6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, 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 Sickles, Herrings 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 Bibles,	Stephen's War,
Davis's Sermon's,	Parent's Friend,
Wesley's Sermons,	Deapon's Voyages,
Village Sermons,	History of Ireland,
Doddridge's ditto,	Revolutionary Plutarchs,
Saurin's ditto,	Forsythe on Fruittrees,
Christian Researches in Asia,	Stranger in France,
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Stranger in Ireland,
Spiritual Treasury,	Morse's Gazetteer,
Practical Piety,	Walker's do.
Christians great Interest,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Walk of Faith,	Jesuit's Letters,
Triumph of Faith,	Junius Letters,
Reign of Grace,	Ovid's Art of Love,
Scott's Essays,	Man of Feeling,
Holy War,	Thinks I to myself who,
Ancient Israelites,	Scottish Chiefs,
Harvey's Meditations,	Thadeus of Warsaw,
Confession of Faith,	Exiles of Siberia,
Devout Exercises,	Ella Rosenberg,
Faber on the Prophecies,	Celibs in Search of a Wife,
Gaston's Collections,	Modern of Griselda,
Butler's Analogy,	Self Controul,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Prince Eugene,
Glad Tidings,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Guide & Refuge,	Corinna,
Simpson's Plea,	Refusal,
Smith's Essays,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,	American Lady,
Dick and Pony on Inspiration,	British Spy,
Thornton Abbey,	Cowper's Task,
Hive,	Campbell's Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,	Walter Scott's Poems
Wesley's Hymns,	Burns' Poems,
Life of Wesley,	Thompson's Seasons,
Ramsey's Life of Washington,	Solitude Sweetened,
Weem's ditto,	History of America,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Morse's Geography,
Life of Col. Gardner,	American Nepos,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	Natural History,
Modern Europe,	Gass's Journal,
Domestic Encyclopedia,	Walker's Dictionary,
Gillis's History,	Murray's Introduction,
Leo 10th,	—— Key,
Lorenzo de Medici,	—— Exercises,
Malthus on Population,	—— Sequel,
Select Speeches,	—— Grammar,
	Scott's Lessons,
	Enfield's Speaker,
	Young Man's Companion,
	Fisher's Companion,
	American Guide,
	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.

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Charlestown, on the 5th instant, *a brown Horse*, three of his feet partly white, about 14½ 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 perceivable 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 Opeckon, 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 expences.

TH. 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.

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 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.

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 Bullskin 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. 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	Ginghams,
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, China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO,

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

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, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-Ludicro-Tragico-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.

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 35 dollars.

THOMAS H. GRADY.

Charlestown, May 29.

BLANK BOOKS

CONSISTING OF

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, RECORD, DAY BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1812. [No. 222.

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 unrepaired 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 cruisers 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 falls 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 harrass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbours; and have wantonly spilt 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 cruisers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendant 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 the naval 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 exemplified 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 disavowal 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 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, not 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 entitle 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 repeal 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 predetermination 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 favorable 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 moment, when the public minister was holding the language of friendship and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negociation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy Union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected, that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States, would have found in its true interest alone, a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquility on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favored that free and general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself as well as other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not for the sake of a precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels, freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled, in British ports into British fleets; whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain. Whether the United States shall continue passive under

these progressive usurpations, & those accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events, avoiding all connexions which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question which the constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with G. Britain, and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communications last made to Congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shewn that since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorised illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the property of our citizens seized within the jurisdiction of France.—I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of Congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation, that the result of unclosed discussions between our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and the French government will speedily enable Congress to decide, with greater advantage on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 1, 1812.

AN ACT

Declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, & the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America & their Territories.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled,* That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States, to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States, commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the U. States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

LONDON, April 28.

Henry's Document's.—Yesterday we laid before our readers the message of the president of the United States of America to congress, charging the British government with a foul conspiracy against that country. We are not enabled to publish the most important part of the documents which accompanied the message; and we are of opinion, with the Dublin Evening Post, from which we copied them, that if they should prove to be genuine, it will be impossible that ministers can continue in office without a shameless abandonment of that honorable character which England, on every occasion, affects to assume. The sensation, already produced in America, can be easily conceived by every man who loves liberty, and abhors the dissimulation of that policy, which seems to carry into any country a firebrand, artfully enveloped with an olive branch, for the purpose of deceiving, in order more effectually to destroy.—The sensation too, which it must produce on the continent of Europe, where the best interests of Britain seem to depend solely on an unimpeached character, cannot but prove highly fatal to the empire, unless so foul a charge shall be repelled by incontrovertible proof. The fate of millions are now at stake, and it becomes the people of England to shake off so horrible a stain, by abandoning to inquiry and punishment whoever may have been the guilty contrivers and abettors of this deplorable transaction.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 28.

Lord *Holland* called the attention of their lordships to a message which had appeared in the papers purporting to have been sent by the president of the United States to the American congress, intimating that a conspiracy had been formed by an agent [HENRY] of the British government against the U. States, and that the "documents" accompanied the message importing that the agent was accredited by the noble secretary of state [lord *Liverpool*] or by the British commander in chief of Canada.—He hoped the noble lord would be able to give a direct disclaimer on the subject.

The earl of *Liverpool* said he had not the least objection to stating, that with respect to the president's message, which however had not been officially communicated to him, he had no difficulty unreservedly *to claim for himself and his majesty's government, that in any act of theirs, or through any person whatever, they had never intended to do any thing which had for its object a separation of one part of the U. States from another*:—That with respect to any person employed, it was without any authority whatever on the part of his majesty's government, and even without the knowledge of the fact that any individual was employed. With respect to his knowledge of the alledged object, he was satisfied the respectable person alluded to [gen. *Craig*] only required such information as was necessary for the security of that part of his majesty's dominions which he governed. The situation of that officer rendered certain information necessary: But *as to any intention on the part of any one connected with his majesty's government, to foment dissentions among the United States, it was what he expressly disclaimed.*

Lord *Holland* inquired, if HENRY had been employed by, or had been known to be employed by the government?

The earl of *Liverpool* solemnly assured the house that HENRY was so far from having been authorised by the government, that they had not even known of his having been employed until after his return to *Quebec*.

After the intervention of other business,

Lord *Holland* again alluded to the "*documents*," which had accompanied the president's message, and which he said from their appearance, required some parliamentary resolution. If any thing like fact had been disclosed in them, it was nothing less than the mission of a person, not authorised, to the subjects of a friendly power, for the purpose of exciting a rebellion, and of offering assistance to such as would engage in it.

Lord *Liverpool* said, nothing was further from the fact than the light in which the noble lord placed the subject. Nothing had occurred which by any means warranted inferences of the nature alluded to. Lord *Holland* here said he should on Friday move for the production of the correspondence on the subject.

In the *house of commons*, on the same day, Mr. *Whitbread* put questions to ministers on the same subject; and

Lord *Castlereagh* said he felt really obliged to the honorable gentleman for giving him an opportunity of stating his belief that the accusation had been unfairly brought by the American government. As to a disposition to wish to break the American union, he would on the part of all those who were then in office, as well as of all those now in office, distinctly, and in the most peremptory manner, disclaim any such disposition, or having ever acted upon any such principle. It appeared that one Henry had been employed by sir J. Craig, but without the knowledge or privity of the British government; and the first intimation government ever had that such an agent had been employed, also stated that he had been recalled. When this agent was employed, sir James Craig expected an immediate attack on Canada; but the moment his apprehensions of an immediate war with America, and an attack on Canada had subsided, he lost no time in recalling him.

Mr. *Whitbread* wished to know what measures had been taken when ministers were informed that this agent had inquired into the disposition of the federalists, as it regarded war?

Lord *Castlereagh* in reply said as the news of the recal of the agent was received at the same time as of his employment, no particular disapprobation had been expressed at gen. Craig's conduct; who had taken the step as a measure in contemplation of an immediate attack upon the colony; for the defence of which he was responsible. As soon as the danger appeared to be diminished, he recalled the agent.

Mr. *Whitbread* said he was not satisfied, and intimated his intention of making a motion on the subject.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Ponsonby respecting the letter of "*Ryland*," which recognized the "*cypher*" to be used in the communication,

Lord *Castlereagh* said he had searched for this letter from seeing it stated in the newspapers, and could find no traces of it.

Remarks on the above by the editor of the London Statesman.

It will be seen by the allusion made, last night, in both houses of parliament, to the message of Mr. Madison, and the documents accompanying it, laid before the congress of the United States, that the base attempt to subvert the government of that country, by exciting a rebellion amongst the American people, was neither attempted to be denied nor excused by ministers. But, said lord Liverpool, "I solemnly disclaim for myself and for his majesty's government, any intention whatever of fomenting disturbances in these states. As to the *employment* of any individual, it was entirely *unauthorised* by me and even *without my knowledge*. Government did not even know that captain Henry was employed until *after* his return to Quebec."—Now, supposing every word which lord Liverpool uttered to be true, we would ask, why sir James Craig, on whose shoulders ministers now wish to throw the blame of this perfidious transaction, has not only been permitted hitherto to go at large unimpeached, but has actually been promoted in our service? Does not this conduct show, on the part of our government, that they highly approve of every step which that general took to overturn the constitution of the American states? It is impossible to doubt it; and, therefore, *whatever solemn protestations ministers may now make to the contrary, they must be held as implicated in this abominable affair*—as those individuals only who are responsible to the nation which they have so grossly insulted, and on whose heads ought to fall that just retribution for the crime which they have committed.

But if such are the conclusions we are entitled to draw from this relative state of the parties, what are the inhabitants of Great Britain to think; nay, what is the continent, the whole universe, to say, if we shall be able to prove, by the most undeniable evidence, that ministers not only *knew* of the employment of captain Henry *before* he was engaged in the iniquitous mission, but that lord Liverpool himself afterwards actually & unreservedly *approved* of it? That we are able to do this, we feel little difficulty, even with the few documents which are now before the public. It appears that capt. Henry was employed by sir James Craig, in 1808, to ascertain the state of parties and their political views, in the United States. The correspondence which passed at this time between sir James and the captain, was transmitted by the former to the British ministry. This is proved by the following extract of a letter, dated 28th June last, written by Mr. Peel, lord Liverpool's secretary, to Henry himself, who was then in London:—"*His lordship has directed me to acquaint you, that he has referred to the correspondence in this office of the year* 1808, *and finds two letters from sir James Craig, dated 10th April and 8th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment.*"

Here then is direct proof, that the attempts made in 1808, by captain Henry, at the instigation of the governor general of Canada, to excite commotions in the United States, were well known to ministers at that period. Circumstances having rendered it probable, in the year 1809, that something further might be done to promote this *very honorable* cause, sir James Craig appears to have had some further communication with the present ministers on the subject, and again to have recommended captain Henry as a fit person to carry their views into effect.—The result of this was, that sir James directed his secretary to write to capt. Henry, on the 26th January, 1809, as follows. "The information, and political observations heretofore received from you, were transmitted by his excellency *to the secretary of state, who has expressed his particular approbation of them*, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission, as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the governor general, but *on his majesty's ministers*, which might eventually contribute to your advantage." Who can doubt, after reading this, that all his majesty's ministers, and particularly lord Liverpool, then secretary of state, were fully acquainted with the mission of capt. Henry, and that they actually instructed sir James Craig to hold out to him a reward for his services? But the matter does not rest here. After captain Henry arrived in London, and submitted his claims for remuneration to lord Liverpool, his lordship in the above letter which he directed his secretary, Mr. Peel, to write, expressly recognizes the services of the captain. He speaks of the "ability and success" with which he executed the mission, and states, that "he is convinced the public service will be benefitted" by your active employment in a public situation. In another letter, *in the hand writing of lord Liverpool*, addressed to sir George Prevost, now governor general of Canada, on the 16th of September last, he says—"I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the *ability* and *judgment* which Mr. Henry has manifested *on the occasions mentioned in his memorial*, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him." Here lord Liverpool's *entire approbation* of all that captain Henry had done, is fixed beyond the possibility of a doubt. Nay more, so highly did his lordship estimate his services, that he recommended him to any public situation sir George Prevost should think proper to place him in! Yet does this same noble lord now come forward and *solemnly protest*, that his own hands, and those of his coleagues, as to this affair, are entirely free from pollution!! This may go down with those admirers of his lordship's administration who reap the fruits of the perfidious measures they are pursuing; but certain are we of this, that no honest man will give him credit either for his assertions or his solemn protestations, when evidence of so glaring a description is staring him in the face.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

More French burnings and sinking of American vessels.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Active, Mather, from Lisbon.—Capt. M. furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following melancholy account of the destruction of the following American vessels and cargoes by a French squadron of two frigates and a brig of war:—

"On the 5th of May, off the Western Islands, capt. Mather was brought to and boarded by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 44 guns each and a brig of war, under command of Commodore Teuriteur. He was detained 18 hours, and suffered to proceed, he being in ballast—they put 17 seamen on board of him, (mostly the crews of American vessels which they had destroyed) amongst whom are part of the crew of the ship Mercury, Kelly, from New-York, for Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, captured on the 16th of April, near Lisbon, & burnt. Also, Peter Trainer, who was a seaman on board the brig Pizarro, capt. Gray, out 16 days from Madeira, for New-York, laden with 300 pipes of wine, which vessel they sunk. Capt. Gray, and several other seamen, were put on board of a ship for Providence, R. I. about the 22d April, which this squadron boarded, finding her in ballast, suffered her to proceed.

"The brig Happy-Couple, from Baltimore, for Gibraltar, was also captured and sunk, and her crew, and the mate of the Pizarro, were put on board ship Woodrop-Sims, from Lisbon, for Philadelphia which vessel being in ballast, was also suffered to proceed.

"During the time Captain Mather was in co. with the French squadron, they boarded and sunk a British brig, 4 days from Lisbon for Tortola.

[This French squadron has been cruising for American vessels between four and five months, and destroyed vast numbers, and an immense amount of property.]

June 19.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Indian Queen, Hammond, from London. Captain H. left London on the 11th May, and the Downs the 13th.

Capt. H. has brought despatches for government.

One of our London papers, states, the Whiting schr. with a king's messenger on board charged with dispatches for America, sailed from Plymouth on the 1st of May.

The ship Tantivy, schr. Grace-Ann-Greene, both for New-York; and the ship Lark for Philadelphia, all from Bourdeux, are sent into England.

The Jenney, from New-Orleans, and the Tigress from Baltimore, both for Bordeaux, are also sent into England.

BOSTON, June 16.

LATEST NEWS.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Chronicle for the loan of a London paper of May 12, and a Greenock paper of May 13, received by the *Adamant*, from the latter place.

London, (Courier) May 12.

Assassination of Mr. Perceval.

It is under feeling of horror, grief and dismay, that we record an event unparalleled in the history of our country, or perhaps of any other—the assassination of *Mr.* Perceval, the prime minister of England, as he was entering the lobby of the house of commons yesterday, at a quarter past five o'clock. Mr. Perceval was shot through the heart and expired immediately. The assassin remained in the crowd and surrendered himself.

The prisoner spoke to the following effect:

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish with permission, to state something in my justification, I have been denied the redress of my grievances by government; I have been ill treated—They all know who I am, and what I am, through the secretary of state and *Mr.* Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a governor general in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man and fall here, (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

The Coroner's Jury has just concluded its proceedings by bringing in a verdict of wilful murder against *John Bellingham*, formerly ship broker of Liverpool.

The assassin of Mr. Perceval appears to have been actuated by no political bias; and the opposition members of Parliament expressed their horror at the action, and were active in securing the perpetrator, who is said to have been subjected to fits of insanity.

Mr. Perceval has left a wife and twelve children.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, of June 19.

Mr. Clark, of the house of Wait and Clark of this city, has politely furnished us with the following addition to the above intelligence respecting Mr. Perceval's murder, received from his correspondent in Boston. It is a postscript to the London Courier:—

"Since writing the above, we have to state, that considerable numbers of persons were loitering this morning about the house of commons and in Downing street; and we are sorry to add, that, upon personal enquiry on the spot, we find that the mob manifested a most atrocious disposition, that of abetting assassination. When the prisoner was attempted to be put into the coach last night, a great bustle was set up, and an attempt to rescue him. In the most detestable spirit they huzzaed and cheered him, calling out, "Burdett forever"! and execrating the soldiers as murderers. They not only did this, but hissed and hooted the carriages of the members and other gentlemen in the most audacious manner; in consequence of which they were obliged to draw away to Abington street and other remoter places."

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Stoddert.

"The detachment of the army quartered here are in momentary expectation of receiving orders from the Commander in Chief to commence hostilities.

"We are persuaded that the American Government have issued positive orders to take possession of the town and fort of Mobile, by capitulation, if possible; but in case of the commander refusing to capitulate, it will be taken by force.

"Another detachment will very shortly march against Pensacola and Fort St. Marc, which latter is situated at the entrance of the river Appalachicola.

"The approaching rupture with England renders those measures absolutely necessary, for the purpose of depriving a British force of the means which the possession of these places by the Spaniards would afford her of making a descent on the coast of the Floridas." *(Even. Post.*

CHARLES-TOWN, June 26.

Both houses of congress were engaged on Thursday and Friday last with closed doors, occupied probably in the discussion of questions incidental to or arising out of a state of war.

Alex. Herald, of June 22.

The Constitution, capt. Hull, sailed down the river on Thursday the 18th, having undergone a thorough repair at the navy yard at Washington.

It is not true, as we have heard reported, that the Constitution is destined to France; and further we learn, that there exits no intention at present to order any vessel of the U. States on foreign service or station. *Nat. In.*

In another part of this paper will be found a statement of atrocious outrage committed on our commerce by French national vessels. The President has wisely abstained from suggesting the propriety of offensive measures against France, until late doubt shall become present certainty. If ample atonement be not made by France for these outrages, we trust in God she will be made to feel, by a vigorous retaliation of her flagrant injustice, the resentment of a rational and spirited people for affrontful and unwarrantable injuries committed on their rights and commerce. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Brig Gen. Hull, dated Staunton, O. 3d June, 1812.

"I am happy to inform you that I have received reports already from five or six Indian villages (since my speech was communicated.) The Chiefs are now on their way to visit me, and the frontiers have already become tranquil."

FROM THE ALEX. HERALD.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated 15th April, 1812.

"There was a serious riot here on the 18th inst. About 3000 rioters assembled and took possession of the Exchange, broke every square of glass, and threw the chairs and tables out of the windows—they were soon quelled by the soldiery and militia and have been quiet since.

"Russia has declared war against France and made some commercial regulations for the importation of certain English goods in neutral bottoms—It is also stated Bonaparte has large forces marching to the north."

(COMMUNICATED.)

Frederick town, June 19, 1812.

The declaration of war reached this place about four o'clock this evening. The cheering news was instantly communicated to the troops at this place, of the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry.—The officer commanding (Captain Johnson) instantly ordered the troops under arms—The line was formed and the Captain delivered an appropriate and animated address on the subject. Every eye seemed to beam with hope: the Soldiers exulted at an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their injured country. Every man swore to die at the point of the bayonet or live victoriously. The officers drew their swords, marched to the centre and congratulated each other on the happy opportunity offered to display their valor and patriotism. This is the day they had long wished for, this the hour to prove their *amor patriæ*. A national salute was immediately fired accompanied with appropriate martial music. *Repub. Gaz.*

From France—Verbal accounts from France by the Matilda, at this port, represent the preparations of Bonaparte for the northern enterprize as of the most formidable and extraordinary nature. Upwards of 600,000 men had already left the confines of France, and his body guard, consisting of 30,000 Polish troops, and new national guard of 100,000 were shortly to accompany him in person to take the head of this immense body. It was believed, however, that his purpose would be effected without the necessity of a battle; and the belief was reduced almost to a certainty, from the circumstance of Talreyrand, that able and arch politician, having left France for the court of St. Petersburg. Gen. Andreossi, had also been dispatched to Constantinople.

Prussia was completely under the vassalage of France; and Russia, without a struggle, would be constrained to acquiesce in whatever might be dictated to her by the emperor. *(Phil. Gazette.*

The following are the Yeas and Nays in each House on the final passage of the Declaration of war.

IN THE SENATE.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed and Worthington—13.

IN THE HOUSE.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—79.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Bartlett, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bride, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—49.

BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE
U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constituted Authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that War exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine providence, of abridging its calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the Constituted Authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL.)

DONE at the city of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the U. States the thirty-sixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

(Signed) JAMES MUNROE,
Secretary of State.

For the REPOSITORY.

WAR having been declared by the constituted authorities of the country, it is sincerely to be hoped that all party bickerings may now cease. And, as it is believed that the republicans of this county never intended to make a news-paper attack upon their federal fellow citizens—much less to condemn the whole party in the lump—as their object in the late publications, was to defend their petition against misconceptions and misrepresentations—and, as they readily admit that many of their political opponents possess "as clear heads and sound hearts" as other people, they can see no good reason why, at this time harmony should not be restored.

To this it may not be improper to add, that instances occur almost every day, of federalists (after having conscientiously expressed their opinions on the side of the minority) coming forward and openly, candidly and cheerfully submitting to the fundamental rule of legitimate government, *the will of the majority*. And to their honor be it said, that many of them have actively stepped forth, in these times of national embarrassment, to support the measures of the government. Amongst others we may name Robert Le Roy Livingston, Esq. who has very lately vacated his seat in Congress, by accepting of an appointment in the army. Such patriotic examples are worthy of imitation, and we flatter ourselves will have the most salutary effect. We hope too that they will be productive of unanimity, and that ere long, all the energies of the whole American people will be directed against the common enemy.

FRANKLIN.

For the Farmer's Repository.

Mr. Williams,

Have the goodness to insert the following lines as an off-set to the "*Pertinent Extract*" printed (inadvertently I am sure) in your last paper.

May 27th.

Where tyrants guide Bellona's car,
And minions raise the yell of war,
Where the poor wretch and pamper'd tool,
Fight to uphold a Monarch's stool—
Where the best blood of bravery's shed,
And the last sigh of freedom's fled,
Where the base rage for gold and pow'r,
Steals from warm youth its brightest hour—
And from the souls of kindred dear,
Draws the deep moan and bitter tear,
There is the drum's long murm'ring swell,
A tale of woe—a mournful knell.

But when *Columbia's* standard waves,
And every gallant bosom heaves,
To avenge the wrongs our foes have done,
And save those rights which freemen won,
All feel the "spirit stirring" art,
(Save the vile Tory's dastard heart)
The trumpet's blast, the drum's "long roll"
Breathe incense to the patriot's soul.

BELLISARIUS.

The Rev. Mr. Mathews, will preach in the court-house in this place on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Money Found.

WAS found on the 29th ult. in Martinsburgh, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner may have it again upon describing it, and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber living on Back creek, about 5 miles from Gerrard's-Town.

DANIEL GANO.

June 26.

Stray Horse.

Taken up on the 12th inst. trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Muse's mill, a *dark gray horse*, right hind foot white up to the hock, 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high. Appraised to 60 dollars.

ALEX. CLEVELAND.

June 22.

Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near the Rock's Ferry, Jefferson county, about two weeks past, a *brown horse*, about 6 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high—no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. M'ENDREE.

June 21.

WANTED,

TWO smart lads about the age of 13 or 15 years, of respectability, as apprentices to the *Watchmaking* and *Silversmithing* business.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, June 19.

A WAR SONG.

By the late Mr. Clifton.

Soul of Columbia, quenchless spirit come!
Unroll thy standard to the sullen sky,
Bind on thy war robes, beat thy furious drum;
Rouse, rouse thy lion heart, and fire thy eagle eye.
Dost thou not hear the hum of gathering war?
Dost thou not know
The insidious foe
Yokes her gaunt wolves, & mounts her midnight car?

Dost thou not hear thy tortured seamen's cries?
Poor hapless souls, in dreary dungeons laid;
T'wards thee they turn their dim, imploring eyes;
Alas! they sink—and no kind hand to aid.
Thou dost, and every son of thine
Shall rest in guilty peace no more;
With noble rage, they pant to join
The conflict's heat, the battle's roar.

Loose to the tempest let thy banner fly,
Rouse, rouse thy lion heart, and fire thy eagle eye.

From the Charleston Times.

Mr. EDITOR—By publishing the following "*Admonitory hints to the Ladies,*" extracted from "*Ewell's Medical Companion,*" you will greatly oblige

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

"If we consider for a moment the wonderful power which superior beauty exerts over the human heart: how instantly at the sight of a *lovely* woman, the hearts of the young are thrown into the most delightful palpitations; and the looks of the aged are brightened with admiration and pleasure, we can no longer wonder that it is so highly valued by the other sex. But it is to be lamented, that such preposterous means should be employed to gain an end so desirable, and that real beauty should so often be mistaken.

"Thus some girls fancy, that beauty can only consist in forms, *slender and delicate*. At the very thought of being *corpulent*, they are alarmed; and to obviate grossness, as they call it, they drink such large *quantities of vinegar* as not only to destroy the tone of the stomach, but introduce a withered ghastly paleness. For the same purpose, they continue the absurd practice of wearing *oppressive jackets*, or *corsetts*: which by compressing the ribs, prevent the expansion of the lungs.

"Another imprudence, and still more detrimental, is that of appearing at assemblies in the winter, in light dresses, exposed to the baneful effects of COLD, with the aggravating addition of extraordinary warmth by the fatigue of dancing; hence consumptions, and a train of maladies, too long to be here particularly described and produced.

"There are some, who reading of the fair and rosied belles of Europe, foolishly conclude that the *rose* and the *lilly* are the only color of beauty.

"Catching at this passion, for fair and unfreckled faces, the *quacks* have prepared a number of *nostrums*, called cosmetics or beautifiers. These they vauntingly profess, are to heal the chops on the lips—to remove pimples and freckles and to give the countenance such a fair, smooth and charming appearance, as to render it impossible for any person to contemplate it without being enamoured. But, unfortunately, these boasted cosmetics, instead of heightening the polish and charm of beauty, too often contribute to tarnish and destroy it. The truth is, *beauty* is not the creature of a quack, but the gift of nature; and to bring it to perfection, nothing more is necessary than exercise, cleanliness, temperance, and cheerfulness.

"How much then is it to be deplored, that too many of our young females, should think so meanly of exercise, which, alone, brings the female frame to perfection—paints it in the loveliest colors—and by giving richness to the blood, and rigor to the nerves, disposes to habitual cheerfulness, and alike qualifies the mind for thought, and the heart for love."

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, 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.

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.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin 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. tf.

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.

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 expences.

TH. 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.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market House 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 Granderills,
A quantity of best Nankeens 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, fancy fringed and black silk handkfs assorted,
Cotton shawls and handkfs ditto,
Callicoes — ditto,
Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,
Leno ditto,
Coarse linens 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,
Loaf 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.

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.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, 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 Sickles, Herrings 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 Bibles,	Stephen's War,
Davis's Sermon's,	Parent's Friend,
Wesley's Sermons,	Deapon's Voyages,
Village Sermons,	History of Ireland,
Doddridge's ditto,	Revolutionary Plutarchs,
Saurin's ditto,	Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Christian Researches in Assia,	Stranger in France,
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Stranger in Ireland,
Spiritual Treasury,	Morse's Gazetteer,
Practical Piety,	Walker's do.
Christians great Interest,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Walk of Faith,	Jesuit's Letters,
Triumph of Faith,	Junius Letters,
Reign of Grace,	Ovid's Art of Love,
Scott's Essays,	Man of Feeling,
Holy War,	Thinks I to myself who,
Ancient Israelites,	Scottish Chiefs,
Harvey's Meditations,	Thadeus of Warsaw,
Confession of Faith,	Exiles of Siberia,
Devout Exercises,	Ella Rosenberg,
Faber on the Prophecies,	Celibs in Search of a Wife,
Gaston's Collections,	Modern of Griselda,
Butler's Analogy,	Self Controul,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Prince Eugene,
Glad Tidings,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Guide & Refuge,	Corinna,
Simpson's Plea,	Refusal,
Smith's Essays,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,	American Lady,
Dick and Paley on Inspiration,	British Spy,
Thornton Abbey,	Cowper's Task,
Hive,	Campbell's Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,	Walter Scott's Poems
Wesley's Hymns,	Burns' Poems,
Life of Wesley,	Thompson's Seasons,
Ramsey's Life of Washington,	Solitude Sweetened,
Weem's ditto,	History of America,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Morse's Gengraphy,
Life of Col. Gardner,	American Nepos,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	Natural History,
Modern Europe,	Gass's Journal,
Domestic Encyclopedia,	Walker's Dictionary,
Gillis's History,	Murray's Introduction,
Leo 10th,	—— Key,
Lorenzo de Medici,	—— Exercises,
Malthus on Population,	—— Sequel,
Select Speeches,	—— Grammar,
	Scott's Lessons,
	Enfield's Speaker,
	Young Man's Companion,
	Fisher's Companion,
	American Guide,
	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.

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

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 perceivable flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1812. [No. 223.

TERMS 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 arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, 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.

MANIFESTO.

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

REPORT—

That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the U. States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace: none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinous as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of Great Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the Ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them.—Happily for the U. States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears.—They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The United States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the Minister of the U. States at London was instructed to invite the British government to enter into a negociation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negociation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprize, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the United States and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of Great Britain. A commerce just in itself; sanctioned by the example of Great Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having then elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to Great Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of sovereignty in every independent state. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is co extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that Great Britain regulates her own trade, in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do it; or that a neutral in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with Great Britain *every thing* is lawful. It is only in a trade with her enemies that the U. States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in war. That difference however was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the United States for the loss which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the British government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the government of the United States. The existence of a negociation which had been invited by our government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the then Cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the United States were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests.—A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprize had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own government. Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt. Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interests of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May 1806, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals were violated. By the law of nations, as recognized by Great Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade, in its full extent ought not to be pretended. Whether Great Britain was able to maintain legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of *strict and rigorous blockade*. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it inconvenient to inflict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights—Your committee think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed.—On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the United States and Great Britain. His death disappointed that hope, & the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harrassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France or her allies or any other country with which Great Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is revived with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade even with powers at peace with England who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorised by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom Great Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Orders in Council of November 11th 1807, which superceded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded, and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, & all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. To this order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they related to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the United States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subserve the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the U. S. have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britain in the wars in which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve there as British subjects. In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and doomed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the U. States