church revenues held in sequestration for the payment.

New-York, April 2. Protection of New-York—Yesterday a bill, brought in by Mr. Clinton, passed the Senate, appropriating 100,000 dollars for the defence of the port of New-York—Also providing for the removal of the banks from that city in case of war, or other imminent danger.

The subjoined resolution has passed both houses of the legislature of New-York by an unanimous vote.

IN SENATE. March 26, 1808.

Resolved—(if the honorable the assembly concur therein) that the senators and representatives of this state, in the Congress of the U. S. be requested to represent in the most earnest manner to the national government the exposed situation of the port of New York, and the urgent necessity in the present menacing state of our exterior relations of making and applying such appropriation of money as may be fully adequate to the protection of that important part of the state, and that they be further requested to represent the deplorable condition of our seamen—the danger of their migrating to foreign countries for employment—and the imperious considerations of justice, humanity and policy, which combine in favor of ameliorating the situation of that meritorious description of citizens, and of securing their services in defence of the country.

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Spezia; and brig Eliza, from Boston, boarded and captured in Leghorn Roads, after coming to anchor, by French privateers. These vessels were not boarded by any British cruisers on their passage.

A retrospective power is given to the French decree of 17th December, and vessels are seized for having been boarded by English cruisers, before the decree could in the nature of things be known. Two American vessels have been confiscated at Marseilles, under this plea.

Capt. Herrick who arrived at Newburyport on Sunday the 27th ult. from Gibraltar, informs: That on his passage down the Straights, 26th January off Cape de Gat was boarded and sent in by the English sloop of war Sariman, which was then passing up charged with dispatches for Lord Collingwood, who was off Sicily with 10 or 12 sail, advising him that the Rochfort squadron was out; that on the next day Jan. 22, he passed the Rochfort squadron consisting of 6 sail of the line and one brig, steering eastward; that on the 10th of February a large British squadron passed Gibraltar, bound up; that on the morning of the 11th, a number of transports full of troops got under way, destination unknown; immediately a gale of wind came on from the eastward, in which several were lost; there were 30 or 40 more transports, there were troops, when the violent gale came on, in which capt. Herrick was drove out.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated March 30th, 1808.

"The committee nominated by the general caucus, held a meeting last evening—they appointed four of their number to wait on Messrs. Madison and Clinton, for the purpose of knowing whether, if elected, they would serve in the stations for which they had been nominated—I do not know the precise words in which either Mr. Madison or Clinton answered—Mr. Madison will serve if elected—Mr. Clinton, I am told, made in substance, the following declaration:—That he had never sought public employment, nor had he ever refused the call of his country—that whenever the voice of his country should be constitutionally expressed, he would obey it, and serve in any station to which he might be called.—We may therefore consider that he will serve either for President or Vice-President, and leave the decision to the voice of the people.

"Recent accounts from Pennsylvania, render it probable, that all parties there will unite in supporting Mr. Madison as President."

(Enquirer.)

ADAMS vs. PICKERING. The following is an extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, to his friend in Boston:

"That Rose will go away without effecting anything—that the object of his mission was only delay—that notwithstanding the British orders of November last were determined on before he left England, yet he had nothing to say on that subject—That the treaty returned by President Jefferson would, if ratified, have destroyed our commerce, and our independence as a nation—that the conduct of our government had been truly impartial, and perfectly correct & upright towards the European powers, and unobscured by either—that under existing circumstances with both nations, nothing but an embargo could preserve us from war; the little finger of which would be more heavily felt than the joints of an embargo. That the stories of Bonaparte's having told General Armstrong 'we must take one side or the other,' were without foundation—That of upwards of 40 members of Congress who were originally opposed to the embargo, that minority is now reduced nearly to one half of its former number whose violence increases as their number diminishes; consequently the late Duel. That all the French decrees we know of existing against neutral commerce, may with propriety be said to be retaliating for those issued by the English, who were the first aggressors, in 1792."

A mammoth, in a state of perfect preservation, was lately found near Yakout-ska, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. Part of the flesh, tusks, ears and tail, had been cut off by the natives; but the skeleton has been carried to Petersburg, a distance of 6,875 miles. The head weighs 400 pounds, the horns are nine and a half feet long, and weigh 400 lbs. the height of the back is ten and a half feet, and the length sixteen and a half feet; bristles of the back were of a reddish color, and many of them measure two feet four inches. London paper.

THE JEFFERSON TROOP OF HORSE, commanded by capt. Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on the last Saturday of this month.

April 15, 1808.

THE CHARLES TOWN BLUES, under the command of Capt. Saunders, are requested to meet at the court boufe square, in said town, on the 16th instant, for the purpose of exercising.

By order of the Captain, HENRY ISLER, Jun. 1st Sergeant.

April 1, 1808.

Gov. Wentworth returned the vote to the legislature with the following message, "Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, Having fully considered the vote communicated to me, for granting one hundred pounds to vice-admiral Berkeley, for a sword or piece of plate; it appears to be objectionable in so many respects, that I feel it my duty to decline giving my assent to it.

"J. WENTWORTH. Government House, 28th Jan."

Gov. Wentworth has offered one guinea to masters of vessels for each British seaman they may bring, and 4d. per day for each white on board the vessel.

British vessels at Halifax now find ready freights; 3 or 6 sail every week for the West Indies.

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April 1, 1808.

List of letters on hand, April 1st, which will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-office the 1st of July next, if not taken up before.

A—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Ann Anderson.

B—William Berry, Elizabeth Burk, Milly Bellar, John Boak, Cephas Beall, Michael Bear, Maria Boyd.

C—Margaret Campbell, Barton Campbell, David Cusker, Zachariah Chapman, (2.) George Crouzmann, Absalom Chenowith, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.

D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy creek) Coleman Duncan, Isaac Dawson, (2.) Ary Dawson, near Bath.

F—David Ford, James Foster, Isaac Foster, Samuel Flemming, Sally Fleming.

G—Elizabeth Gilbert, David Garard, William Gill.

H—Michael Hayes, 2, Maurice Alexander Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.

K—John Welch, Jacob Harness, or John Kesaker, Jacob Kimbell.

L—Thomas Lafferty, Mary Lienes, Thomas Lell, George Lemon.

M—John M'Eyre, William Maxwell, James M'Keehan, Sally Miller, William M'Eirney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.

O—Bernard O'Rourke, Gibbons and Offitt, Anna Orrich.

P—Samuel Puryear, James S. Pearce, R—Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Randall.

S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smurr, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speech, Milly Sweny, John Strickle, Peter Sacathee, Myar Seasmans, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Stewart, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun. Capt. Robert Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Scher, care of George Lanon, Henry Schebely, Buckles-town, Midshipman Chas. W. Morgan. A letter without direction, except to be left at Mr. Snavily's, Buckles-town, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.

T—Jesse Tenett, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabb.

W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Farmer's Repository.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

No. 4.

VOL. I.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1808.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ANSWER OF MR. ROSE
To Mr. Madison's letter, published in
our lists, relative to the Chesapeake.

Washington, March 17, 1808.

SIR—Being deeply impressed with the sense of his majesty's anxiety, that full effect should be given to those views of justice and moderation, by which his conduct has been regulated through the whole of the present differences, and the present differences have arisen; and of the disappointment of which he would learn the frustration of his just and equitable purposes; I have felt it incumbent upon me, on the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 5th instant, to apply anew to this matter the most ample and serious consideration. It is with the most painful sensations of regret that I find myself on the result of it, under the necessity of declining to enter into the terms of negotiation, which by direction of the President of the U. S. you therein offer. I do not feel myself competent, in the present instance, to depart from those instructions, which I dated in my letter of the 26th of January last, and which preclude me from according to the condition thus proposed. I should add, that I am absolutely prohibited from entering upon matters unconnected with the specific object I am authorized to discuss, much less can I thus give any pledge concerning them. The condition suggested, moreover, leads to the direct inference, that the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 2d of July, 1807, is maintained either as an equivalent for reparation for the time being, or as a compulsion to make it.

It is with the more profound regret that I feel myself under the necessity of declaring, that I am unable to act upon the terms thus proposed, as it becomes my duty to inform you, in conformity with my instructions, that on the rejection of the demand stated in my former letter, on the part of his majesty, my mission is terminated. And as his majesty's government in providing me with those instructions, did not conceive that after the declaration of his sentiments respecting the affair of the Chesapeake was made known to this government, the state of any transactions pending or un-terminated between the two nations could justify the perseverance in the enforcement of the President's proclamation, I can exercise no discretion on this point.

As on a former occasion I detailed, though minutely, the motives for that demand on the part of his majesty, which I with so much concern learn to be deemed inadmissible by the government of the United States, I should here abstain from an exposition of them, which visibly can have no further effect upon the negotiation, if I did not deem it essential that they should not be left under any misapprehension which I might be able to remove. I shall, therefore, take a short view of the transaction, which has given rise to these discussions, in order the more correctly to determine the soundness of the principle on which that demand is made.

Certain deserters from his majesty's navy, many of them his natural born subjects, having entered into the service of the United States, were repeatedly and fruitlessly demanded by the British officers, of the recruiting officers of the United States, but were retained in their native country. As it was a matter of notoriety that several of these deserters were on board the frigate of the United States the Chesapeake, they were demanded of that frigate on the high seas by his majesty's ship Leopard, and all knowledge of their presence on board being denied, she was attacked, and four of them, one avowedly a native Englishman, were taken out of her. Without being deterred by the consideration of how far circumstances hostile in their nature had provoked, though they un-

doubtedly by no means justified this act of the British officer, his majesty's government directed, that a positive disavowal of the right of search asserted in this case, and of the act of the British officer as being unauthorized, and a promise of reparation, should be conveyed to the American minister in London, before he had made any representation by order of the United States. This disavowal made on the 2d of August last, was transmitted by him to his government, before the 6th of that month. But before Mr. Monroe had received his orders to demand reparation, his majesty learnt, with what surprise it is needless to dwell upon, that the President of the United States had interdicted by proclamation bearing date the 2d of July, 1807, the entry of all their ports to the whole of his navy. This surprise was certainly increased, when in the letter delivered by that minister to require redress for the wrong, although it went into details unconnected with it, not only no concern was expressed on the part of the United States, at having felt themselves compelled to enact measures of so much injury and indignity towards a friendly power, but no mention was made of the causes of such measures being resorted to, or even of the fact of their having been adopted. In addition to the embarrassment arising from these circumstances, and the insufficiency of the explanations subsequently given to Mr. Canning, the introduction of a subject foreign to that of the complaint became the main impediment to the success of the discussions which took place in London. When I had the honor to open the negotiation with you, sir, as I had learnt that the President's proclamation was still in force, it became my duty, conformably to my instructions, to require its recall as a preliminary to further discussions: had it not been in force, I was not ordered to have taken it into consideration in the adjustment of reparation, and it was considered as hardly possible that it should not have been recalled immediately upon the knowledge of his majesty's disavowal of the attack upon the Chesapeake, as an unauthorized act. But his majesty could not suffer the negotiation to be carried on, on his behalf, under an interdiction, which even if justifiable in the first moment of irritation, cannot be continued after the declaration of his majesty's sentiments upon the transaction, except in a spirit of hostility.

It might have been fairly contended that in the first instance, the exercise of such an act of power, before reparation was refused or unduly protracted, was incompatible with the purposes and essence of pacific negotiation, and with a demand of redress through that channel, but such have been his majesty's conciliatory views, that this argument has not been insisted upon, although it might now be the more forcibly urged, as it appears that the government of the U. S. was from the first sensible, that even had the hostility been meditated by the British government, it would not have commenced in such a manner. But the exception taken, is to the enforcement continued up to the present time, of measures highly unfriendly in their tendency, persisted in, not only after the disavowal in question; the promise of the proffer of suitable reparation; and the renewed assurances of his majesty's amicable disposition, but after security had been given in a public instrument bearing date the 16th of October, 1807, that the claim to the seizure of deserters from the national ships of other powers, cannot again be brought forward by his majesty's naval officers; it is unnecessary to dwell upon the injury and indignity to which his majesty's service is exposed, both as touching the freedom and security of correspondents of his agents and accredited ministers in the U. States, or as resulting from a measure which in time of war, excludes the whole of his navy from all their ports; which ports

are completely open to the fleets of his enemies; it will be sufficient to observe, that even where exemptions from it are granted, they are made subject to such conditions, that of the three last British ships of war, which have entered these ports upon public business, two of them, his majesty's ship Statira, having on board a minister sent out for the adjustment of the present differences, and a schooner bearing dispatches, in consequence of their inability to procure pilots, were obliged to enter these waters without such assistance, and were exposed to considerable danger. Great Britain by the forms established, could repair the wrong committed, even to the satisfaction of the U. States, no other way than by the channel of negotiation; yet the avowed difficulty, that a wrong was committed, and that she was ready to make reparation for it; it cannot therefore be contended that the unavoidable delay of actual reparation subjected her to the imputation of persisting in an aggression, which was disclaimed from the first; if this is true, however much she will regret any impediment in the adjustment of a difference, in which the feelings of a nation are so materially interested; can she consistently with a due care of her own honor and interest, allow it to be concluded on her part, under an adherence to a conduct, which has a decided character of enmity in the proceedings held towards her by the other party.

I know not in what view the perseverance in the President's proclamation up to this moment can be considered, but in that of a measure of retaliation; or of self assumed reparation; or a measure intended to compel reparation; unless it be that which, if I rightly understand you, you define it to be a measure of precaution.

If, when a wrong is committed, retaliation is instantly resorted to by the injured party, the door to pacific adjustment is closed, and the means of reconciliation are precluded. The right to demand reparation is incompatible with the assumption of it. When parties are in a state of mutual hostility, they are so far on a footing, and as such they may treat; but a party disclaiming every unfriendly intention, and giving unequivocal proofs of an amicable disposition, cannot be expected to treat with another whose conduct towards it has the direct effects of actual hostility. If then the enforcement of the President's proclamation, up to the present moment, is a measure of self assumed reparation, it is directly repugnant to the spirit and fact of amicable negotiation; if it is a measure to compel reparation it is equally so; and by the perseverance in it Great Britain is dispensed with the duty of proffering redress. But if it is a measure of precaution, in order to secure reparation, or in order to compel it, it falls under the objections I have just stated. If it is a precaution adopted as a guard against acts of violence apprehended on the part of his majesty's naval officers, it surely cannot be considered as being as effectual a security as that arising from the renewed assurances of his majesty's friendly disposition, which imply a due observance of the rights of nations with which Great Britain is in amity, by all persons holding authority under his majesty's government; from the disavowal of the pretension of the search of national ships; and from the further assurance of that disavowal given in his majesty's proclamation of the 16th of October last; neither under these concurrent circumstances can the plea of necessity be maintained; and if such a proceeding has not the plea of necessity, it assumes the character of aggression. If these concurrent securities against such an apprehension have any value, the necessity no longer exists; if they are of no value, negotiation cannot be attempted, as the basis upon which it rests, the mutual confidence of the two parties, would be wholly wanting. From the moment af-

ter the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, that his majesty's naval commanders in these waters had ascertained that they were safe from the effervescence of that popular fury, and under which the most glaring outrages were committed, and by which they were very naturally led to the supposition that they were objects of particular hostility, and that a state of war against them, requiring precautions on their part, had commenced, no conduct has been imputed to them, which could vindicate the necessity of maintaining in force the President's proclamation. Since that time such of those officers as have been necessitated by the circumstances of the war to remain in these waters, have held no communication with the shore, except in an instance too trifling to dwell upon, and instantly disavowed by the commanding officer; and they have acquiesced quietly in various privations, highly prejudicial to the service they were upon, and in consequence of an interdiction, which had been regardless of their duties towards a state in amity with their sovereign, and had they not carefully repressed the feelings its tone and language had a direct tendency to provoke in them, would have rather excited, than have averted the evils it was flated to be intended to prevent; were they regardless of these duties it was unnecessary. Had they felt themselves obliged completely to evacuate the waters of the United States, especially whilst an enemy's squadron was harbored in them, they could have done it; but under the admission of hostile compulsion, and under which compulsion, carried into full effect, his majesty could not have dissembled the extent of the injury received.

In the several cases adduced in which Great Britain required certain preliminaries previously to entering into negotiation, she regulated her conduct by the same principles to which she now adheres, and refused, whilst no hostility was exhibited on her part, to treat with powers whose proceedings denoted it towards her; and who maintained their right in what they had assumed.

From the considerations thus offered, I trust that neither the order of reason or that of usage are in contradiction to the demand I have urged, nor am I aware how the order of time opposes the revocation in the first instance of that act, which affects injuriously one of the parties, and is still avowed by the other.

The subject is thus presented to you, sir, in the light which it was natural that it should offer itself to his majesty's government. It certainly conceived the President's proclamation to rest chiefly, and most materially upon the attack made upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship the Leopard, although other topics were adduced as accessories. In this apprehension it may be held to have been sufficiently warranted, by the precise time at which, and the circumstances under which it was issued, and by its whole context, and the more so, as the impulse under which it was drawn up, appears to have been so sudden as to have precluded a due examination of all the grounds of allegation contained in it. And here I beg leave to assure you, that with respect to the spirit and tone of that instrument, it would be highly satisfactory to me, if I could feel myself justified in expressing on the part of his majesty any degree of coincidence with the opinions you have announced, or when thus appealed to, and making every allowance for the irritation of the moment, I could dissemble the extreme surprise experienced by Great Britain, that the government of a friendly nation, even before an amicable demand of reparation was made, and yet meaning to make that demand, should have issued an edict directing measures of injury very disproportionate to what it knew was an unauthorized offence, and both in its terms and its purport so injurious

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters now remains in this office, and if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.
Elias Arvin, Thomas Atwell, Christian Allerung.

B.
Benjamin Beeler, Dennis Berry, Rebecca Brown, William Burnett, Mrs. Brown, James Bowen, Abraham Banc, Anne Barrett.

C.
Edward Christian, Henry Crawford, 2, Charles Carter, 2, William Crumpton, Peter Cockrell, Andrew Craig, Robert Carter.

D.
Michael Dutro, 2, Paul Dust, Thomas Davenport, Anne Drew, Henry Cankley, Leonard Davis, Thomas Denison.

E.
John Evans.

F.
Thomas Flagg.

G.
Matthew W. Gwynn, Thomas Gibson, James Gardner, Joseph Gillenbarger, Edward S. Gantte.

H.
William H. Harding, 3, William Hall, James Hite, John Hanic, Geo. Howe, Peter Haines, Symon Hynes, Eliza Hunter, 2.

K.
James King.

L.
William Little, Ester Lashels, Theodorick Lee.

M.
John Moaler, 2, William Malin, Jesse Moore, 2, Moses M'Cormick, Robert Morrow, Fulton Middleton, John M'Kinley.

N.
North & Smallwood.

O.
John D. Orr, 2.

P.
John Palmer, Eliza Patton.

R.
Samuel Russell, Daniel Richards, B. Roberts.

S.
Henry Saunders, John Spangler, Cyrus Saunders, Alexander Straith, 2, John Sinclair, 2, James Shirley, Godfrey Shepherd, Jacob Swanger, Smith Slaughter, Henry Sapping, James Short, Susan Swaney, Anthony Strother, Joshua Swain.

T.
Francis Tillet, 2, William Taylor, William Tapcott, Aquilla Thomas.

W.
James Williams, Samuel Williams, William Wallingsford, William Wallis, Uriah White, Martha Wilson, Samuel Webb, James Wood, Rachel B. Wadling, John Welch, 2.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
April 1, 1808.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of four dollars, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to infuse with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the infuse to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Bane.

Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.
March 21, 1808.

A smart boy, about fourteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice at this office.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before Thomas Flagg's door, in Charles Town, on the 23d instant, an undivided moiety of a Mill, with its appurtenances, adjoining the Shenandoah river, in the county of Jefferson; and also an undivided moiety of two acres and thirty two poles of Land, adjoining the same; the above property having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust by Michael Dorsey, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from said Dorsey, to Geo. Slusher.

The foresaid property is uncommonly valuable, on account of the permanence of the buildings, the convenience of its situation, and its abundance of water.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Trustee.
April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allstadt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain, (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS.
March 18, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's town, at Shantonhill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify, respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, eq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webster, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome; and I have understood, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great season in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington,
June 20, 1807.

his majesty, but was supported by known examples, in which, being the complaining party, he had required and obtained, as a preliminary to any counter complaints whatever, a precise replacement of things, in every practicable circumstance, in their pre-existing situation.

Thus in the year 1764, Bermudians and other British subjects, who had according to annual custom, taken possession of Turk's island for the season of making salt, having been forcibly removed with their vessels and effects by a French detachment from the island of St. Domingo, to which Turk's island was alleged to be an appurtenance, the British ambassador at Paris, in pursuance of instructions from his government demanded, as a satisfaction for the violence committed, that the proceedings should be disavowed, the intention of acquiring Turk's island disclaimed, orders given for the immediate abandonment of it on the part of the French, every thing restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the aggression, and reparation made of the damages which any British subject should be found to have sustained, according to an estimation to be settled between the governors of St. Domingo and Jamaica. A compliance with the whole of this demand was the result.

Again—in the year 1789, certain English merchants having opened a trade at Nootka Sound, on the north west coast of America, and attempted a settlement at that place, the Spaniards, who had long claimed that part of the world as their exclusive property, dispatched a frigate from Mexico, which captured the two English vessels engaged in the trade, and broke up the settlement on the coast. The Spanish government was the first to complain, in this case, of the intrusions committed by the British merchants. The British government, however, demanded that the vessels taken by the Spanish frigate should be restored, and adequate satisfaction granted, previous to any other discussion.

This demand prevailed; the Spanish government agreeing to make full reparation of the captured vessels, and to indemnify the parties interested in them for the losses sustained. They restored also the buildings and tracts of land, of which the British subjects had been dispossessed. The British, however, soon gave a proof of the little value they set on the possession, by a voluntary dereliction, under which it has since remained.

The case which will be noted last, though of a date prior to the case of Nootka Sound, is that of Falkland's Islands. These islands lie about one hundred leagues eastward of the Straights of Magellan. The title to them had been a subject of controversy among several of the maritime nations of Europe. From the position of the islands and other circumstances, the pretension of Spain bore an advantageous comparison with those of her competitors. In the year 1770, the British took possession of Port Egmont in one of the islands, the Spaniards being at the time in possession of another part, and protesting against a settlement by the British. The protest being without effect, ships and troops were sent from Buenos Ayres by the governor of that place, which forcibly dispossessed and drove off the British settlers.

The British government looking entirely to the dispossession by force, demanded as a specific condition of preserving harmony between the two courts, not only the disavowal of the Spanish proceedings, but that the affairs of that settlement should be immediately restored to the precise state in which they were previous to the act of dispossession. The Spanish government made some difficulties; requiring particularly a disavowal, on the part of Great Britain, of the conduct of her officer at Falkland's islands, which, it was alleged, gave occasion to the steps taken by the Spanish governor; and proposing an adjustment by mutual stipulation in the ordinary form.

The reply was, that the moderation of his Britannic majesty having limited his demand to the smallest reparation he could accept for the injury done, nothing was left for discussion but the mode of carrying the disavowal and restitution into execution; reparation losing its value if it be conditional, and to be obtained by any stipulation whatever from the party injured.

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(Continued from first page.)

by him, to add to what had passed a refusal to discharge from his ships, impressed citizens of the United States not denied to be such, on the plea that the government of the United States had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Berkeley, certain seamen alleged to be British deserters; a demand which it is well understood your government disclaims any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which mark this aggravated insult. But I must be permitted to remind you, that in so serious a light was a similar violation of neutral territory, by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal, by a British squadron under the command of admiral Boscawen, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordinary was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

Lastly presents itself, the attack by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake; a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital of any part of them. It is sufficient to remark that the conclusive evidence which this event added to that which had preceded, of the uncontrolled excesses of the British naval commanders, in insulting our sovereignty, and abusing our hospitality, determined the President to extend to all British armed ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by name, of interdicting to them the use and privileges of our harbors and waters.

This was done by his proclamation of July 2, 1807, referring to the series of occurrences, ending with the aggression on the frigate Chesapeake, as the consideration requiring it. And if the apprehension from the licentious spirit of the British naval commanders, thus developed and uncontrolled, which led to this measure of precaution, could need other justification than was afforded by what had passed, it would be amply found in the subsequent conduct of the ships under the command of the same capt. Douglas.

This officer, neither admonished by reflection on the crisis produced by the attack on the Chesapeake, nor controlled by respect for the law of nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease within our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats, and indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communication between that and neighboring places. His proceedings constituted in fact, a blockade of the port, and as real an invasion of the country, according to the extent of his force, as if troops had been debarked, and the town besieged on the land side.

Was it possible for the chief magistrate of a nation, who felt for its rights and its honor, to do less than interpose some measure of precaution at least against the repetition of enormities which had been so long uncontrolled by the government whose officers had committed them, and which had at last taken the exorbitant shape of hostility and of insult seen in the attack on the frigate Chesapeake? Candor will pronounce that less could not be done; and it will as readily admit that the proclamation comprising that measure, could not have breathed a more temperate spirit, nor spoken in a more becoming tone. How far it has received from those whose instructions it prohibited, the respect due to the national authority, or been made the occasion of new indignities, needs no explanation.

The President having interposed this precautionary interdiction, loth no time in instructing the minister plenipotentiary of the United States to represent to the British government the signal aggression which had been committed on their sovereignty and their flag, and to require the satisfaction due for it; indulging the expectation, that his Britannic majesty would at once perceive it to be the truest magnanimity, as well as the strictest justice, to offer that prompt and full expiation of an acknowledged wrong, which would re-establish and improve both in fact and in feeling the state of things which it had violated.

This expectation was considered as not only honorable to the sentiments of