

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1812.

[No. 221.]

(Concluded from the 1st page.)
 MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF
 BASSANO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12 1812.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, has the honor to transmit, here enclosed, to his excellency the Duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protests of Thomas Holden, master of the American brig Dolly, of N. York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship Telegraph, of N. York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal Majesty's ships, the Medusa, capt. Raol, and the Nymph, capt. Plassaw, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents of which the U. States have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliations be justified? Will it be alleged that the destruction of these vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of these frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have laid their course south, when they intended to go north.—They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigates entered, that the twenty boxes of spices, and other articles taken from the Telegraph, were smuggled on shore, and, it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equipage of the Medusa.

This is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and vendors of the property of unoffending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live in peace, ought never to go unpunished, and surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majesty in such a point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Holden and Bayard; and the owners of the ships and cargoes; for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge the dignity and signalize the justice of his government by pursuing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The valuation of the Dolly and her cargo, and of the Telegraph and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining these valuations has retarded for some weeks the presentation of this letter; and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give as early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[Enclosed in No. 9. of 16th March.]

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 15th March, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship Belisarius was terminated, and that I had advised the Minister of Commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership (*le point de vue*) of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision with which this point of the cargo might be liable had at first, extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the Emperor, his Majesty, who likes to carry into the examination of all the af-

airs on which you address me friendly dispositions; has ordered that the different questions which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership (*le point de vue*) is proven, will be given up to the proprietors; and as to the other articles of the cargo, which are not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to their ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE BASSANO.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 31st ult. *William Johnston*, an apprentice to the Blacksmith business. It is believed that said Johnston is harbored by Thomas Smallwood, of Charlestown. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses.

T. H. GRADY.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

T. H. G.

June 5.

MILL WRIGHTS.

WANTED three or four journeymen Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

ARCH: STEWART.

June 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the Barracks at this place on Tuesday the 25th inst. a soldier named

ROBERT TAYLOR, born in Chester County Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a miller & mill-wright. When he left the Barracks he had on a drab cloth coat, cassimere pantaloons, striped waistcoat, a pair of half boots much worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk hankerchief around his neck. The above reward, together with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or any officer in the United States Army.

JOSEPH KEAN,
 Lieut. Light Dragoons,
 Winchester Rendezvous,
 May 30, 1812. tf.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscribers will give employment to seven or eight journeymen masons for the present season.—Liberal wages will be allowed, and punctually paid.

WILKINS & WIDOWS,
 Charlestown, May 29.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's land, a dark Gray Horse full 15 hands high, blind of the right eye; no other particular mark perceivable, supposed to be about 12 years old.—Appraised to 25 dollars.

THOMAS H. GRADY,
 Charlestown, May 29.

All Persons

Holding receipts of mine for grain of any kind, are requested to bring them forward for settlement before the first day of July next, as there are a number of receipts of mine out, and the grain delivered, and the receipts not returned.—Therefore, I take this method of bringing such accounts to settlement at the close of grinding.

JOSEPH BELL, junr.
 May 24.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man, aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.

Jefferson county, May 15. tf.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bull-kin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
 May 8.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 83 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bull-kin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

Jefferson County, to wit,
 April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,
 vs.
 Forney, Hughes, and Co.
 Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,
 GEO. HITE, Clk.

James Brown and Co.
 Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, An assortment of

MERCHANDISE, as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Series Ludero-Tragic-Comico Tale," written by

THINKS I TO-MYSELF, WHO? Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality.—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money and such produce as will suit our markets.

May 8.

Jefferson County, to wit,
 April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,
 vs.
 John Briscoe and Hezekiah Briscoe, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,
 GEO. HITE, Clk.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed by James Conway and William Conway, to the undersigned, and now of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, conveying to him all the interest of the said James and William in a certain tract of land lying in the said county, near Charlestown, formerly held and occupied by Cornelius Conway, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on Saturday the 13th of June next, before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises (supposed to contain about 210 acres,) when the undersigned will make such title to the purchaser as is vested in him by the deed above-mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.
 April 10.

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNEDY,
 May 15. tf.

Darkesville* Factory.

THE subscriber has had his machines put in order by an experienced hand, and expects to be able to card wool in a complete manner. It is expected that the wool sent to the machine will be greased and picked clean from any thing that will injure the cards. He will card, spin, weave and full for those that wish to have their wool manufactured into cloth at his mill.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
 May 22.
 * Bucklestown.

Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,
 ditto Gingham,
 ditto Cashmere Robes,
 ditto Cambricks,
 ditto Dimities,
 ditto IRISH LINENS,
 ditto Leno Muslins,
 ditto Men's & Women's Cotton Hose,
 ditto Cotton Hose.

Home-made Tow Linen, &c. &c.

ALSO,
 WALDRON'S prime CRADLING Scythes, English & German Grass do. Hugh Long's warranted SICKLES, and WEAVERS REEDS of all kinds, Knives and Forks, a few pair of SLEEP SHEARS, Glass, Queen's China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO,
 London Particular Madeira Wine of the vintage of 1807, first quality HERINGS by the barrel, &c. &c.

His assortment at this time is perfect in almost every article which in their neighbourhood and country requires, (the greater part of which were bought previous to the late high prices of Goods) and are now offered to the public at the old cheap rates, by the market house in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.
 May 22, 1812.

P. S. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. And while Goods are both extremely scarce and high in the different seasons, large dealers will do well to call, and view my assortment.

Please Take Notice,

THAT I have employed Mr. William P. Orrick, to collect in all the debts due to the late firms of James and John Lane, and James S. Lane, Brother, and Co. Those in arrears who do not call and discharge their respective balances immediately, may expect him to call on them.

JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

Will be paid for 100 Cords clean Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tanyard, or the same rate for a less quantity.

JAMES S. LANE.
 Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a year, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM ST. VINCENTS.

The Bridgetown Gazette Extraordinary of the 6th of May, 1812, contains the following melancholy account of the late VOLCANIC ERUPTION, in the Island of St. VINCENTS.

"Mercury Office Bridgetown, BARBADOES, May 6, 1812, (Six o'clock P. M.)

"In order to relieve the public anxiety, and remove all doubts as to the nature and origin of the late Phenomenon, we publish the following melancholy account of a Volcanic Eruption of Mount Souffriere in the Island of St. Vincent, which happened on the morning of Friday last. The intelligence was received here this afternoon.

Amongst the evils, natural and experimental which this Island did already most woefully experience, it has now to enumerate this awful visitation of an eruption of the Souffriere Mountain; which, in its symptoms and effects, surpasses the most terrific picture we can possibly draw of it. The following, as far as we have yet ascertained, are the particulars:

"On Monday last, a loud explosion of the volcanic mountain took place, followed by an immense column of thick sulphurous smoke, which suddenly burst over the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute discharged vast quantities of volcanic matter. The whole surface became covered with ashes, which presented an alarming appearance; and the noise which proceeded from the bowels of the mountain, threw the whole neighbourhood into the utmost consternation.—But this is not all—the amazing scene remains yet to be told!—The eruption, continuing, with increased violence, presented on Thursday night, and yesterday night, and yesterday morning, one of the most awful sights human imagination can form an idea of. The mountain burst forth in most tremendous blaze, throwing up huge spouts of fire and burning stones, accompanied with the most frightful thundering noise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of burning matter and scattering in the air, large pieces of rock, which in their descent made a dreadful rattle among the cattle, &c.—Some idea may be formed of this awful conflagration, when stated, that showers of volcanic particles continued pouring for several hours all over the Island, accompanied at intervals with violent shocks of earthquake; and at times, from the dreadful aperture of the mountain, were shot off rocks of enormous size, which, in their fatal fall, have done the most calamitous injury;—and such has been the destructive impetuosity of the liquid fire, that its baneful effects are of the most serious nature.

The brilliancy of the flames, which majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect, and the burning stones which darted in the air resembled the stars in rockets.—The vivid flashes of lightning which shot forth with a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, resembled in colour and brightness what is usually seen in a tempest: and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that yesterday morning until ten o'clock, was nearly invisible in nocturnal darkness. So dreadful were these appearances, that our terrors added new horrors to the scene;—the whole island was in a state of trepidation, and the people filled with supplication and dread, precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter.

About noon yesterday, the wind blew from the south east, the sun made

its appearance, and the heavens began to brighten. The eruption we find has abated considerably in its violence; but we understand that the leeward and windward plantations are covered all over with torrents of melted matter.

"We have not been able as yet to ascertain correctly the extent of damage done, or of the number of lives lost; but the principal rivers of the island (those particularly within the influence of the volcano) are all dried up. The Negro provision grounds for miles around are completely destroyed, and the pastures on the windward and leeward side of the island, are so covered over with ashes and vitrified stone, that there is not left a bit of ground in appearance for the cattle to feed upon. Every means should instantly be resorted to, to express the calamities likely to ensue from so distressing a catastrophe; and we trust the legislature will immediately adopt such measures as will ensure the importation of dry provisions, sufficient for the call of the inhabitants.

"Accounts from the Post at Owia, have just reached town, they report that that part of the island presents nothing but objects of desolation.—The stupendous block house there having fallen to the ground, and the range of the mountain on the windward side split open,—from which issued torrents of lava, consuming in its course every tree and shrub that impeded its way; and the surface of the hills and valleys in that quarter covered all over several inches thick with a sort of volcanic matter, resembling the dross that is thrown from a smith's forge. The noise from the mountain has been so violently felt there, that to give an idea of it, one may imagine a mixed sound made up of the raging of a tempest—the murmur of a troubled sea—and the roaring of thunder and artillery confused altogether."

RICHMOND, June 1.

At a meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, convened at the Capitol, on the morning of Saturday, May 30th, 1812.

His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of the Commonwealth, was unanimously called to the Chair, and WILLIAM MUNFORD appointed Secretary.

Alexander M'Rae, Philip Norborne Nicholas, Robert Greenhow, William Foushee, senr. Thomas Ritchie, Geo. Hay, William Witt, Samuel Pleasants, Peyton Randolph, Peter Smith, John Brockenburgh, James Wood, Peter V. Daniel, Gervas Storrs, Thomas H. Prosser, and William Brown were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the present state of public affairs, and make Report at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which after full consideration and discussion, were approved, and adopted by a very large majority of the meeting:—

Whereas the present critical situation of our affairs is calculated to seize the attention of every one who loves his country; and it may be important that the voice of the people should be heard on those measures which may affect the future prosperity and honour of the U. States;—Therefore

Resolved, That we have long viewed with the keenest sensibility the aggressions committed by G. Britain on the rights of the United States; we have seen with the most glowing indignation the rights of person and property ruthlessly wrested from us, under almost every shape; our fair and legitimate commerce arrested under pretext of paper blockades; all trade to her enemies' ports cut off, without distinction, by her orders in council, and the sons of our soil forbidden to export the productions of their own farms to their natural markets; whilst the same articles, when wrested from us by British free booters, are licensed to visit the very same markets for the benefit of the British merchant.—We have seen, with feelings which baffle all description, our very coasts infested; our own harbours imperiously blockaded by

her ships of war; and our brave tars, torn from their country's colors and their homes, cast in British ships, and compelled in their turn to exercise the very same cruelties upon the rest of their countrymen—till the catalogue of her victims is now swelled to no less than six thousand; and to crown the whole we have seen a serpent in the shape of a spy stealing to our fire sides and altars, and attempting to sting us in the very heart of our Union.—We have seen these things, until the blush of shame has tinged our cheeks at their disgraceful repetition.

Resolved, 2d. That the government of the United States, true to the feelings of the people, have remonstrated against the wrongs of Britain, in a spirit of forbearance which was calculated to invite redress from a just and generous nation; but that their remonstrances have been heard with such a proud indifference as forbids further repetition. We may say, indeed, as the fathers of our revolution have said before us, that, "in every stage of oppressions, our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."—Our brave countrymen are yet continually dragged into captivity; and terms have been set forth as the conditions of the repeal of the orders in council by Great Britain which defeat all hopes of adjustment; terms that involve demands which neither we nor any other nation have a right to press upon France; terms, which too well prove the interested and jealous views of her nefarious orders; terms, which, if in the slightest degree recognized by us, would justify Great Britain in arresting our trade with the continent, until her own trade was also admitted. For in theory she declares that we ourselves shall not carry on our trade, until she enjoys the same privilege herself; and her practice proves that, while she forbids our carrying our own articles, in their fair channel of trade to the enemy, she carries on the very same trade by licences, and a system of forgeries, which is worthy only of the most unprincipled nations.

3d. Resolved, That though peace is dear—very dear—the rights and honor of our country are still dearer, to our hearts—that, to avert the extremity of WAR, we have tried every means of conciliation; our government has exhausted every proposition of compromise, as well as every other expedient of policy, and exhausted them in vain. It is time, therefore, to fly to arms; to employ what may be emphatically styled the last resort of republics, and to wrest that reparation from G. Britain which we have so long sued for in vain.

4th. Resolved, therefore, That a prompt, open and vigorous WAR against Great Britain is the only expedient now left us to save the sinking honor of the nation; and that, if our government will strike the blow, we will aid it to the utmost of our power. And we solemnly pledge ourselves that no privations shall disconcert, and no danger daunt us.

5th. Resolved, That we have viewed with high feelings of resentment the various wrongs of the government of France, by repeated and numerous spoliations on our commerce, arrests and imprisonments of our seamen;—by haughty, perfidious and contemptuous disregard of our remonstrances and demands of justice;—and especially, that the recent burnings of our ships on the high seas by an armed squadron, and at a moment too when she promised a pause in her hostilities, and a reparation for her wrongs, reflect disgrace on the government that would submit to them,—that they call forth but one sentiment in our bosoms,—a spirit of vengeance,—and that, unless the negotiations now pending should speedily eventuate in an honorable adjustment of these aggressions, we trust that our government will in due season, mete out the same measure to France, which they are about to mete out to Great Britain.

6th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to all those members of congress who have stood by their country at this crisis, and are preparing to strike a blow at her enemies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be addressed to the president of the United States, and to the speakers of both houses of congress.

J. BARBOUR, Chairman.
 Wm. MUNFORD, Secretary.

OHIO PATRIOTISM.

When the Indian disturbances first commenced on our frontiers, Congress passed a law for raising several companies of rangers, two of which were to be taken from Ohio. Captains Manary and Perry were commissioned to command them. In a few days the companies were filled by voluntary enlistment, and proceeded to the place of destination. Soon after, in April, the governor of Ohio received orders from the Secretary at War to call out 1200 militia, who were to march immediately for Detroit; the zeal and promptitude with which this second call was met, and the orders executed, reflect the highest credit upon the militia of Ohio. The governor dispatched expresses to the several brigades, and in less than two weeks the requisite number tendered their services, and were on the march to Cincinnati, the place of rendezvous; there they received their arms and uniform, and were in readiness to march with every thing necessary, blankets excepted, and these could not be procured from the stores in the western country. On this occasion governor Meigs made a pathetic appeal to the patriotism of the ladies of Cincinnati, stating the object for which the troops were assembled, their being destitute of blankets, & that the means was in their power to relieve them, by parting with one or more from each family, without inconvenience to themselves. The governor was successful. The next day more than five hundred blankets were sent into the camp—the number necessary to supply the deficiency. It is but justice to say, that the best blood in the state is engaged in the expedition—merchants, lawyers, farmers and mechanics, promiscuously filled the ranks. Political distinctions were unknown. The party names of republican and federalist were completely absorbed in the more proud exclamation of American. In addition to the above requisitions, the state has to furnish 4,500 militia, being her quota of the one hundred thousand, which it is presumed will be raised without a draft.

Gallant sons of Ohio! your virtues, ardor, and military zeal, do honor to your agricultural state. At the call of your country, you voluntarily exchanged your dwellings for the camp—your domestic ease for the rough pressure of arms. Go chastise the savage hirlings and their still more savage abettors!

[Aurora.]

NASHVILLE, May 19.

INDIANS.

The party under the command of general Johnson, that we mentioned in our last paper, about to start against the Sandy river Indians mustered about 800 men are now, on Friday last, at Humphreys court house. These men are the flower of the sixth brigade of militia of this state. Our informants state they were not as well armed as he could have wished; but much better than any body of the militia he has seen for many years. He represents this little army to be in fine spirits, and manifesting much eagerness to meet their adversaries.

Some spies had returned from the head of Sandy, who stated they did not go to the new town, but that they met some Chickasaw Indians who stated that Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, was at the town, and that he was anxious for the whites to come on, as he said he was prepared for them—that he had 600 warriors, the best of the Shawanese, Wyandots, Creeks, and Cherokee nations, and he defied the whole power of the United States.

This report fired the breasts of the little army. They pressed for expedition. About Thursday if they have no delays they will probably arrive at the new town on the head of Sandy.

We may therefore by next Tuesday probably hear something from that quarter of an interesting nature. Col-

bert we are told will join the whites if permitted with a part of the Chickasaw nation, as he wishes the town broke up.

The place on which the Indians above allude to have built a town is in the chartered limits of the state, but is also in the land owned by the Chickasaw nation, and is about 160 miles S. by W. from Nashville. The Indians are from no particular tribe, but dissatisfied ones from several tribes, and have supported themselves by plundering the stock of the Chickasaw Indians, (for whom it seems they are an overmatch) and our frontier settlers, as well as travellers and boats descending the river. We view them as an unprincipled banditti.

By a gentleman from Huntsville we are informed that George Colbert had sent word to the citizens of that place, that the Creeks would the first moon light night attack that town. This information has given great uneasiness to the people of that county, who are making every exertion to be ready to meet them.

BOSTON, June 9. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We were yesterday favored with London papers to April 30, and Liverpool to May 1.

In the House of Commons, April 23, Mr. Whitbread read the President's Message respecting Henry's affair, and demanded whether Government was privy to his mission, &c. Lord Castlereagh replied that the Ministers knew nothing of Henry's mission till it had terminated, and then considered it an errand for military information, and took no notice of it, as being at an end; and that the letter which mentions a cypher to be furnished, was not among Sir James Craig's enclosures to government, and that Ministers knew nothing of it, but what they saw in the newspapers.

Lord Holland called the attention of the House of Lords to the same subject, Lord Liverpool, for himself and others, declared there never had been any attempt, design or wish to effect any separation or disunion between any parts of the United States or to foment any dissatisfaction towards the government of that country; nor had any individual been employed by government on such service; that the employment of Henry was unknown to government; and his engagement by Craig was merely to obtain information, and to which the administration was not privy.

April 29, the British parliament went into a committee of the whole to hear the agents of the petitioners against the Orders in Council.

Additional petitions, with numerous signers have been presented against the Orders in Council.

A mob have burnt the factory of Wroe and Duncroft, about 13 miles from Manchester, Eng.

The convoy for Quebec, Nova-Scotia, and Amelia, sailed from England, April 27, having on board detachments of officers and men for different regiments.

The British government distrusts the intentions of Bernadotte—and an intercourse opened with Russia is to be carried on without the merchant vessels stopping at a Swedish port.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in Parliament April 29, that he thought it impossible the United States could any longer maintain the Berlin and Milan Decrees were repealed, unless they meant to make common cause with France.

In the British House of Lords April 28, the majority against the Roman Catholics was 72.

Sweden demands of Britain and France to be allowed to remain neutral.

Three French privateers have been carried into Sweden by a ship of war.

A plot has been discovered in Paris between some clerks in the war department and the Russian legation. One clerk has been sentenced to death, and another fined, &c.

It is said Bonaparte intends to open the whole range of ports from St. Maloes to Antwerp, for trade with England, instead of the late licence trade.

It is reported that France has declared that she has no objection to admit Spain and Portugal as parties to a negotiation for peace, understanding they will cede to France all the Spanish territory North of the Ebro.

The English will not consent that France shall hold any territory south of the Pyrenees.

It is said Bonaparte is seriously indisposed, and that his physicians have declared his case a dropsical one.

The French government has ordered that a million of rations, of soup be distributed daily in the different departments.

Among other rumours in England as to the late overtures from France, one is that Bonaparte offers to consent to a conditional revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The American messengers for Paris are all detained at Moulins; and no Americans can leave Paris without passports to embark for America.

NORFOLK, June 8. PATRIOTIC.

We are happy to add to the numerous instances of patriotic enthusiasm which has shewn itself in the ranks of our militia, the following honourable testimony of the zeal and fidelity of the citizens of Surry county.

On Wednesday last the 71st regiment of militia, under the command of col. William Allen, of Surry county, had a meeting at the court house, for the purpose of obtaining by draft 33 infantry. No sooner was the standard of freedom unfurled, than the patriotic glow which should animate the bosom of every true American, diffused itself throughout the ranks, and in a few minutes so great a number stepped forward, and formed themselves into a company, that considerable difficulty arose in reducing the number volunteered, to the number wanted, nor was it effected without considerable murmurs from those who were to be left behind.—With soldiers like these what have we to dread?—That enthusiasm—that love of country, which was so strongly marked in those volunteers, whenever they may enter the field of battle will make them irresistible, and cannot fail to cover them with glory.

Surry, May 30, 1812.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 19.

Recruiting.—Capt. Lane has enlisted in the course of three or four weeks, in Shepherdstown, in this county, upwards of 20 men for the new army. A recruiting rendezvous will be opened in this town in a few days.

PATRIOTISM.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, to his friend in this place, dated June 9, 1812.

"On Friday last our regiment of militia assembled in this place—there were about six hundred attended, out of which near 450 volunteered their services. Fifty seven of them were light horsemen, who offered their services to the President as part of the 30,000 which he is authorised by law to accept.

The Senate of the United States have for the two last days sat, nearly the whole time of their session, with closed doors. It is said that much difference of opinion exists in that body on the great subject supposed to be before them. The public mind is yet in painful suspense, as to the result of their deliberations. Nat. Intell.

We cannot, at this moment, avoid cautioning our friends, in the States eastward of this city particularly, against giving too ready credit to the thousand rumors which find their way from this neighborhood, or are the offspring of busy conjecture abroad. It cannot be doubted, and we now only repeat what we have said almost an hundred times before, that decisive measures are in the contemplation of Congress, and that they will remain in session until some measure shall have been adopted, having the effect and character of war, against one of the aggressors on our rights. In the discussion of so serious a matter, it cannot excite surprise that there should exist a difference of opinion, even among those who think alike, as to the proper course of procedure. We believe, however, that this difference is more as to the mode than the substance. ib.

The Senate have postponed the bill for appointing two Assistant Secretaries of War to the first day of October—another name for rejecting it.

They have passed the bill for the more perfect organization of the Army of the U. States.

A bill is before the House of Representatives authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of Five millions of Dollars.

MORE PATRIOTISM.

In obedience to regimental orders the 13th regiment paraded at Woodstock on Friday the 5th instant, for the purpose of furnishing its quota (50 light infantry and 68 of the line) of the 12000 called for by the President from the state of Virginia. Moses Walton being the oldest captain, volunteered his services, and in a short time 74 men out of different companies, (about 30 from Stovetown) turned out under him—Capt. Proctor's company of light infantry, 54 strong, volunteered—also Capt. Newell's troop of horse, sixty strong; capt. Shrum's company of rifle men, 73 strong, and capt. Bayliss's company of artillery 50 strong—capt. Bayliss will tender his services to the President of the U. States. It is but justice to remark, that among the privates who volunteered, there are a very considerable number of them gentlemen of fortune.—The above named companies are completely armed and equipped, and ready to march at the moment they are called on.—So much for a republican county! Quota 118 Volunteers 318

Leaving a surplus of 195
Repub. Constitution.

Yesterday morning, whilst the officers of the British schooner Mackerel were breakfasting on board the President, a messenger came on board and informed the British officers that five men of the Mackerel's crew had made their escape with the boat. The officer requested commodore Rodgers to grant him his boat, to go in pursuit: which was complied with. The pursuers (Americans) made a great splash in the water with the oars, as if they were in great haste, but did not gain an inch on the runaways. They soon had the satisfaction to see them land in safety on Staten Island. We likewise learn, that last night and this morning nine more of the Mackerel's crew have made their escape. And the British consul has declared he fully expected all the crew would escape. Americans, read the fate of a British fleet that dare enter our harbors in time of war. N. Y. Columbian.

The last returns to the war department gave seventeen thousand men recruited for the new army. Democratic Press.

Gen. Scott has just received a letter from governor Harrison stating that Vincennes was in a most dangerous situation—that several hundred Indians were embodied on the Wabash fully sufficient to take Vincennes—and that the governor expected an attack hourly. Ken. Gazette.

Defence of New-York.—From the daily accessions of strength to the fortifications of this harbour, we feel more reconciled to the approach of war, than the state of our defences heretofore has warranted. On Governor's Island, we understand, there are upward of 1000 effective troops, and several hundreds on the other fortresses in the vicinity; and their numbers are increasing every day by the arrival of detachments of recruits from different parts of the country. Of cannon and ammunition there is undoubtedly a great abundance. And when the force under general Bloorfield is completed, independent of the fine body of volunteer artists of this city, we shall be under no apprehension for the security of New York against any disposable force in Europe which may be expected to come against it. N. Y. paper.

The gubernatorial votes of New-Hampshire having been examined by the Legislature of that state, it was found there was no choice by the people, neither candidate having a majority of the whole number of votes given—the legislature chose Wm. Plumer, esq. governor, by a majority of 22, so every branch of the government of that state is democratic.

The trial of Col. Cushing of the Army of the U. S. whose case has excited considerable interest throughout the Union, has at length taken place. The sentence of the Court Martial was, that he be reprimanded in General Orders; which sentence was carried into execution by order of Gen. Hampton on the 9th ult. Nat. Intell.

Doctor Herbolt, an eminent man mid-wife, and surgeon of division at Copenhagen, has made the following important discovery.—That the cause of apparent death in still born children,

is their having the windpipe filled with water.

By the simple process of placing the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue the proportion of 12 out of 19 of the innocents fortunately submitted to his care.

Washington City, June 6.

A meeting of the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress was held at the Capitol last evening at which 77 members were present, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the Great Republican Ticket, occasioned by the declension of the venerable LANGDON to serve in the capacity for which the support of the Republican party had been tendered him.—On the balloting for a person to be supported, in lieu of him, as Vice President of the United States, there were,

For ELBRIDGE GERRY, 74
Scattering, 3

So that the distinguished patriot, Elbridge Gerry, is recommended to the Republicans of the Union to be supported for the office of Vice President of the United States at the ensuing Election.

Frankfort, (Ky.) May 27.

About 300 men of the 4th regiment of United States infantry, who have been stationed at Vincennes since their return from the battle of Tippecanoe, arrived at this place yesterday, under the command of Lt. Col. Miller, on their way to Dayton, in the state of Ohio.

To the Editor of the Martinsburgh Gazette.

However harmless you may have affected to consider the operation of your remarks would have been, or with whatever address, in your own conceit, the malicious spirit which dictated them was concealed, you could hardly have been so credulous of folly as to hope that they would escape detection and elude refutation.—You could not have been so stupid as to expect that imputations painful and injurious to every generous mind, would be borne with listless submission and cool indifference: nor ought you to have been surprized at the warmth with which they have been resisted. The measure of excitement was not disproportionate to the measure of aggravation.

You hoped to kindle the resentment of your party against their political opponents, and then to sneak off in the cloak of order, and in the immunities of a bystander to "war a good warfare." But this "harmless" and benevolent plot has been frustrated, and in the rage of disappointment and mortification, you have, with the same harmless intent, brought the foaming torrent of your wrath and vengeance in bilious conflict with the "flood of abuse" for this is the odium which you would affix to the attempt of the republican petitioner to explain the simple meaning of the Jefferson petition, to expose an invidious accusation, and to expose to censure its wicked propagators.—and this is the head and front of my offending.

If you had been sincerely disposed to preserve tranquility, the lowest degree of intellect with the weakest spice of discretion would have pointed out a very different mode from that which you adopted—but in your paper of the 12th you have proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that you never had any such disposition.—To notice all your frivolous comments would be to bind myself to a task which the chattering talents of your procurers might prolong at their pleasure. To undertake to explain every thing which you have dragged out to work upon, would be like going over the A B C with a drowsy school-boy after dinner. I shall therefore, trust most of them to the judgement of the impartial; and in touching the others I shall endeavor to be short and temperate, whilst your impertinent epithets shall be left behind the "sacred shield" of your insignificance. Corruption is less offensive when suffered to putrify in peace.

Notwithstanding a perfect consciousness of the correctness of the motives in which the petition originated, and a sincere conviction that it contained no cause of offence to any good citizens, yet out of pure respect to the respectable members of the federal party, a frank and liberal explanation was promptly made, but the fanatical obliquity with which it has been rejected by the Martinsburgh Typographical

Directory compels us to suspect that the lash has been felt where it was never intended to inflict a wound. If no credit is given to explicit professions, stated by that which "is apparent upon the face" of the petition, I know not what rule of reciprocity requires that I should believe your repeated solemn declarations. Nothing is more easy to some habits than to discard all reverence for truth, and to draw from impudent assumptions inferences which were never before dreamed of. It is a base and willful distortion to charge the republican petitioner with meaning that, "if any improper means were used in obtaining signatures, they were used by federalists in disguise, with a view to heap odium on the democratic party;" and I shall be content with referring to the article for a correction. The charge that the petitioner "excites contempt or indignation" "rare among federalists," is a forced and ill-natured construction. The condition "as it was not calculated" &c. was not designed to accompany the position that the petition was a "rara avis" among federalists; and I still hope that those for whom the explanation was intended will see it in its proper light, the attempts of prejudice, of malice and of falsehood to the contrary notwithstanding.—

As to the alleged slander against General Washington—before a whole party is accused, it would seem requisite to state something like facts. It is recollected that Callender in speaking of the outrages which were committed by the federal army in 1793 alludes to General Washington in these words—"The most wise and virtuous citizen now on earth, can gain no more honor by this amazing inattention to his duty than he formerly did by shooting the French officer, who advanced with a flag of truce." He then refers to Smollet's history of the War of 1756, and says "The court of Versailles made all Europe ring with complaints on this strange conduct."—But let me ask, who was this man? The very identical James Thompson Callender who afterwards published "The Recorder," a federal paper at Richmond, and who, at the time of uttering the imputed slander, wore the exterior of a republican, and of course, was held in detestation by all those who abhorred the very name. But no sooner had he thrown off the mask and opened his batteries against the republican party in power, than he was cordially initiated as a brother in the noble band of federalists! Yes, this slanderer of Washington, from the moment of his apostasy, basked in the genial sunshine of federal countenance and patronage to the last hour of his life; and now the bias of this man are to be visited upon the friends of the present administration! This, surely, is federal candour and federal consistency. That General Washington during the revolution, was a faithful and zealous supporter of his country's cause, nobody has ever been so hardened as to deny. The hearts and arms of the advocates of revolution and liberty went with him; and he was truly a terror to tyrants—that corrupt progenitor of modern federalism. But, when he was afterwards surrounded by the most artful knaves and scoundrels that even Satan kicked out of his gates, as dangerous to his supremacy—when the kisses of Iscariot had seduced him from confidence in his real friends—when the affection which he had rooted in the hearts of the American people was used as an agent in the infernal machinations to subvert their liberties—when smiling hypocrites and grave hypocrites had poisoned his mind (of General Washington was a human being!) against republicans, and beguiled him into anti-republican tendencies; it was not wonderful, it was not unnatural, that the friends of free government should censure his career. But no liberal republican, I believe, ever accused General Washington of wicked or willful infidelity to his country.—And here we may ask, whether it is "most strange" that those who, with Chief Justice Marshall, "idolize democracy" should quote a production replete with republican principles and the soundest maxims of good government, in support of their positions; or, that those who pretended to adore, and should so soon forget, neglect and despise the admonitions of his impressive and affecting valedictory address? We had not seen any speech of the representative of this district before the one which was printed in your paper of the 15th ult. and by turning to that paper it will be found that it is not true

that any sentence of the petition contains a quotation from Mr. Baker's speech. The words used were not copied directly from any production, but occurred as the common cant of some of the petitions against the embargo. As to the "worthy representative," nobody can question his "usefulness to his country" after the precious proofs given in his speech.

Your caution about forbearance, is most justly despised. It may have been justly said that the design of the petition was to obtain a repeal or modification of the embargo; and it may be that it was carelessly signed by somebody in Charlestown or elsewhere, under that impression; but no such inducement to subscribe was seriously held out to any person. The prayer of the petition was short and unambiguous, and could scarcely be misunderstood by those who could read or hear. A man in Shepherd's-Town, it is true, has said that he signed, without understanding it; but the petition was read to him previous to his signing, and remained open to the public several days afterwards, when he might have erased his name without the interruption of a why or wherefore; but he neglected to do so. From all this and every thing else that I can learn as to the circulation of the petition, I do not hesitate to pronounce it to be a calumnious accusation that "artifice was used to obtain signatures," and how ever unquestionable you may now consider your authority, and although I do not doubt your qualification to "reach" any thing to answer vindictive purposes, your "feeling of delicacy" is not courted, because "Truth is omnipotent and will prevail."

It was never denied that John Fries was "tried by his peers," and so was Robert Emmett, and so were many others, too, in the days of Judge Jeffries. But the case of Fries was brought up only to shew how far federal intolerance and the spirit of party rancour might pollute even the fountains of justice; and nothing which has been said to the contrary is sufficient to wipe off the stain of that occurrence. It was never asserted that the anti-republican administration had yet ventured to abolish the trial by jury, any farther than the odious alien law went to that effect. And if this, with the enormities of the federal armies, was not a reign of terror—if the trials under the despotism of the sedition law was not persecution—if the fact which I shall presently cite, was not an instance (among others that could be adduced) of intolerance, it is "high time that these terms should have new definitions. Here is the fact—

"When so much noise was made about an invasion from France, General Darke, of the militia of this state, sent up to the secretary at war a tender of the services of several companies, as volunteers. Such men are to furnish their own arms, &c. to receive no bounty, and to become regular soldiers for two years. But, besides complying with the terms required by law, there is to be a private and presidential inquiry. This we perceive by the following passage in the answer to Gen. Darke from the secretary at war," to wit:—"It being deemed important not to accept of companies of disaffected persons, who might from improper motives, be desirous to intrude themselves into the army, under the pretence of patriotic association, it will be proper that certificates from prominent and known characters, setting forth the principles of the associates, those of the officers especially, and that the company have complied with the law, be also presented." "Thus we see that the defence of the country is only a secondary consideration. The first is that no man shall be permitted to bear arms against a foreign enemy, unless he is disposed to vote for Mr. Adams at the next election" &c. This authority, it is presumed, will not be questioned, as it is that of a man whose last years were devoted to the defence of federal principles, and who was one of the head yelpers in the pack against every thing that was republican, and every thing that was essential to the sovereignty of the people.

THE REPUBLICAN PETITIONER.

For the REPOSITORY.

"It is proper power to hurt each creature's feelings.

"Bulls aim their horns, and asses lift their tails."

HABIT is to man nearly what instinct is to the brute. And of all habits, that of lying is the most contemptible and inveterate. But as few men reach the last stage of human depravi-

ty at once, we may reasonably conclude that the scribes of Martinsburg have gone on, step by step, until this habit has become a kind of second nature—or what amongst cattle may be called instinct. Falsehood and prevarication are to them what horns and heels are to bulls and jack-asses. As a proof of this axiom, see their last paper. Little ceremony is due to incorrigible wickedness, and therefore short answers may suffice for the present.

1st. It is an impudent falsehood that the republican petition contains a quotation from Mr. Baker's speech. 2d. It is equally false that the latter clause of that petition was intended as an insinuation to the federal party. 3d. It is utterly untrue that from Maine to Georgia "not a voice has been heard to recommend a mutinous opposition to the government." 4th. "Whatever is signified contrary to truth, and the idea thereof conveyed (no matter how) that is properly a lie." Wherefore, that whole paragraph (however jesuitically worded) which insinuates that General Washington was denounced by the republican party as a murderer, is an atrocious fraud, from end to end.

5th. But the most abominable falsehood uttered by these impostors, is the declaration that Adams's administration "was a reign of terror to traitors—of intolerance to scoundrels and felons, whose villainy was intolerable—of persecution to none."

That eight per cent. administration, it is well known, was a jubilee to traitors—to scoundrels and felons. To Tories—old and inveterate Tories, who were, by the cabinet itself, recognised and identified as the friends and supporters of that very administration.—Witness the letter of the then secretary of war to a respectable citizen of this country. John Henry the spy, and other "scoundrels" were intrusted with important commissions by the same "dust and ashes" administration, which even at this day is eulogized by "Damn'd lawyers and judges, damn'd lords and damn'd squires, damn'd spies and informers, damn'd knaves & damn'd liars." SWIFT.

W.

Extract of a letter from Demarara, dated April 29, 1812.

"All Spanish America is in an uproar, civil war is in all quarters—fighting and slaughtering each other like tigers. There has been a very sanguinary battle fought a few days ago at Guiana, in our neighbourhood, when the regulars got the better of the independents, and slaughtered every soul, not one prisoner made."

A memorial to Congress against war with Great Britain has passed the House of Representatives of the state of Massachusetts by a majority equal to the federal majority in that body.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Whereas it has been represented to me that in sundry cases in forming the detachment of militia required by my orders heretofore issued, apprentices have been received as volunteers, I have thought proper to direct, and do hereby direct that they in every case be forthwith discharged, and their places supplied by other volunteers or by a draught—although, were they selected by draught, they would have been constrained to perform their tour of duty, yet they have no right of their own will and choice without consent of their masters to impair an obligation heretofore created by their indentures. Sundry applications having been made to this department for instructions in relation to the mode and quantum of exercise which the militia in requisition should perform—I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War upon this subject; his answer is that they are to remain subject to the laws of the state, of consequence, they are not liable to be compelled to perform more duty than is prescribed by law. But I must appeal to the patriotism of the citizens who have been placed in requisition, and to a regard for their own safety, and conjure them to shew the world by their conduct that coercion is not necessary to induce freemen to encounter the small privations arising from frequent musters for the purpose of becoming disciplined.

It has been represented to me, that unpleasant collisions have been produced between the militia and recruiting officers, arising from a difference of opinion as to the right of the men in requisition to enlist in the army of the U. States; for the purpose of obviating dis-

agreeable consequences, I have thought proper to make public the opinion of this department, which is, that these men have the right to enlist, and any interposition on the part of the militia officers is therefore improper, and in future will be avoided.

It is due to the brave and patriotic citizens, who in the present posture of our affairs have voluntarily offered their services to their country, to express to them the high sense I entertain of this evidence of their zeal and courage.—To preserve a monument of conduct so honorable to those brave men, and so flattering to the pride of Virginia—the Brigadier Generals are hereby required to transmit in their returns to the Adjutant General, as far as is practicable, lists of the names of both officers and privates who have volunteered their services, that they may be placed among the archives of the state, to be laid before the representatives of the people upon their convention. The prompt and voluntary offer of a band of citizens (so numerous) to rally around the unfurled banner of their country, is gratifying to every lover of republican government, and constitutes a firm guarantee to our liberties and independence. In after-times when a grateful country shall enquire who were they that came forward in the day of danger and were prepared at the hazard of their lives, to defend whatever is dear to freemen, then each brave and patriotic volunteer may triumphantly say, "I was of the number."

Given under my hand at Richmond, this 4th day of June, 1812.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 9th inst. living in Berkeley County, Va. a negro man named

JACK,

about 32 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has his thumb and all his fingers burnt off his right hand; he is supposed to be living in Jefferson County, as his wife lives with Mr. Reynolds at Shannon-Hill. Any person delivering him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

HENRY PAYNE.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in any manner with said negro.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market II use in Charles Town,

Have just received a number of articles suitable for the present season, all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and they are now selling them as low as any goods of the same quality can be procured in this part of the country, their assortment consists in part of the following articles.

- Broad Cloths,
- Best double milled Cassimer,
- A large quantity of cotton Cassimer,
- Ditto ditto Grandchild,
- A quantity of best Nankens short and long pieces,
- Ladies damask shawls assorted,
- Ditto elegant habit kid gloves,
- Ditto ditto extra long ditto,
- Ditto long silk ditto,
- Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,
- Silk for Ladies dresses,
- Bandanna and fancy fringed and black silk handkerchiefs assorted,
- Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs ditto,
- Calicoes ditto,
- Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,
- L. no. ditto,
- Coarse lincens assorted,
- Suspenders assorted,
- Spinning cotton best quality,
- Fur and wool hats assorted,
- Men's coarse leather shoes assorted,
- Wrought and cut nails almost every size,
- Window glass by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,

- A quantity of good whiskey by the barrel or gallon,
- Spirits, Wine, and country Gin,
- Herrings, and shad,
- Leaf sugar, first and second quality,
- Brown ditto,
- Coffee, tea, &c. &c.
- All of which will be sold as advantageous as possible.
- They wish to return to the public their sincere thanks for the many favors they have received and solicit a continuance of their favor.
- June 19, 1812.

WANTED,

ONE or two smart lads of the age of 13 or 15 years, and of respectable ability, as apprentices to the Watch and Silver-smith business.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, June 19.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Tea, Rice, Molasses, and almost every other article in the Grocery line, also, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Tin and Wooden wares, Castings, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Skillets.

LIKEWISE,

50 barrels of good WHISKEY, and a few barrels of APPLE BRANDY, with a general assortment of other Liquors, Cradling and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickle, Herring's by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

Family Bible, Stephen's War, Davis's Sermons, Plover's Friends, Wesley's Sermons, Deacon's Voyages, Village Sermons, History of Ireland, Doddridge's ditto, Saurin's ditto, Saurin's ditto, Forsythe on Fruit-trees, Researches in Asia, Stranger in France, Rie and Progress in Religion, Walker's Gazetteer, Spiritual Treasury, Walker's do, Christians Great Interest, Walker's do, Memorial of Cumberland, Walk of Faith, Jesuit's Letters, Triumph of Faith, Junius Letters, Reign of Grace, Ovid's Art of Love, Scott's Essays, Holy War, Man of Feelings, Ancient Israelites, Thinks I to myself who, Harvey's Meditations, Scottish Chiefs, Confession of Faith, Thaddeus of Warsaw, D'vout Exercises, Ellis's Romanesque, Faber on the Properties, Cellus in Search of a Wife, Gaston's Collection, Modern of Griselda, Butler's Analogy, Prince Eugene, Sermons calls to the unconverted, Tales of Fashionable Life, G. A. Things, Corinna, Guide & Refuge, Refusal, Simpson's Plea, Vicar of Wakefield, Smith's Essays, American Lady, Pilgrim's Progress, British Spy, Dick and Pany on Cowper's Task, Inspiration, Campbell's Poems, Walter Scott's Poems, Thornton Abbey, Burns' Poems, Hive, Thompson's Seasons, Wattle's Psalms and Hymns, Solitude Sweetened, Wesley's Hymns, History of America, Life of Wesley, Morse's Geography, Ramsey's Life of American Nepos, Washington, Natural History, Weem's ditto, G. S. Journal, Life of Dr. Franklin, Walker's Dictionary, Murrays Introduction, Life of Col. Gardner, Walker's Dictionary, Life of Dr. Darwin, Key-exercises, Modern Europe, Sequel, Domestic Encyclopedia, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, Gillis's History, Enfield's Speaker, Lee 10th, Young Man's Companion, L'espero de Mediel, Fisher's Companion, Mathus on Population, American Guide, Select Speeches, Gough's Arithmetic, together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Charlestown, on the 5th instant, a brown Horse, three of his feet partly white, about 14 hands high, supposed to be from 6 to 9 years old. Appraised to 45 dollars. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEO. RIELY.

June 12.

Stray Mare.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, on the 29th ult. a dark gray mare, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, and shod all round—no perceptible flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

FOR SALE,
Good Old Apple Brandy,
by the cask only. Also LIME just burnt, of the best quality; and some also that is slaked, (but strong and good) at a reduced price, for ready money. Apply to my Overseer,
F. FAIRFAX.

Shan. Hill, June 12.
N. B. I would sell also a first rate DINING ROOM SERVANT, who is young and healthy.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opekon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, having procured a new set of cards, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT, & Co.
June 12.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 31st ult. *William Johnston*, an apprentice to the blacksmith-business. It is believed that said Johnston is harbored by Thomas Smallwood, of Charlestown. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.
T. H. G.
June 5.

MILL WRIGHTS.

WANTED three or four journeymen Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.
ARCH: STEWART.
June 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at this place on Tuesday the 25th inst. a soldier named

ROBERT TAYLOR,

born in Chester County Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a miller & mill-wright. When he left the Barracks he had on a drab cloth coat, cassimere pantaloons, striped waistcoat, a pair of half boots much worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk handkerchief around his neck. The above reward, together with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or any officer in the United States Army.

JOSEPH KEAN,
LIEUT. LIGHT-DRAGOONS,
Winchester Rendezvous,
May 30, 1812.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscribers will give employment to seven or eight journeymen masons for the present season.—Liberal wages will be allowed, and punctually paid.

WILKINS & WIDOWS.
Charlestown, May 29.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by Capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.
April 17.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

All Persons

Holding receipts of mine for grain of any kind, are requested to bring them forward for settlement before the first day of July next, as there are a number of receipts of mine out, and the grain delivered, and the receipts not returned—Therefore, I take this method of bringing such accounts to a settlement at the close of grinding.
JOSEPH BELL, junr.
May 24.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullsken run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover.
SAM. WASHINGTON.
May 8.

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c.—For terms apply to
JOHN KENNEDY.
May 15.

Darkeville* Factory.

THE subscriber has had his machines put in order by an experienced hand, and expects to be able to card wool in a complete manner. It is expected that the wool sent to the machine will be greased and picked clean from any thing that will injure the cards. He will card, spin, weave and full for those that wish to have their wool manufactured into cloth at his mill.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
May 22.
* Bucklestown.

Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,
ditto Gingham,
ditto Cashmere Robes,
ditto Cambricks,
ditto Dimities,
ditto IRISH LINENS,
ditto Leno Muslins,
ditto Men's & Women's Cotton Hose,
Homemade Tow Linen, &c. &c.
ALSO,
WALDRON'S prime CRADLING Scythes, English & German Grass do. Hugh Long's warranted SICKLES, and WEAVER'S REEDS of all kinds, Knives and Forks, a few pair of SHEEPSHEARS, Glass, Queen's Stone, China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO,
London Particular Madeira Wine of the vintage of 1807, first quality HERINGS by the barrel, &c. &c. His assortment at this time is perfect in almost every article which this neighbourhood and country requires, (the greater part of which were bought previous to the late high prices of Goods) and are now offered to the public at the old cheap rates, by the market house in Shepherd's-Town.
JAMES S. LANE.
May 22, 1812.

P. S. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. And while Goods are both extremely scarce and high in the different seaports, large dealers will do well to call, and view my assortment.

Please Take Notice,

THAT I have employed Mr. William P. Orrick, to collect in all the debts due to the late firms of James and John Lane, and James S. Lane, Brother, and Co. Those in arrears who do not call and discharge their respective balances immediately, may expect him to call on them.
JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

Will be paid for 100 Cords clean Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tan-yard, or the same rate for a less quantity.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,
aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.
Jefferson county, May 15. 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.
April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,
vs.
Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants.

In Chancery.
THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Tickenburgs, Oznaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Laurel-Comic Tale," written by

"THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?"
Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money and such produce as will suit our markets.
May 8.

Jefferson County, to wit.
April Court, 1812.
George Hite, Complainant,
vs.
John Briscoe and Hezekiah Briscoe, Defendants. In Chancery.
THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

THE practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which G. Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the U. States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the U. S. to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbours; and have wantonly split American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the U. States to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade, that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them, not to enter.

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruizers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy, proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when she was the force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts, confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

When deprived of his flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her cabinet instead of a corresponding repeal or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the U. States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious, to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands as prerequisites to a repeal of its orders as they relate to the U. States that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees no wise necessary to their termination, nor complied with by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operates within a territorial jurisdiction as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the United States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal insavol of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the U. States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that, in official explanations which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American Minister at London with the British minister for

Declaration of War.

Washington, 4 o'clock, P. M.
June 18, 1812.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following Message and Act. The report or manifesto which preceded the act is too long for present publication.

TO THE
Senate and House of Representatives
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

I communicate to Congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803 of the war in which G. Britain is engaged, and omitting unpaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the U. States as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruizers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self redress is assumed, which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which can within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged, without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from every thing dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which G. Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the U. States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the U. S. to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruizers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbours; and have wantonly split American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the U. States to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

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Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruizers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendent injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as a necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy, proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when she was the force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts, confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

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foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become indeed sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of G. Britain, nor as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies; but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce with an enemy, a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are for the most part the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entice these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried, to overcome the attachment of the British Cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement, within the competency of the Executive branch of our government, to expect that a general of them would be followed by a war between the U. States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the U. States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a premeditation of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May 1806 was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which, being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the U. States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade, and it was notorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection to a declaration of the fact that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American Plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favor-

able change in the policy of the British cabinet, was justly considered as established. The Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without any explanations which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very