

# 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.

(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. Douglass.

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, lo! no time in infructing 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 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 G. 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.

(Continued on second page.)

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 G. 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.

(Continued on second page.)

## 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 aforesaid 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 Shantown, 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.

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. Webber, 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.

## 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 Laehls, 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. Waddington, 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 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 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 Gay.

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.

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, 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 stated 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 service. 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 if 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 fate 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 G. 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

to 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 fate 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 G. 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

to 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 fate 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 G. 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

to 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 fate 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



to the government to which that demand was to be addressed, and tending to call forth in both nations, the feelings under which a friendly adjustment would be the most difficult. But if, as I learn from you, sir, the proclamation rests substantially on other causes, it is then peculiarly to be regretted, that, together with the demand for redress made in September last, the government of the United States did not think it fit to offer a negotiation, or an explanation of so momentous a measure, or to declare that its recall must be more or less connected with the adjustment of other alleged wrongs. Neither did it think it necessary to return any answer to the remonstrance given in by his majesty's envoy at Washington, on the 13th July, 1807, in which he represented "that he considered that intention to be so unfriendly in its object, and so injurious in its consequences to his majesty's interests, that he could not refrain from expressing the most sincere regret that it ever should have been issued, and most earnestly deprecating its being enforced."

It could not be supposed that a circumstance of so great weight could be overlooked by his majesty's government, in determining the line of conduct to be held in the negotiation: and as little could it be expected to pass it over, when on the failure of the discussion with Mr. Monroe, it directed a special mission to be sent to the United States. It had the less reason to imagine that any other grievances could be connected with that for the adjustment of which I am empowered to negotiate, as Mr. Monroe, in his letter to Mr. Canning of the 29th of July last, had stated with respect to other subjects of remonstrance, that it was improper to mingle them with the present more serious cause of complaint; an opinion to which Mr. Canning declared his perfect assent in his letter to that minister of the 2d of the subsequent month; so that this act was left as single and distinct, to be singly and distinctly considered. His majesty's government, therefore, could not consistently with any view of the subject then before it, or indeed with the just object of my mission, direct or empower me to enter upon matters not connected with that of the Chesapeake; and they could with the less propriety do it, as in order to render the adjustment of differences of such a nature, the more easy and the more conspicuous, the ministers charged especially with such offices have been, with few if any exceptions, restricted to the precise affair to be negotiated. With respect therefore to those other causes of complaint, upon which you inform me that the president's proclamation rests, I cannot be furnished with documents enabling me either to admit or to controvert those statements of grievance, foreign to the attack upon that ship, contained in your letter, or authorized to discuss the matters themselves. I shall therefore not allow myself to offer such comments as my personal knowledge of some of those transactions suggest to me, although their tendency would materially affect both the marked manner in which those transactions are portrayed, and the disadvantageous lights in which his majesty's government is represented to have acted respecting them. I am moreover led to the persuasion that my government will be the more easily able to rescue itself from imputation, by the inference arising from passages in Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. secretary Canning, of the 29th September last, that the differences unhappily existing between the two nations were in a train of adjustment.

If his majesty has not permitted me to enter into the discussion of the search of neutral merchant ships for British seamen, together with the adjustment of the amount of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake; it was no-wise with a view of precluding the further agitation of that question at a suitable time; but it was that the negotiation might be relieved from the embarrassment arising from the connection of the present matter with the one so foreign to it, and, as it was but too well known, so difficult to be adjusted, of a right distinctly disclaimed, with one which G. B. has at all times asserted of enforcing her claim to the services of her natural born subjects, when found on board merchant vessels of other nations; a claim which the founts in that principle of universal law, which gives to the state the right of requiring the aid and assistance of her native citizens. The recurrence, therefore, to

that course of negotiation, which had been originally settled between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Monroe, and which had been alone broken in upon by the orders subsequently received by that minister, can only be considered as a resumption of that course of things which Great Britain strenuously contended there was no ground to depart from. I may observe, that this purpose might have been effected without the intervention of a special minister.

It will be in your recollection, sir, that in our first interview, I stated the condition, which makes the subject of the present letter; before I was informed by you, that the president of the United States would consent to the separation of the two subjects.

I had trusted that the exposition, which I added in my letter of the 26th of January to the verbal explanation I had before offered, of the grounds of his majesty's demand, was both in its purport, and in the terms in which it was couched, such as to prevent a suspicion that they were in their intention derogatory to the honor, or calculated to wound the just sensibility of this nation. I may add that such a supposition could not be reconciled with the various offensive and unequivocal demonstrations of his majesty's good faith and anxiety, that this transaction should be brought to an amicable termination which were exhibited even prior to any remonstrances on the part, or by order of this government. The other topics which I felt myself authorized to advance in that letter, in illustration of that amicable disposition on the part of the king, were brought forward from the conviction I entertained that they must be of a nature to be satisfactory to this government, and therefore, such as it was particularly my duty to enforce; but not with a view to rest upon them the right to advance the claim which I have stated.

I may here remark, it is obvious that far from requiring that the first steps towards an arrangement of reparation should be taken by the United States, G. Britain has already made them openly and distinctly: they are indubitable testimonies to the respect borne and decidedly marked by Great Britain, to the ties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and of her cordial desire to maintain them unimpaired; and as such alone they were urged.

As his majesty would have derived sincere satisfaction from the evidence of corresponding feelings on the part of the United States, so it would be the more painful to me to dwell upon a series of insults and menaces which, without any provocation of warlike preparation on the part of Great Britain, have been for months accumulated upon her through the U. States, and but too frequently from quarters whose authority necessarily & powerfully commanded attention.

I ought, perhaps, to apologize for advertent to an incidental expression in your letter, if I did not think it right to remove any ambiguity respecting the nature of the claim which Great Britain maintained to her seamen, native citizens of the realm, who have deserted from her service to that of other powers; it is, that on demand they shall be discharged forthwith, and consequently they shall instantly be freed from their newly contracted obligations.

Before I close this letter, allow me to state to you, sir, that I have felt it my duty to transmit to his majesty's government, the exposition contained in your letter of the 5th inst. of the various demands on the honor and good faith of Great Britain, on which the complaint is made, that satisfaction has not been afforded to the United States, and on which conjointly with the affair of the Chesapeake, you inform me that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the second of July, 1807, is founded. It will be for his majesty's government to determine, on the part of Great Britain, whether any and what obligations remain to be fulfilled by her. Whether any denial, or such protraction of redress have occurred on her part, as to render necessary or justifiable the perseverance in an edict, which when not necessary or justifiable, assumes a character of aggression; and whether on the result of these considerations, the present negotiation can be resumed on the part of his majesty, with a due regard for his own honour, or with a prospect of a more successful termination.

(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 7.

Mr. Findley from the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate on the subject of adjournment, made a report concluding with a resolution to adjourn on the 25th instant, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House was this day wholly occupied in the discussion of the bill for raising an additional military force, till past 5 o'clock, when the question was taken and the bill passed 95 to 16.

Friday, April 8.

Mr. G. W. Campbell submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President of the United States, he ought to be authorized by law to suspend the act "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, as the public interest and circumstances of the case may require: Provided, That such suspension shall not extend beyond \_\_\_\_\_ days after the next session of Congress.

Mr. Rhea moved that it lie on the table; Negative, Ayes 12.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, it was referred to a committee of the whole House without a division.

Monday, April 11.

Mr. Quincy presented petitions from five towns in Massachusetts, respecting fish, stating the peculiar distress under which they labor from the operation of the embargo; that it falls unequally upon that class of citizens to which they belong; that they are the class least able to bear it; and that their soil is miserable and sandy; and that they depend wholly upon the fishing business for support, having no other employment than fishing; that to carry it on with success, they should have the right of exportation, as great part of the product of their labor is consumed in foreign countries; that the common home consumption is much reduced by the present low price of other articles for the support of life; and that the whole of their produce now on hand is of a perishable nature, and great danger will arise in consequence of its putrefaction in summer; that in their opinion it would be better to lose part by capture than to lose the whole from the denial of the privilege of exportation.

They pray therefore that they may be allowed to export in foreign ships; they consider that the principle admitted by the permission granted to vessels in ballast to bring home property from abroad, applies here, as that principle was the only mode of saving property, and the proposed mode is the only one which may be devised for saving a valuable property in fish; if this be denied, they pray that the Secretary of the treasury may be allowed to buy their fish.

In connection with these petitions, Mr. Quincy said he would offer the following resolution, and would preface it but by one observation: that these petitions came from a great number of the laboring classes of citizens, stating that their very subsistence was at stake; and that some mode must be devised by which they may escape from perishing.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the peculiar hardships and sufferings to which the citizens of the United States immediately interested are subjected by the various acts laying an embargo, and that the committee be intrusted to enquire, whether any, and if any, what relief ought to be extended to them, and that it have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house agreed to consider the resolution, ayes 72.

After an hour's debate, on motion of Mr. Newton, the resolution and the petitions were referred to the committee of the whole, to whom similar petitions had been referred—56 to 26.

Messages were received from the Senate announcing their agreement to the amendments of this house to the bill for raising an additional military force, and

to the report of the joint committee on the subject of adjournment.

The house took up the report of the committee of adjournment, (directing the speaker to adjourn the house on the 25th instant) and passed it without a division.

Mr. Poindexter presented a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory, complaining of the mal-conduct of P. B. Bruin, presiding judge of the territory of Mississippi.

Mr. P. then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Peter B. Bruin, one of the justices of the superior court of the Mississippi territory, and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Poindexter hoped the resolution would be adopted; he did not expect that a committee could act on the subject during this session; but it might be put in a state of progress.

Mr. Randolph said he hoped the resolution would lie on the table. He had heard and he was extremely sorry for it, that the house had concurred, *sub silentio*, with the senate in their agreement to the report on the subject of adjournment. If the house then were bound by their own resolution to adjourn on the 25th, nothing could be done on this subject during the present session. He hoped not to be considered as opposed to the resolution, for he trusted it would at some further time be acted on, and was sorry that the constitution of the United States had not provided a more adequate remedy for these acts of offence. It would be remarked that it was not proposed that the committee should act during the recess; he hoped therefore that it would lie on the table, and that the house should take up such business as was deemed essential to act on during the present session—such as the bill for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States.

Mr. Smilie wished to know what grounds there were for this proposition, before he consented to pass a resolution declaring an opinion.

Mr. W. Alston said, that the paper which had just been presented by the gentleman from Mississippi, was the result of an enquiry held by the legislature of the territory. They had said the man was disqualified, and Mr. Alston thought it was the best and shortest way to appoint a committee to report articles of impeachment.

Mr. Pitken hoped the house would never depart from the dignified course which the legislature of the union ought to pursue. A resolution of the legislature of a late territory was not of itself sufficient ground for impeachment. A committee should first be appointed to enquire into the propriety of impeaching. Great respect no doubt was due to resolutions of the state or territorial legislatures; but he did not consider them as conclusive.

Mr. Rhea, (T.) would vote for the resolution lying on the table. He drew a distinction between the legislatures of states and of territories, for, were they to be considered as equal, it might produce mischievous consequences. In saying this he did not mean to derogate from the purity of the legislature, but he did not like this mode of doing business. He would ask whether a report of a committee would be considered as conclusive evidence of fact? Certainly not; for the house would undoubtedly call for the evidence on which that report was bottomed. He remarked that he knew of no authority by which a territorial legislature could act as a grand jury for this house, who would certainly call for evidence before they appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment.

Mr. Poindexter said, that at the suggestion of experienced gentlemen, he had modified his resolution by striking out the words in *italic*, and inserting "enquire into the expediency of preferring." He took occasion while up to remark that he had a very high respect for the past services of this venerable old man (Judge Bruin.) He had been a patriot of the revolution, in the times which tried men's souls. For this Mr. Poindexter said he venerated him. But his faculties were impaired by habitual intoxication; he had seen him awakened on the bench to attend to business, & in five minutes afterwards he would relapse into sleep. Very important cases frequently occurred in these

courts, and it was certainly necessary to judge correctly that a person's faculties should be unimpaired. I will not go further into explanation, said Mr. Poindexter, but let that resolution be passed for enquiry; for if it pass now, the committee may take measures to procure evidence from the Mississippi territory in time for the next session, it cannot be acted upon during that session. It postponed till next session, the result will be that this officer will be quartered upon us for another year.

On the suggestion of Mr. Dana, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Captain Lawson from St. Croix, informs us, that the island of Martinique was in a state of revolt, occasioned by famine; and that the inhabitants, having received a partial supply of provisions from the British, had solicited them to take possession of the island.

Captain L. further informs, that two British frigates had captured the island of Martigalante, where they found five million weight of coffee, which they were about to carry off in British vessels that had been ordered there for the purpose.

The British colonies in the West Indies are represented as being well supplied with flour, a large quantity having been shipped to St. Croix from Barbadoes.

Captain Parsons, who arrived this morning, in 12 days from Havana, informs us that it was reported there that the British had been defeated in their attack upon Martinique, with the loss of 5000 men.

General Rey, the French consul of this city, embarked secretly on board the *Arctus*, bound for Bordeaux, on Wednesday last. This unexpected departure has excited considerable enquiry into the cause of a step so hasty and unlooked for, and has occasioned complaints from a number of persons with whom he has transacted commercial business. In extension it is reported, that Mr. Pichon, now in France, and who was recalled from this country, has implicated Mr. Rey in his transactions and accounts, and that his personal explanation is absolutely necessary for the explanation of the manner in which the funds of his government have been disposed of, and to make a regular settlement with the proper officers. The secret & surreptitious mode of his departure has, however, given great offence to a number of persons with whom he has been connected in mercantile and other concerns.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

Capt. Pettit, late master of the ship *Mars*, captured on her passage from Savannah for London, arrived at this port yesterday in the sch'r. *Orono*. While on board the privateer Capt. P. was informed, that on a previous cruise the Active had captured 13 sail of American vessels, some of which were just from France, but having suffered themselves to be boarded by British cruisers on coming out, they were "bon prize!" Among the crew of the Active were a number of Americans, who, having been thrown out of employ by the condemnation of their vessels, were compelled to resort to this expedient for a subsistence. The captain of the Active, informed Capt. P. that all American vessels in France, had been seized by the Emperor, previous to his sailing. The American prisoners on board the Active were used in the most disgraceful manner: Capt. Pettit was robbed of all his clothes, hat, &c. they even stripped him and took from him a sum in gold, which he had suspended round his waist in a girdle.

BALTIMORE, April 13.

By the arrival of the schooner *Adams* from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, we have been politely furnished by a friend with a copy of a decree issued by general Enou opening all the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependencies to the entry of French and neutral vessels, laden with provisions, free from duty.

ANNAPOLIS, April 12.

Death warrant issued for the execution of William Robinson, William Morley, Daniel Daugherty, and Caleb Daugherty, for the murder of George Working—Death warrant also issued for the execution of John Worlow, alias John Whirlow, alias John Whanlow,

for breaking open the storehouse of John Bishop, Esq. of Worcester county, feloniously taking therefrom fifty pounds of pork, and one barrel of pork. The said John Worlow is of the person for whom a reward was offered by the governor, for shooting at Judge James B. Robins.

Execution, in all of the above cases, to take place on Friday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Bacon said he rose with feeling of the deepest sensibility to perform a solemn and painful duty, by announcing the death of his friend and colleague, Mr. JACOB CROWNSHIELD, who expired this morning at five o'clock.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

On motion of Mr. Fisk, Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Jacob Crownsfield, esq. late a representative in Congress from the state of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, Resolved, That the members of this house will testify their respect for the memory of Jacob Crownsfield, esq. late one of their body, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

On motion of Mr. Newton, Resolved, That the members of this house will attend the funeral of the late Jacob Crownsfield, esq. to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, Resolved, That a message be sent to the senate to notify them of the death of Jacob Crownsfield, esq. late a member of this house, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Findley moved that when the house adjourn, they adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to prepare for attending the funeral. Carried. On motion of Mr. Newton, the house adjourned.

April 16.

The house met at 12 o'clock to-day, after having attended the body of Mr. Crownsfield about half a mile. It was sent to Baltimore, and thence to Salem.

CHARLES TOWN, April 22.

A resolution has passed both houses of congress, to adjourn on the 23th instant.

From the *New-York Gaz.* April 11.

We learn by a gentleman who left Albany on Saturday, that the Legislature of this state was to adjourn this day; and that a bill had passed the senate (and would pass in the house) granting a loan from the state of 400,000 dollars, for the use of the farmers and others, on mortgage, to make good their engagements during the embargo.

Extract of a letter to the editor, from a gentleman at Augusta, Kentucky, dated the 21st February, 1808.

"The Orleans traders in this country are in a very precarious situation at present. Many of them have on hand from one to ten, and fifteen thousand dollars worth of property, all perishable, and do not think it worth while starting it to that market. Some went from this port, and from all accounts, they with themselves back with their property. Money was never known to be so scarce as it now is." (*Wheeling Repository*.)

Extract of a letter from W. B. Giles, esq. to his friend in Powhatan.

"Mr. Monroe's unauthorised treaty is worse than Jay's. It appears that he made Jay's treaty his model when necessary, but when he had an occasion to depart from it, he made it infinitely worse."

N. B. You are at liberty to fiew this letter to your friends."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, of the 26th March, per the schooner *Kalla*, arrived at New-York.

"The Rochefort squadron is said to have arrived at St. Augustine (Florida) with 16,000 troops on board."

We hear from Petersburg, that a duel took place in the vicinity of that town on yesterday morning, between

Mr. John D. Burk and Mr. Marrens, a French gentleman. At the second fire, our informant says, Mr. Burk was shot thro' the heart, and expired immediately. Mr. Burk was well known in this and the adjoining states; and was the author of the history of Virginia (now publishing) and several other literary works of merit.

[*Richmond Enquirer*.]

Extract from the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, of 18th February, 1808.

"It is with the greatest regret we lay before our readers the following statement of damages sustained by the shipping in this bay during the late gale from the eastward on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, which from the testimony of the oldest inhabitants, was much more violent, and lasted longer than any from they ever witnessed."

The American ship *Two Brothers*, from Leghorn, in ballast, sunk in Rosia bay; passengers and crew saved by the boats of his majesty's ship *Rumomee* with considerable difficulty. The American brig *Minerva*, from Barcelona, to this place, with wine, went to pieces at the back of the New Mole, crew saved. English brig *Commercia* stranded near Juniper's battery, and totally lost. A French Polacre ship, prize, overset, and the crew if any on board perished. An English Xebec overset, two women and one man drowned, the remainder of the crew saved. The English ship *Euphrates* parted both cables and drove on the Spanish coast near the Palamoses. The English ship *Eliza* lost all her cables & anchors, drove off the bank, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the Cabrita batteries, effected her escape through the gut; since returned. The American ship *Shepherdess*, of New York, with West India produce, drove out to sea and ran through the gut; is since returned with the loss of her cables and anchors. Several small craft, whose names have not reached us, likewise went to pieces.

We learn from Algiers, that 36 vessels of different descriptions have been driven on shore in that port and totally lost."

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in New York, from his correspondent at Trinidad, dated March 12.

"The Grenada brig arrived here two days ago from off Gaudaloupe, and brought intelligence that the Rochefort squadron, of five sail of the line, had got into Bassaterre Roads. Admiral Duckworth came out in pursuit of them ten days ago; but not finding them here, he left one sail of the line with admiral Cochrane, and proceeded to St. Domingo."

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay; requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.

April 22, 1808.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of May next, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, several likely young Virginia-born slaves. The same having been conveyed to him in trust by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M'Pherson.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.

April 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Globe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

April 15, 1808.

ATTENTION!

THE JEFFERSON TROOP OF HORSE, commanded by Capt. Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on the 1st Saturday of this month.

April 15, 1808.

The persons who have robbed the mail from New-Orleans, have been more honorable than the thieves to the Eastward and the Southward.—The letters from the Westward have been forwarded after being opened— from Philadelphia, from Baltimore, and from Virginia, papers, and we expect correspondence, have totally disappeared. We cannot positively assert that letters have been purloined from the latter mails, but remittances and letters which there is every reason to believe were forwarded, have not arrived; and we will say, that in no part of the United States where a single newspaper is stolen can a remittance or a correspondence be calculated on with safety.

Printers throughout the United States would serve the public by inserting those or similar remarks.

Lexington paper.

## BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo.

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo; we have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that this opinion is ill-founded, so far as relates to us; our goods, of which we have just received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earnestly solicit all those who wish to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Eastern Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable. One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay; requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.

April 22, 1808.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of May next, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, several likely young Virginia-born slaves. The same having been conveyed to him in trust by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M'Pherson.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.

April 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Globe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

April 15, 1808.

ATTENTION!

THE JEFFERSON TROOP OF HORSE, commanded by Capt. Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on the 1st Saturday of this month.

April 15, 1808.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 5.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1808.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

## THE PROTEST.

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—  
'Tis the curse and the plague of my life;  
It ruins my credit, my health, and my purse,  
My peace, and my comfort; and, what is still worse,  
It vexes and angers my wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—  
It torments and embitters my life!  
To ruin, 'twould hurry its vot'ry head long;  
And reason declares, that I'm quite in the wrong,  
And so do the tears of my wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—  
Nor lead such a wretched vile life:  
Its attendants are poverty, shame, and disgrace!  
Disease and despair stare me hard in the face,  
And so does my heart-broken wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—  
'Tis the spring of all evils in life!  
'Tis the curse of all curses! of mischief the work!  
'Tis the plague of all plagues! 'Tis the demon accurst!  
No wonder loud chides my poor wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—  
For I find it the bane of my life!  
Henceforth, I'll be watchful, that nought shall destroy  
That comfort and peace that I ought to enjoy,  
In my children, my home, and my wife.

## ANECDOTE.

A gentleman having engaged to fight a man of coaks, directed his feeder in the country, who was an Irishman, to pick out two of the best, and bring them to town. Paddy having made his selection, put the two coaks into a bag, and brought them with him in the mail coach. When they arrived, it was found that upon their journey they had almost torn each other to pieces; on which Paddy was severely taken to task for his stupidity, in putting both coaks into one bag. "Indeed," said the honest Hibernian, "I thought there was no risk of their falling out, as they were going to fight on the same side."

## 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.

## 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 its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

## A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an estray, 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 lit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.  
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

## RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

## 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 Allardt 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.

## An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.  
April 8, 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 Allering.

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 Datro, 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 Gillenberger, Edward S. Ganette.

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 Lathels, Theodorick Lee.

M. John Mealer, 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 Tillatt, 2, William Taylor, William Tapcott, Aquilla Thomas.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
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 Bonk, Cephas Beall, Michael Bear, Barton Campbell, David Cuelter, Zachariah Chapman, (2.) George Croutzman, Absalom Chenowith, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.

D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy tree) 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 Hayes, Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.

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

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

M—John M'Erre, William Maxwell, James M'Keedan, Sally Miller, William M'Erney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.

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

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

S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smur, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speeh, David Miller, John Strickle, Peter Saathar, Myar Seamans, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Stewart, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun.

Capt. Robert Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Sherar, care of George Lamon, Henry Schnebely, 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 Tenet, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabb.

W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Wm. SOMERVILLE, P. M. N. B. Martinsburgh, or Berkeley county is meant where residence is not noticed.

All indebted are earnestly requested to make payment the most speedily, as such claims cannot stand for life. I must pay up quarterly. W. S. Martinsburgh, April 15, 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 fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person transgressing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.  
April 8, 1808.

## 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 aforesaid 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.

## BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

## A valuable Negro Man

### FOR SALE,

Who is a complete farmer, and will be sold low. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money, if well secured. Enquire of Mr. John Humphreys, Doctor Cramer, or Mr. John Young.

Charlestown, April 15, 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, (ditchable 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, 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. Webster, 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 season in Harford where he formerly stood.

## NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

## 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 American, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo!

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo; we have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that this opinion is unfounded, so far as relates to us; our goods, of which we have just received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earnestly solicit all those who wish to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Cast-ings; Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.  
Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

## Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. The year in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable.

One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a trades man; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.  
Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

## Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay; requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.  
April 22, 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 its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

## A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an estray, 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 lit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.  
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

## Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of May next, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, several likely young Virginia born slaves. The same having been conveyed to him in trust by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M'Pherson.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.  
April 15, 1808.

## FACTS

Respecting the treatment of Americans by the commanders of British vessels of war, within the neutral waters of the empire of China, 1807.

The brig Caravan, captain Gilchrist, arrived at Macao, and was boarded by an officer from his majesty's brig Diana, lieutenant Kemphorne, commander. The officer had orders to take out a Frenchman who had been impressed by the captain of a British vessel in the Straights of Malacca, but returned by order of the commander in chief on that station. Capt. Gilchrist refused to deliver him, alleging his engagements to perform the voyage, and reminding the officer of his former imprisonment. The next morning the Caravan was again boarded, and the demand for the Frenchman renewed, when the officer was informed that he had left the brig, and was allowed to search. As his search was unsuccessful, he took a Dutchman, who was shortly after returned, and informed captain Gilchrist he had orders to take his carpenter, provided the Frenchman could not be found. He was told in reply, that the Frenchman was not on board, and that he should not have the carpenter. At this time, the Caravan having her pilot on board, had got under way to run up the river, and the Diana was under way to windward of her. As soon as the officer reached the Diana he bore away, ran them on the Caravan, when lieut. Kemphorne, and 30 or 40 men armed with cutlasses and pistols, boarded and demanded the Frenchman or the carpenter.

Captain Gilchrist replied, that no man should be taken but himself, and ordered his carpenter below. Kemphorne ordered his men to seize some of the crew, which captain Gilchrist opposing, Kemphorne directed them to seize him. This they attempted to do; and as he was rescuing one of his men, they cut him across the head, disarmed him, threw him upon deck, where they tied a rope round his second officer, threw him overboard and dragged him on board the Diana!

This outrageous exercise of power, ended by the release of captain Gilchrist, and the return of his officers, and permission to proceed to Whampoa. A few days after arrived the schooner Topaze, captain Nichols, owned by Messrs. Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore, and was examined by an officer from the Diana. The next day, the 8th of August, three English and one American seaman, belonging to the schooner, sent a letter to lieutenant Kemphorne, expressing a wish to leave the schooner and enter his majesty's service, and requesting a boat might be sent for them, which was done, and a demand made by Kemphorne for their wages, which being refused, he found some money of the runaway seamen, paid them himself, and returned on board his vessel. He was there informed by these sailors, that the schooner had been committing practical depredations on the south west coast of America, firing at, and plundering under English colors, three Spanish brigs. Without questioning their veracity, he immediately armed his boats, and proceeded for the schooner. She was under way running in for the Portuguese harbor, called the Typa, by permission of the governor of Macao. As the boats approached, captain Nichols desired them to keep off, determined, as it is supposed, not to suffer the same insults that had been offered to captain Gilchrist, and as the boats still approached, he presented a blunderbuss at the nearest; the men from which boarded almost immediately. Lieutenant Kemphorne was slightly wounded on the temple and knocked overboard. The boat then dropped astern to pick him up, which having done, they boarded on each quarter, wounded two men and a boy, and forced their whole crew to retreat forward, where capt. Nichols was

shot through the body by the sailing master of the brig, and expired immediately. The remainder of the crew fled to the fore-castle, and the schooner remained entirely in the possession of the British, who moved her alongside the Diana, and thifted her cargo into the latter without further ceremony.

Shortly after arrived the Phaeton, captain Pellew, who approved of lieutenant Kemphorne's conduct, took the deposition of the seamen belonging to the schooner, and although not a circumstance transpired to induce the public to place any belief in the assertions of the disaffected seamen, ordered her for Bombay for trial, on suspicion of piracy. A request was made a few hours afterwards to lieutenant Kemphorne by an American gentleman at Macao, for the body of captain Nichols, who informed him that it was already buried. The Americans soon learnt with mingled emotions of regret and indignation, that it had been committed to the waves without form or ceremony. They were, however, to be further insulted by captain Pellew. He had impressed from the Belisarius several American seamen, and although proofs were forwarded, taken by the American consul, Mr. Carrington, of their citizenship, not only refused to give them up, but returned an insolent reply to the letter which accompanied them. He had on board his ship a British seaman, impressed from the ship Fair American, capt. Concklin, two years preceding, and who had received from captain Concklin, duplicate drafts for his wages, upon a house in London. As the sailor had kept one of the drafts, an application was made to captain Concklin, on his arrival at Macao, in the General Clarkson, for the payment of it. This was refused, unless the other could be produced, or a protest to shew that it had not been paid by his agents in London. The General Clarkson proceeded for Whampoa, tho' captain Pellew threatened, if the draft was not paid, to fire into her while getting under way. The draft was shortly afterwards forwarded to Mr. Carrington, with a demand for payment, and for the payment of the wages due the men impressed from the Belisarius; and a threat, that in case of refusal, he would send his boats and take out six men from the Clarkson, in addition to the two he had before taken. Before any reply had been returned to this letter, another was received by Mr. Carrington, importing that captain Pellew had heard of a combination among the American captains to defend their vessels from being boarded at Whampoa, and to render each other assistance in case the Phaeton's boats should attempt it; and that he was determined, in case the bill was not immediately paid, together with the wages, before demanded, to send 200 men on board the Company's ship Retreat, laying at Whampoa, haul her along side the Clarkson, and enforce his demands. This letter was by Mr. Carrington communicated to the American captains at Canton, who immediately made such arrangements as were thought necessary to repel an attack. Fortunately the Haug Merchants became alarmed, and by a speedy interference obliged captain Pellew to relinquish his intention.

The British anchor at the mouth of the river Tigris, and bring to and examine all vessels. As they have the power, they contend for the right of exercising jurisdiction within the neutral waters of China, and as the Chinese honor is not sensible to insult of this nature, it is probable they will continue the exercise of their assumed rights, till the American government shall interfere for its prevention.

From the BOSTON DEMOCRAT. We cannot agree to the policy, on all occasions, of suffering any man to work mischief because the man is contemptible. If a monkey was seen carrying a match into the powder room, the crew would hardly be persuaded to look

quietly on, because the animal was in himself contemptible. Creatures of no consequence in themselves, may have instruments put into their possession to render them somewhat formidable. The foxes were formidable only to the poultry; till Sampson tied fire to their tails, and sent them among the corn—and Timothy Pickering might be harmless enough if a federal legislature, composed of the "sleeping Samsons of New England" had not enabled him to do mischief by tacking the title of honorable to his name!

Timothy has arrayed himself against the government of his country, by certain allegations against the administration. In order to know what weight may be attached to these, it is well to ask, who and what is Timothy Pickering?

On the memorable day of the skirmish at Lexington did not Timothy, having under his command several hundreds of brave whigs, impatient to avenge their slaughtered brethren, stop on the road till the British had made good their retreat?

But, says the bustling Major, (the Literary Jackdaw deck'd with the feathers of Goldsmith and Junius) if he did any thing wrong on that occasion, why was no military cognizance had of it at the time?

Only because, at that time, no army was organized, and almost every thing was guided by popular impulse.

When Leslie, at the dawn of the revolution, went to Salem to steal the yankee cannon, and the bells were rung to alarm the people, did not Timothy attempt to stop the bells? If so, was he actuated by fear, or Treachery?

Did not Timothy play several scurry tricks during Mr. Adams's presidency which occasioned his disgrace—among which was one detailed as follows?

From the New York Daily Advertiser, a federal paper, published the 28th of May, 1800.

"In illustration of the discreet and unassuming temper of Mr. Pickering it is now known as a fact, that he recalled Mr. Pintard, the consul at Madeira, without any authority, & of course without any knowledge of the President! The first intimation the President received of this extraordinary proceeding was from being called on by Mr. Pintard himself!!! It appears upon enquiry, that letters explanatory of his conduct in certain instances had laid in Mr. Pickering's office for FOUR MONTHS preceding, without having ever been shewn to the President. Such an unwarrantable measure was of itself sufficient to justify the Secretary's dismissal from office."

Is it, or is it not true, that while Mr. Adams was at his seat in this state, Timothy received the conciliatory proposal of the French Directory to send ministers to meet ours at the Hague, and kept them from the knowledge of the President two or three months; and that the President set off for Philadelphia, with a declared intention to dismiss him.

Has not the most illiberal and bigoted prejudice in favor of Great Britain, and against France, marked Timothy's public and private character?

When the Legislature of this Commonwealth was federal by a considerable majority, was not Timothy squeezed into the United States' Senate by a majority of one—and that one sent for to the town of Hamilton, for that special purpose?

Has not Timothy led (if he ever had it) the confidence of all parties; and been pointedly disgraced in more than one instance, by his own? And has he not consented to become in a late instance, a beast of burden, a very ass to that party, who have given him more beating than feeding?

Finally, does it not place the desperation of the Junto beyond a doubt, when they select such a man as Timothy to write down an administration.