

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1812.

[No. 243.]

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

From Spain and Portugal.—The ship Rebecca, Hamilton, from Madeira, sailed Oct. 3d—the Pique frigate, of 44 guns, had arrived at Madeira in 4 days from Lisbon, with information, that Massena had entered Spain, with large reinforcements—capt. Singleton of this port, had also arrived at Madeira from Cadiz, whence he sailed the 26th Sept. and confirmed the account respecting Massena, and stated his force at 40,000 men. Only one American, (brig Corporal Trim, of Boston) had arrived at Cadiz, since the news of war reached there. The schr. Draper, Shane, hence was captured by the British and sent to Gibraltar. The Fair American, of this port, has arrived at Teneriffe.

Capt. Bartling, of the Margaret, from Lisbon, sailed Sept. 29, and states, that he reports recited Lisbon of the defeat of the Russians by Napoleon in a general action; and that Alexander had sent a *carte blanche* to Bonaparte for peace.

The markets low at Cadiz, Lisbon and Madeira.

From England.—Arrived, this forenoon, in 37 days from London, the cartel ship Lark, Hutchinson, Philadelphia. In her came Mr. Russell, late chargé des affaires in London. Also, as passengers, John Spear Smith, Esq., and John E. Howard, Esq., of Baltimore; Wm. M. Heyward, Esq., of Baltimore; Nathan M. Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia, Deane's Bridge, of Boston, and capt. P. Dentie, of Baltimore.

From the papers, we learn that Seville has been assaulted and taken by the combined armies. The particulars of the action, are not contained in any papers we have seen.

The 16th Bulletin of the French army, is dated at Viasma, August 31st—to which place the emperor's head quarters were removed on the 30th. It states that the people of the country are retiring to Moscow; that there had already crowded into that city a million and a half of souls; and that general Kutusoff, who had been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies, took the command on the 28th.

A London paper of the 28th September, contains the following article.

From the Paris Monitor of Sept. 21.
 "Letters from the grand army have been received which state that a battle was fought at Molaisk, about 60 miles from Moscow, on the 7th of September, which commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon the Russians were in complete rout.—The emperor Napoleon was still on horseback at 7 in the evening directing the pursuit of the flying Russians. We hope soon to have the detailed particulars of their great signal victory."

On the above, the *London Courier* (the ministerial echo) remarks—"The French do not say that they had entered Molaisk.—But if they had entered the town, it was probably after a severe engagement, after which the Russians doubtless retreated in pursuance of their plan of war. They will doubtless make another stand, and we trust in God, a successful one at Moscow."

The Russian account had not been received. A report was also current in London when our informant came away, that another great battle had been fought at Polosk between the Russians commanded by count Wirgenstein on one side, and the French commanded by Oudinot on the other, in which the former were victorious.

From France, nothing favorable had been heard. In England parliament was about to be dissolved, and a great electioneering campaign had opened. The

riots which had of late begun to assume a threatening appearance, had subsided owing very much to the prospect of very abundant harvests in all parts of the kingdom.

The following vessels were spoken by the Lark. October 6, in the chops of the channel, spoke a British convoy of 20 sail of merchantmen from England to the West Indies, under a convoy of three frigates.

Before the Lark sailed, the ship Pacific, from this port, had arrived at Liverpool.

Accounts from Malta and Gibraltar, state that Admiral Freemantle had been sent up the Adriatic, and had arrived at Lissa, having with him about 6,000 men. The object was not known—perhaps as a mere diversion.

From the despatches from sir Wm. Bentick, it appears that Sicily is about becoming an ally of England!

The French army, it is stated in a Paris paper, were on their march from Smolenski towards Moscow. The enemy, they say, continue to retreat.

The battle of Salamanca had produced a great accession of recruits from the Portuguese peasantry, who had come forward with renewed alacrity. Provisions were more abundant.

The proclamation (says the Times, of the 26th September) for the dissolution of parliament, it is stated, will appear in the gazette of Tuesday evening.

Major gens. Wheatly and Hulse, both died lately in Portugal.

The official account of the taking of Seville, appears in the London Gazette of the 22d September. The loss was very trifling. The place was defended by eight French battalions of infantry, & two regiments of cavalry.

About seventy of the fleet from the Baltic had arrived at Gottenburgh, with loss of anchors, &c.

On the 18th September, a person belonging to the suit of Mr. Foster, arrived at London, with despatches from Washington. He left Halifax in the Gleanor on the 26th August. It is remarked on his arrival, "that the revocation of the orders in council had produced little or no effect here; and it was not supposed that any alteration would take place till Mr. Madison was out of power."

The 15th French bulletin says, "At the battles of Smolensk and Valontina, the enemy lost 20 generals killed, wounded or taken, and a very great number of officers. The number of killed, taken or wounded, on these occasions may amount to 25 to 30,000 men."

Other accounts say the Russians were victorious, the French having lost 12,000 men.

The 17th French Bulletin of the grand army, dated Ghjst, September 3, is filled with unimportant details of military operations. It states, that "potatoes, pulse and cabbages, grow there in abundance, and the granaries are all full."
 "The bulletin adds, "the enemy is employed in forming an entrenched camp in front of Mojsk, and has established lines before Moscow."

The price of grain in England is stated to be falling rapidly.

mittee of claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the value thereof to each person who lost a horse in the battle of Tippecanoe.

EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS FROM ARREST FOR DEBT.

Mr. Bacon stated that under the present law, exempting from arrest privates in the army of the United States in certain cases of debt, frauds had been, and more extensively might be, committed; inasmuch as a soldier who was tired of the service, by giving his bond for a feigned debt for an amount greater than twenty dollars, could procure himself to be arrested and kept out of service, &c. Mr. B. further illustrated the evasions to which the present law is liable, and concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for exempting altogether from liability to arrest, or being taken in execution for debt, of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private belonging to the army of the United States, or to any volunteer corps, when called into service pursuant to law.

The resolution was agreed to.

Tuesday, November 10.

Mr. Mitchell presented the petition of sundry merchants of the city of New York, praying to be released from the penalties incurred by recent importations of British goods into the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Plessants presented a petition of a similar tenor from Tompkins & Murray, of Richmond, in Virginia; which was referred in the same manner.

Mr. Poindexter observed that a bill had last session passed this House for erecting the Mississippi territory into a state, but rejected in the senate from a particular objection, which it was now understood would be soon removed by the consent of the state of Georgia to the measure. He therefore proposed that a bill for that purpose should be again originated in this House; and therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and of admitting them into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and that the committee have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Poindexter, B. Hall, Grundy, Taliaferro and Goodwyn appointed a committee accordingly.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

Mr. Johnson observed that he had drafted a resolution for the consideration of the House, the object of which was to authorise an expedition of mounted volunteers against the several Indian tribes hostile to the United States. He said the people of the U. States had the power and the will to break up and to extirpate those hostile savages, to desolate their country, or compel them to surrender at discretion, as the Miamies had done lately when they beheld the strong arm of the government uplifted and ready to fall upon them heavily. And it was the impetuous duty of Congress so to organize this power, and so to direct this will as to make it effectual and most destructive to the enemy in the line of its operation. Mr. J. said a winter campaign of mounted men well selected, well organized and well conducted for 60 days, would close an Indian war, which was restrained on their part by ties of religion, by no rules of morality, by no suggestions of mercy, by no principles of humanity.—Sir, said he, you well know that we cannot so guard any part of our extended line of frontier as to prevent entirely the incursions of the savages, so long as they have a place of safety or a hiding place upon our borders; by reason of which a few desperate savages, well armed with their rifles, tomahawks & scalping knives, and paid for the scalps of our citizens, may travel in the night, watch their place of assassination undiscovered, and fall upon our infant settlements thus exposed and massacre them without distinction of age or sex, and not leave even an infant to lisp the sad sorrow to the passing stranger. Such has been the fact in many

places on our frontier since the battle of Tippecanoe; and such was the melancholy view to each person who lost a horse in the battle of Tippecanoe.

On such a campaign they must meet us in battle, or surrender at discretion; they could not avoid our search nor evade our pursuit—the season would furnish certain means of discovery; their strong holds would be broken up; their squaws and children would fall into our hands, and remain sure pledges against savage ferocity and barbarity. Nothing do they so much fear as to have their squaws taken prisoners. Their winter quarters would be discovered and their stock of winter provisions would be destroyed; and once during the revolution the friend to his country would enjoy the satisfaction of seeing our savage enemies humbled in the dust and solely at our mercy, notwithstanding all the arts of British intrigue to the contrary. On the contrary, we want no additional evidence, no train of reasoning, nor a particular detail of facts to convince us that any other kind of force, and at any other period, will only give us a partial remedy. Upon any other principle we give the savage foe every advantage. When threatened and pursued by a force sufficient to chastise them, no warriors can be found—the wild beasts of the forest. Send a small party, and they are immediately surrounded and cut off by superior numbers. In fact, sir, they will not meet at their own doors and firesides equal numbers in honorable combat—they must always have some great and decided advantage. In the several attacks made upon fort Wayne, fort Harrison, and Bellevue, at which places our officers and soldiers acted with a firmness and gallantry deserving the highest praises of their country; the Indians retreated at the approach of assistance, and could not be found. We witnessed the same scene when our army penetrated their country from fort Wayne, who burnt their towns and destroyed their crops. In short, sir, late in the spring, in the summer and in the fall, every thicket, every swamp—nay, every brush heap surrounded with weeds furnishes a hiding place; and it is in vain to search after Indians at such a time, if they are not disposed to be seen, Mr. J. said, with this imperfect picture before us, which, however, contained undeniable facts, Congress could not reconcile it to its duty not to take such steps as would speedily terminate the war with the savages. Such steps had been taken as to produce much temporary distress among the Pottawatomies and other tribes, and the destruction of their villages and crops would employ many of their warriors in procuring subsistence for their squaws and children; which consequently gave a correspondent relief to our frontier settlements; that a winter campaign well conducted was indispensable to complete the work which was begun with so much zeal, but which could not produce all the benefit that might be expected from a regular authorised expedition; for it would be recollected that the mounted men had gone out suddenly upon the spur of the occasion, without compensation, with a view to relieve the frontiers from the disasters of Hull's humiliating surrender; and in such voluntary associations many men would consider themselves under less obligations than if employed by the government, although the party with whom he had the honor to act served beyond the time for which they enrolled themselves, and never quitted the service until honorably discharged. Mr. J. ob-

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

Have received, and are now opening at their Store in

Shepherd's-Town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities

Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cord and Stockinets
Velvets and Velvetines, assorted
Marseilles, Toiletette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shrimmy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.
November 6. tf

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggon or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

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, Nov. 6.

Jefferson County, to wit, September Court, 1812.
Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse,

vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants 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 plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmer's Repository* for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.
A copy.
Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

FOR SALE,

Two Houses and Lots

In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.
JOHN HAINES.
October 30, 1812.

All persons indebted to the Editor of the *Farmer's Repository*, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

Valuable Land for Sale

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.
THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinand Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
BENNET TAYLOR, acting Trustee.
October 9, 1812.

For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet.—The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to *Ebenezer Christy*, at the Bloomer Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL CHRISTY.
September 25. 2m.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman, 28 years of age. For terms, apply to DANIEL BUCKLES, Shepherd's-town. A distant purchaser will be preferred.
October 30.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future. HENRY BUCKLES.
October 30.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph McCartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYE* and *COVERLET WEAVING* in all its various branches.—Those wishing to do favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid, and a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.
JOHN LEMON.
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 5m.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the National Intelligencer.

NAVY-YARD AT WASHINGTON.

The importance of this growing establishment to our infant navy is but little known, and owing to an ungenerous and illiberal jealousy, every effort was made to detract from it and exalt and magnify the dispatch that our vessels meet with in their equipment at other places. It will scarcely be credited by those who are prejudiced against this Navy-yard, or whose interest it may be to keep down its growth, that since the 4th day of April last the following important services have been rendered: The Constitution frigate, of glorious memory, arrived at the Navy-yard for repair; she required a general, I might almost say a thorough, repair in her hull, but the shortness of time would not admit this being done; nevertheless she received considerable repairs in her hull, a new foremast, bowsprit, many new yards, her hold cleared, and the ship hove out both sides, her copper repaired and bottom cleansed, her rigging taken into the loft, overhauled and refitted; new sails of every description, and a general supply of ammunition in store. She left this as well finished as a ship could be, before the middle of June. At the same time the repairs of the frigate Constellation progressed.—The cutter Viper was hauled upon the wharf, rebuilt and launched, and left the Navy-yard to seek the foci of our country and serve as a tender on the Norfolk station. On the same ways from which this cutter was launched about the middle of June, the frigate Adams was hauled up. Without remitting in the repairs of the Constellation, which is now ready to drop down, and will be ready for sea as soon as her crew can be obtained, have the repairs of the Adams progressed to the astonishment of all who beheld her. This ship has been cut open and lengthened fifteen feet in her extreme breadth, and with the additional beam given to her will become a famous cruiser. It is gratifying to the Navy-yard that the gallant Morris is to command her. From appearances it is confidently believed that she will be ready for sea by the middle of December. What at other places would have partly retarded the equipment of the ships above-mentioned, has not been noticed—it is hardly worth mentioning in the annals of this Yard. Nine gun-boats, (each carrying an 18 pound cannon and two carriages) that had been lying on the stocks in an unfinished state, about the first of August were ordered to be ready. It has been done, and at this moment the last boat is about to leave the yard, better equipped and found than any boats the service can boast. Indeed, sir, it is preposterous to compare this establishment with any other on the continent, after the length of time that government have been collecting the best of workmen in every branch of mechanism, the erection of the most extensive work shops & buildings for the preservation of materials, magazines, deposits of seasoned timber and every preparation for ship-building, it is but a poor compliment to say that the officers of every rank in the navy allow that the work done at this is of a character altogether superior to what is done at other places.

VIINDEX.

TROY, (N. Y.) Oct. 30.

The following from capt. Lyon was received in this village by last evening's northern mail.

French Mills, Oct. 24.

Sir—By permission of major Young, I forward you an extract from the official account of the rencontre at St. Regis, on the 22d inst. I wish you to have the goodness to hand it for publication after perusal.

Yours, &c. O. LYON.

Saml. Gate, Esq.,
Head Quarters, Camp, French Mills,
24th October, 1812.

"On the 22d, I dispatched several confidential friends to reconnoitre about the village of St. Regis: they returned with the information that the enemy had landed in the village, and that we might expect a visit from them immediately. Their number was stated by no one less than 110, and from that to 300; the most certain information fixed on the former number. It was also believed that the enemy were determined to make a stand at that place and would speedily increase their number. This determined me to make an immediate attempt to take out those already landed, before any reinforcement could arrive. I ordered the men to be furnished with two days rations of provisions, with double rations of Whiskey; and at eleven at night, we marched with the utmost silence, that we might give as little alarm as possible.—We took a circuitous route through the

woods, and arrived at Gray's Mills at half past 3, A. M. We found here a boat, a small canoe, and two cribs of boards. Capt. Lyon's company crossed in the boat, captain M'Niels in the canoe, and the remainder, with our horses, crossed on the cribs. We arrived within half a mile of the village at 4 o'clock, where being concealed from the enemy by a little rise of the ground, we halted to reconnoitre, refresh the men, and make our disposition for the attack, which was arranged in the following order:

Captain Lyon was detached from the right, with orders to take the road running along the bank of St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of captain Mounatigny's house in which, and Donally's, the enemy were said to be quartered.—Captain Tilden was detached to the St. Lawrence with a view of gaining the route of Donally's house, and also securing the enemy's boats (expected to have been staid there) to prevent their retreat. With the remainder of the force I moved on in front and arrived within 30 yards of Mounatigny's house, when I found by the firing that capt. Lyon was engaged; at the same instant I discovered a person passing in front, and ordered him to stand; but not being obeyed, ordered captain Higbie's first platoon to fire, and the poor fellow soon fell. He proved to be the ensign named in the list of killed. The firing was at an end in an instant, and we soon found in our possession 40 prisoners, with their arms, equipments, 1 stand colours, 2 bateaux, 38 guns, &c.

[Here follows a list of killed, 4 in number, and 1 wounded mortally. Equipments, 1 stand colours, 2 bateaux, 38 guns, &c.]

"After searching, in vain, for further military stores, we recrossed the river at the village, and returned to camp by the nearest route, where we arrived at 11 A. M. The bateaux, with baggage, &c. arrived a few minutes before us. We had not a man hurt. I cannot close this letter without stating to your excellency, that the officers and soldiers, for their conduct on this occasion, deserve the highest encomiums; for so strict was their attention to duty and orders, that we entered the place without even being heard by the Indian's dogs. The prisoners I have just sent off to Plattsburgh, to await the disposition of your excellency. I am, &c.

G. P. YOUNG, Major,
Commanding the troops stationed at F. Mills.
Brig. gen. Bloomfield, commanding advanced N. Army.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold upon the 27th day of this inst. before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, a House and Lot, in said Town, lying on West Street, and now in the occupancy of Samuel Farnsworth, and being the same conveyed to the undersigned in trust, by the said Farnsworth, to secure the payments of debts due from him to George S. Harris. The undersigned will make such title as is vested in him by the said conveyance in trust, which is of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson.

T. SMALLWOOD,
Charles-Town, November 6.

Was Found

Between Battletown and Haine's mill, on the 30th ult. a red Morocco pocket book, containing several letters and accounts. The owner may have it by applying at this office and paying the expense of this advertisement.
Nov. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Peter Zombro, deceased, are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 18th of this month, and are requested to make payment on said day, otherwise their notes will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection, as no indulgence can or will be given.

GEO. J. BOLTZ, Executor.
Berkeley County, November 5.

Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the Personal Property of R. I. W. CONN, deceased, are notified, that their obligations will become due on the 8th of Nov. next. The subscriber will attend at the old furnace on the 10th of said month, with the obligations, to receive payment. All those indebted failing to attend, may expect suits to be brought, without discrimination.
RAPHAEL CONN, Adm'r.
October 30.

October 25, 1812.

TO THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS OF AMERICA.

Could I but write as I can feel, Did but my power keep peace with zeal, My warmth should every heart inspire, As solar beams wak'd Memnon's lyre, I'd call from every latent source, The PATRIOT'S energy and force, Would bid them seek Canadian shores, Where Montmorency's torrent pours, Where dark St. Lawrence rolls its floods, Reflecting drear dismantled woods, "And snow-reflected beams arise," Dazzling the weary stranger's eyes— For this is not the Patriot's time To shrink at latitude, or clime, Not though our valiant hosts should fail,

Heed not the sad disastrous tale, But let it prompt the good and brave FREEDOM'S fair banners still to wave. Go, soldier, to the Borders go— And nerve thy arm to meet the foe— That foe who joys in feuds and strife, And brandishes in glee the scapling knife. Britain! all crimes, compared to this, Wear the fair face of hopeful bliss, But this, "th' Giant work of Death," Is wrought by th' pestil'rous breath, And the dark savage, drunk with gore, Sheds guiltless blood for mint-stamp'd ore.

Should Britons plough the trackless deep, Will freemen then supinely sleep? COLUMBIANS, no! your souls disdain Base tyranny's unhallo'd chain; Raise your nerv'd arm and let your shield Defend or bear you from the field; For doubly arm'd is he who fights For Justice, Liberty and Rights. Retrace the days when valor shone And proud Ambition was o'erthrown— From pathless woods and forest shades, From tangled dells, and flow'ry glades, Myriads arose; by injuries taught, And unhop'd wonders bravely wrought. Are ye less firm, less bold, less brave— Can Freemen fear a "Coward's grave?" When Truth and Honor bid them take The field for their dear country's sake? Here PEACE had fix'd her "halcyon nest?"

And bade the war-worn soldier rest— Now from the ark of safety driv' off, She finds no refuge but in HEAVEN: Such the sad state of mortal things, And such the ill Ambition brings!

COLUMBIANS, view European plains, Where blood and desolation reigns— Say can ye bear such ills to meet, And crouch and lick a despot's feet, Without a struggle for this soil, This blest reward of Valor's toil? Where Susquehanna rolls its tides— Where blue St. Mary gentler glides— Where Hudson pours its mighty stream, And where Scioto's waters gleam— Where proud Ohio rolls its wave— And Wabash, doom'd the soldier's grave Behold Columbia's legions pour, As once her pride, her boast, her flower! And many a warlike falchion gleams On banks of less renowned streams. May Heaven on such its blessing shed, And victory crown each honored head!

And yet I hate destructive WAR, And shuddering trace BELLONA'S car Around the globe from pole to pole, Staining with blood and crime the soul: And, but that Liberty's at stake, I would not dare the theme to wake: But those who fight in that bleat name, Sink to the tomb in DEATHLESS FAME; Whilst gratitude's embalming breath, Shall bid their memory LIVE IN DEATH.

THE WAR ON SEA.

Salem, Oct. 25.

Arrived, the British brig Diamond, late Lightly, from Pernambuco for England with a cargo of 160,000 first quality Brazil cotton, 50 tons dye wood, and about 2500 dollars in gold, prize to the privateer ship Alfred, capt. Williams, of this port. She is a fine vessel of about 230 tons, coppered to the heads, and mounted 10 guns. She was captured Sept. 25, in lat. 34, long. 38.

October 26.

Arrived, British brig Neptune, with timber, a new vessel of 280 tons, prize to the John.

Same day—British Brig George, from Brazils for England, with 19 bales cotton, 40 tons sugar, 15 tons Brazil wood &c. prize to the Alfred. She was captured three days previous to the Diamond. She is about 200 tons, coppered to the heads, 6 years old, and mounts 12 guns. She made a slight resistance before she struck, but no injury was done on either side.

Extract of the Long Book of the Phoenix. September 29, off Cape Mare, tell in with 7 sail, one of which gave chase;

hoisted English colors on board the Phoenix: at 11 A. M. she came up with us and fired a gun; down English colors and hoisted American, and returned her fire; it became calm, the enemy got his boats out, with an intent to board; beat them off; breeze springing up, enemy came up with us fast; at 1 P. M. came up within gun shot and commenced firing broadsides; and after three hours close quarters, enemy hauled his wind and stood towards his convoy. She was a 24 gun ship; the Phoenix received three shot in the hull, and one which nearly carried away her mizen mast, and numbers in her sails; on Tuesday evening, was chased over the bar by a British man of war brig; she fired one shot at the Phoenix, which was returned.

Arrived at Salem Oct. 23, privateer ship John, Crowninshield, from her second cruise. Sept. 25, captured the British schooner Blonde, from Dominick for St. Johns, N. F. with a full cargo of rum. September 30, captured the British brig Henry, from Liverpool for Halifax with crates, coal and salt (arrived.) October 15, re-captured the schooner industry, Mudge, of Lynn, having been risen upon and captured by the Prisoners on board. Capt. Mudge had captured, besides three arrived, an English ship of 500 tons, and manned her out; but having but five of his own crew left, and the prisoners being three times that number, they took possession of her after a short skirmish, in which captain Mudge was slightly wounded. They also fell in with the English ship which they also re-captured. Capt. M. and his men were in irons, and the Englishmen intended to carry them to Ireland. Oct. 16, captured the British ship Jane, 250 tons, for Port Glasgow, with naval stores and lumber—Same day, captured British brig Neptune, from St. Johns for Leith, with Lumber. Also captured 2 English fishing brigs and released them. The John has brought in above forty prisoners.—Also arrived at Salem British brig Henry from Liverpool, with crates, salt and coal, prize to the John. She is a new and handsome vessel, on her first voyage, and a fast sailor. Also arrived the British schooner Betsy Ann, from the Bay of Chaleur for Halifax, with 270 bbls. Salmon, and a quantity of butter and furs, prize to the Fame shallop privateer. About 10 days since, 2 degrees from Halifax, saw a dismantled frigate standing for Halifax. Spoke a British brig from the West Indies for St. Andrews, loaded with rum and sugar, who supplied the schooner with water, not knowing she was a prize.

Ship Jane, Donnelly, of port Glasgow, prize to the John, arrived at Cape Ann on Monday afternoon. She sailed from St. Johns under convoy of the Plumper. A Spanish ketch of about 90 tons, from Teneriffe for Gibraltar, loaded with wine, some coffee, logwood, &c. arrived at Liverpool, N. S. about 8th inst. She had been captured by the Marengo privateer out of New-York, and retaken on George's Banks by the Liverpool Packet, John Freeman, master.

The English schooner Jingle, taken some time ago by the Matilda, of Philadelphia, has arrived at New-Orleans. Charleston, October, 24. Arrived, privateer armed schr. Saucy Jack, capt. Jervey, from a cruise of eight weeks. On the 27th Sept. off Demarara, captured the British brig William Rathbone, from Liverpool, with a full cargo of dry goods, valued at 40,000 pounds. The prize mounted fourteen 18-pounders, and two 6's, with 29 men. She was taken without any action; the crew, with the exception of the captain and a boy, were landed at Demarara. Lieut. Neavin and 25 men were put on board the William Rathbone, and she was ordered for this port. The Saucy Jack was being chased on her cruise by the British sloop of war Tartarus and out sailed her with ease. Lost one man only on the cruise by sickness.

Charles-ten, October, 24.

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NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Peter Zombro, deceased, are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 18th of this month, and are requested to make payment on said day, otherwise their notes will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection, as no indulgence can or will be given. GEO. J. BOLIZ, Executor. Berkeley County, November 5.

FOR SALE,

Two Houses and Lots In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown. JOHN HAINES. October 30, 1812.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

Have received, and are now opening at their Store in Shepherd's-Town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold upon the 27th day of this inst. before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, a House and Lot, in said Town, lying on West Street, and now in the occupancy of Samuel Farnsworth, and being the same conveyed to the undersigned in trust, by the said Farnsworth, to secure the payments of debts due from him to George S. Harris. The undersigned will make such title as is vested in him by the said conveyance in trust, which is of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson.

T. SMALLWOOD.

Charles-Town, November 6.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling, ROSE, striped and plain Blankets Superfine white and scarlet Flannels Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plaids Jersey Stripes and Plaids Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cord and Stockinets Velvets and Velvetines, assorted Marseilles, Foilnette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes French ditto Groceries and Liquors Hardware and Cutlery Books and Stationary China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit. November 6. if

Valuable Land for Sale IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinand Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1207 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale. BENNET TAYLOR, acting Trustee. October 9, 1812. td

For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime-stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet.—The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to Ebenezer Christy, at the Blooming Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL CHRISTY. September 23. 2m.

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Patomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggon or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that they shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river. WM. GRAHAM. October 30, 1812.

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, Nov. 6. tf.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph McCartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the BLUE DYING and COVERLET WEAVING in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid, and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same. JOHN LEMON. Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman, 28 years of age. For terms, apply to DANIEL BUCKLES, Shepherd's-town. A distant purchaser will be preferred. October 30.

Jefferson County, to wit, September Court, 1812. Issue Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, vs. Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, M. George T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants 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 plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, C. J. C. Oct. 16.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future. HENRY BUCKLES. October 30.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1812.

[No. 244.]

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.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress, on the 18th inst.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1812. SIR—I have the honor to hand you herewith an account of the conversation alluded to in a postscript to my letter of the 19th of September and which I had not sufficient time then to copy. I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your obedient servant, JONA. RUSSELL. The Honorable James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c. Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State. LONDON, Sept. 17, 1812.

SIR—On the 12th inst. I had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th of July last—I called immediately at the Foreign Office to prepare Lord Castlereagh, by imparting to him the nature and extent of my instructions, for the communication which it became me to make to him. His Lordship was in the country and I was obliged to write to him without previously seeing him. I however accompanied my official note (A*) with a private letter (B) offering explanation, if required, and soliciting dispatch.

I waited until two o'clock, the 16th instant, without hearing from his Lordship, when I was much surprised at receiving a note (C) from Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary, indefinitely postponing an official reply. To give more precision to the transaction I instantly addressed to him answer (D) and a little before five o'clock on the same day, I received an invitation (E) from Lord Castlereagh, to meet him at nine o'clock.

I waited on his Lordship, at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the records of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a few minutes conversation on indifferent subjects I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had once more been authorized to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be again rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th inst. to the Prince Regent, the form and nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him at once on both these points, I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July. I the more willingly adopted this mode of procedure as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively—He then commented at some length both on the shape and substance of my powers.—With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, which, as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I had been instructed to propose. With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August. He considered that to enter with me into the understanding, required as a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground as from his situation he must necessarily pledge his government, when from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine. He could not therefore think of committing the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements. Besides it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the orders in council on the 31st of June, had been received at Washington, and that great hopes were entertained of the favorable effect such intelligence would produce there. The question of impression, he went on to observe, was attended with difficulties of which neither I nor my government appeared to be aware. "Indeed" he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some alteration in my countenance) "those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to relate to impression, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his Lordship addressed to sir William Scott at that time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to sir William Scott, the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impression, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice and asks for council and advice. "Thus you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this point was entirely unfounded.

"The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impression is most clearly manifested by the result of the negotiation carried on between Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, Lords Auckland and Holland. The doctrines of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to impression, which the subject would possibly admit.—There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point, had such an arrangement been at all attainable. Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactorily to perform the office of impression, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labours, pursued on that occasion with unexampled diligence, cordiality & good faith, vain."

*The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress.

scribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue? I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation and circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impression, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object. Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have no sufficient powers for its accomplishment.

Such was the substance, and, in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse. To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent authority and were distinctly and clearly conferred. That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impression and other points of controversy between the two countries it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment and thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities. To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received and I could, of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance. I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly committed. The faith of both governments would be equally committed, for whatever was done under their respective authority; and although his Lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we stood on equal ground. And were it otherwise, yet, as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements, the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquent. Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impression, and although willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negotiators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government. To me indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his Lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had really been mistaken with regard to the near completion of an adjustment, his Lordship must on an attention to the whole correspondence at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions in those instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation. However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impression on account of the discontinuance of the Orders in Council. At any rate, having authorized me to propose terms of accommodation here, it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement. I was happy to learn

that the failure of a former negotiation concerning impression could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity & moderation in the American government; & I hoped the mode now suggested for securing to G. Britain her own seamen might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question. If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it? In the U. S. this practice of impression was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, and his slavery and exile were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger, by the interested forbearance of his task master, and the consciousness that if he should no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he was not compelled to do them injury—while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subjected to military law, exposed to incessant perils, and forced at times to hazard his life in despoiling or destroying his kindred and countrymen. It was matter of astonishment that while great Britain discovered such zeal for the abolition of the traffic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies, that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressing American citizens, whose civilization, religion and blood, so obviously demanded a more favorable distinction.

*The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress.

I next pointed out to his Lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 24th Aug. That altho' the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it. The discontinuance of the practice of impression, which was before required to be immediate and constitute a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now deferred to commence coterminously with the operation of the law of the U. S. prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was consigned, with the other conditions, to a separate and informal arrangement. In this way it was no doubt intended, by respecting the feelings of the British government, to obviate any objection which have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of Lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms—that the law, to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impression, should prohibit the employment of the native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right. With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformable to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbid me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr. Hamilton, if the U. S. would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Altho' shocked at this demand, I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to G. Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to G. Britain. I was disposed to believe however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels. Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my