

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1813.

[No. 253.]

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.

Journal of an American officer (captured at Queenstown on the 18th October) kept on his passage from Fort George to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York, the day after. On the 19th October, the remainder embarked for Montreal. Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here lieutenant colonel Scott (the senior officer) and lieutenant Bayley were shifted to the Royal George, of 22 guns; lieutenant Christie, lieutenants Kearney, Huginin, Sammons and Reah, remained on board the Earl of Moira, of 10 guns; and lieutenants M'Cartey, Turner, Flank, and Carr, on board the Simcoe. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 26th; during which period, officers and men were confined on board. Lieut. col. S. addressed a note to colonel Vincent, commanding officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go ashore for a few minutes, but received no answer. Lieut. col. Christie, made a similar application in behalf of a sick officer and experienced a like neglect. A British lieutenant on board the Earl of Moira, having witnessed the effects of confinement in that miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself. For this act of humanity, he was deprived of his sword! Lieutenant Turner being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days, and signed a parole, which gave him the limits of the whole town. When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment's respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of col. Vincent. The subaltern was arrested, and another officer of better nerves instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved.

Descended the St. Lawrence from Kingston, on the 26th October in a brigade of bateaux, with a strong guard, commanded by captains Evans & Niern, and quarter master Finney. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness. Reached Prescott, (opposite Ogdensburg) on the 27th. Col. Pearson commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England, he had been taken by an American privateer, but recaptured near the port of Salem. Col. Pearson made to us every acknowledgment for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place Col. Leftbridge, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Raisin, on the 29th of October, we fell into the hands of the deputy-quarter-master general, one Gray, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency sir George Prevost. From this moment we were made to feel our approach toward the governor general of his majesty's provinces, by every studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter-master Gray, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th, we slept at La Chine, nine miles above Montreal. The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them, but with the real intention of giving effect to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes, at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy-quarter-master general, who seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal, the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the prison, where a halt was made, and the American officers ordered to dismount for the gratification of his excellency. When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the prison the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left of the garrison turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed the garrison to look well in the face an enemy without "those vile things called guns," the officers were turned off to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were released from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge lieut. col. Scott with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers affected to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head quarters, as to render it in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for lieut. col. S. to be seen in the streets. Thus was assassination invited by an infamous report, which sir George Prevost must have known to be false. Major general Sheaffe, in his official dispatch, could have given no grounds, for such a belief, because this officer and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. Captain Gibson, and lieut. Totten, (of the U. S. Army) from their situation, particularly know it to be so.

Nov. 2d, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river. The next morning a note was received from maj. gen. Glasgow, commanding officer at Quebec, stating "I am directed to acquaint you that his excellency, the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports with them." This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon; but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were courtiously told in the same note, as also from sir George, that "this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American government." We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. "Your government is sold to France," said an officer of rank to an American. "France obliged you to declare war," said another. There was safety in these insults—their noble ally the Indians, had stripped us of our swords* in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we were at length told to prepare for departure, and lieut. colonels Scott and Christie only permitted to go ashore. The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between 15 and 20 Irishmen, (naturalized citizens, and having several of them, families in the U. States) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war, to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed, for having borne arms against a power, which, by its multiplied oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November, sailed for Boston, in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast, at a premium less than 40 or 50 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here 13 days. Many had been sick before. The ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the officers worn down by long confinement, whilst in the ship's hold, a third were seriously sick. The climate was severe and no stove in the hold. In British transports, beef or pork is issued only four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef and pork would have been rejected by convicts.—The provisions were thus not only insufficient in quantity, but of qualities particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, and purchased hospital stores and medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. December 13th, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Forced into Penobscot bay on the 20th, and again into Portland on the 23d December. January 3, 1813, arrived at Boston after a passage of 46 days from Quebec, and 84 from Queenstown.

*Some of the swords, the least valuable, were restored on embarking at Quebec.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO,

BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherds-town, }
January 8, 1813. }

LIST OF LETTERS.

In the Post Office, Charles-town (Va.) on the 31st Decr. 1812:

- A—David Arnold.
 - B—Thomas W. Barton (2) William Breckle, John Berry (2) William Robert, Frederick Bowers, Jane H. Bryan, Martha Bayler, Moses Dickinson.
 - C—Nathaniel Craighill, C. Conell, Zecariah Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Giles Coker, William Clark, Edward Christian, William Carroll.
 - D—John Dixon, Samuel Drockemiller, Joseph Dare, John Davenport, Michael Datro 2 Joseph Duckwall.
 - E—Joshua Everett.
 - F—John Fletcher, Robert Fulton, (4)
 - G—James Glen (2) Gabriel P. T. Greenfield, Jacob Gones, Samuel Griffin, Michael James, William Gilpin.
 - H—James H. Gifford, Jeremiah Harris (2) Hiram Gillatt, George D. Harrison, Henry Haines, Samuel Howell (2) George Hite, Thomas Hart (2) John M. Hopkins, John Hess.
 - I—Lieutenant John Jamison.
 - K—George Keiber, Christian Kefferd, Benjamin Kercheval.
 - L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward Lucas, Cavalier Martin, William E. Lock, Barbara Lanciskuss.
 - M—Joseph Munginer, Elijah Mattson, Frederick Molla, Samuel D. Miller, (3) William M'Pherson (2) Wm. & Daniel M'Pherson, Josiah H. Magruder, Matthew M'Garry, John M'Pherson, Jesse Moore.
 - N—Elizabeth Nappertandy.
 - O—Peter Olber, George Osbourne.
 - P—John Patterson, John Packett, David Pusey, Charles Perry, Jacob Pearson (2) David Potts, Elizabeth Potter.
 - R—Samuel Roberts, George Reynolds, Christopher R. Reiners, Josiah Reves.
 - S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson, William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William Speaks, Jesse Stall, Alexr. Stewart, Jacob Staten, William Shekell.
 - T—Samuel Tillet, William Teter.
 - U—Hugh Ughitsh.
 - W—William Vestal.
 - W—Benjamin Whitshire (2) Joseph Winsong, Jane Woods, George Ward, Beverly Whiting (2) Horace Walpole, James Wright, Jonathan Wright, James Wood, Adam Weaver, Maria A. Washington, Henry Well.
 - Y—B. C. Young.
- JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
January 8, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherds Town (Va.) on the 31st January, 1813, which had not been taken out before the 1st April, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

- B—Daniel Buckles, Walter Baker, William Best Ballinore, Van Bealzers, John Banks, John Baker.
- C—John Carcoran, Alice Clever, Jacob Coon, Joseph Crown, Constables, Shepherds Town.
- D—John Duke, Joseph D. Laplaine.
- E—Elizabeth Engle, Philip Engle.
- F—Mrs. Frey, James Fitch.
- G—Hezekiah Griffin.
- H—John Hedges, Mary Hector.
- I—Edward Jerkins.
- K—Daniel Kroat, Betsy Kidwell.
- L—John Lowry.
- M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexander Mason, Joseph Manner, Mrs. Mason.
- P—William Parrott, Needy Page, John Peck, John Perry.
- R—John Robinson, William Riggan, George Reynolds, Jun.
- S—Priscilla Stroete, George V. Spangler 2, James Swann, Andrew Smarr, Thomas Shephard.
- T—Charles Turner.
- W—Jane Walker, Cathrine Waltz.
- Y—James Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.
January 8, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 31st Decr, 1812.

- Benjamin Boyles, Robert Chriswell, James Conn, Thomas Earnshan, Daniel B. Henning Way, Jacob Knight, Geo. Little, Francis Moore, John Miller, Geo. Nimicker, John P. Pierce, John Ring, John Reynolds, Jun. William Shoebright, Robert Waters.

Stray Steer.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a large dun colored Steer, with a white head—He was purchased from a drove, and is supposed to have some brand or ear mark, but not recollected. A reward of two dollars will be paid for information of said Steer, so that I get him again.

JOHN HELLER.
January 8, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE highest price in cash will be given for Hides and Skins, delivered at my shop opposite Ann Frame's store.
HENRY ISLER, senr.
Charlestown, Dec. 16.

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.
JACOB E. PARSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 13.

NEW STORE,

West end of Charles-Town; opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern.

John Carlile,

Takes the liberty of informing the public generally, that he has just received and finished opening a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the present season, consisting in part of the following articles: Superfine and common cloths, assorted, Superfine and common cassimeres, Bedford cords, Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best quality, Calicoes, flannels and umbrellas; A good assortment of Cutlery, Britania spoons, Gendemens, fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c. All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the county
December 4, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

Leonard Y. Davis, March Term, 1812, vs. William R. Davis, Complainant, vs. Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington 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 justices of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, 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 Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
November 27.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherds-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
 - Kerseyes, Half-Thicks and Plains
 - Jersey Stripes and Plains
 - Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
 - Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
 - Bedford Cords and Stockings
 - Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
 - Marseilles, Toiletette, Swansdowns and Silk Vestings
 - Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
 - Silk, Kid, Shamy 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.

BLANK BOOKS

For sale at this Office.

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.

From the Salem Register of Jan. 9.

IMPRESSMENT.

The following deposition of Mr. ISAAC CLARK, of this town, who has been torn from his family and country, and for three years compelled to serve on board his Britannic Majesty's ships of war, is entitled to an attentive perusal. Those Americans who can read this narrative without the strongest emotions of indignation and wrath towards the insidious and haughty oppressors of our brave and honest mariners, and commiseration for their suffering, or who can attempt to justify and palliate the atrocious conduct of our manstealing enemies, can be fit only for slaves to the corrupt Court of St. James, had better take refuge with their favorite "Bulwark"; they are unworthy to breathe the pure air of Liberty.

This narrative affords a most striking and affecting view of the sufferings which not only our townsman Mr. Clark, but thousands of American seamen have endured, and which all have been liable to endure by this infernal practice of impressment on the high seas from our vessels. But the day of retribution will come, and it ought to be the determination of every patriotic American, to compel the enemy to abandon this most insufferable and degrading practice, or, in the language of the hon. Mr. Macon, "to nail our colors to the mast, and sink in the effort."

"I ISAAC CLARK, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on solemn oath declare, that I was born in the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; have sailed out of Salem aforesaid about seven years; that on the 14th day of June 1809, I was impressed and forcibly taken from the ship Jane of Norfolk, by the sailing master (his name was Carr) of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, Robert Elliot, commander. I had a protection from the custom-house in Salem, which I shewed to Capt. Elliot; he swore I was an Englishman, tore my protection to pieces before my eyes, and threw it overboard, and ordered me to go to work—I told him I did not belong to his flag, and I would do no work under it. He then ordered my legs to be put in irons, and the next morning ordered the master at arms to take me on deck, and give me two dozen lashes; after receiving them, he ordered him to keep me in irons, and give me one biscuit and a pint of water for 24 hours. After keeping me in this situation one week, I was brought on deck, and asked by captain Elliot, if I would go to my duty—on my refusing, he ordered me to strip, tied me up a second time, and gave me two dozen more, and kept me on the same allowance another week—then ordered me on deck again and asked if I would go to work; I still persisted that I was an American, and that he had no right to demand my services, and I would do no work on board his ship. He told me he would punish me until I was willing to work; and then gave me the third two dozen of lashes, ordered a very heavy chain put around my neck, (such as they had used to sling the lower yard) fastened to a ringbolt in the deck, and that no person except the master at arms should speak to me, or give me any thing to eat or drink, but my one biscuit and a pint of water, for twenty-four hours, until I would go to work. I was kept in this situation NINE WEEKS, when, being exhausted by hunger and thirst, I was obliged to yield. After being on board the ship more than two years and a half, and being wounded in action with a French frigate, I was sent to the hospital. When partially recovered, I was sent on board the Impregnable, a 98 gun ship. My wound growing worse, I was returned to the hospital, when the American consul received a

copy of my protection from Salem, and procured my discharge on the 29th day of April last. There were seven impressed Americans on board the Porcupine, three of whom had entered.
ISAAC CLARK."

Foreign News.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE TRENCH GRAND ARMY.

BURROWSK, Oct. 22.

"After the battle of Moskwa, general Kutusoff took a position a league in advance of Moscow, he established several redoubts to defend the town; he remained there till the last moment. On the 14th September, seeing the French army march towards him, he took his resolution and evacuated the position, passing through Moskwa. He crossed theough the city with his head quarters at half past 9 o'clock in the morning. Our advanced guard passed through it an hour after noon.

"The commandant of the Russian rear guard, requested to be allowed to defile in the city without firing; it was allowed him; but in the Kremlin, the canaille, armed by the governor, made a resistance, and were immediately dispersed. Ten thousand Russian soldiers were the next and following days collected in the city, into which they were bro't by their thirst of plunder; they were old and good soldiers, and augmented the number of prisoners.

"On the 15th, 16th and 17th of Sept. the Russian general commanding the rear guard said, that they should fire no longer, that they ought to fight no more, and talked much about peace. He marched upon the road of Kolumna, and our advanced guard placed itself five leagues from Moskwa upon the bridge of Moskwa. During this time the Russian army left the Kolumna road and took that of Kalouga, by cross roads. He thus made the half four of the city at six leagues distance.

"The wind carried thither clouds of flame, and smoke, &c. This march according to the statements of the Russian officers, was sombre and religious—consternation filled every soul; they assert that officers and soldiers were so penetrated, that the most profound silence reigned throughout all the army, as during prayers.

"We quickly perceived the enemy's march. The duke of Istria marched to Desha, with a corps of observation. "The king of Naples, at first, followed the enemy upon the Padol, and afterwards marched upon their rear, threatening to cut them off from the Kolouga road. Although the king only had with him the advanced guard, the enemy only allowed themselves time to evacuate the intrenchments they had constructed, and marched six leagues in the rear, after a glorious battle for the advanced guard.

"Prince Poniatowski took a position behind the Nara, at the confluence of the Isha.

"General Lauriston having, on the 5th October, gone to the Russian head quarters, the communications were re-established between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, who, between themselves, agreed not to attack each other without giving three hours notice; but on the 18th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, 4000 Cossacks came out from a wood, situate within half cannon shot of general Sebastiani, forming the extreme left of the advance guard, who had neither been occupied nor inspected that day.

"They made an attack upon this light cavalry at a time when they were on foot at the distribution of meal. This light cavalry could not form but at a quarter of a league at farthest. While the enemy penetrated by this hole, a park of twelve pieces of cannon, and 20 caissons of general Sebastiani, were taken in a ravine, with baggage waggons, in number 20, in all 65 waggons, instead of 100, as stated in the last bulletin.

"The same time the enemy's regular cavalry and two columns of infantry penetrated into the hole. They hoped to gain the wood, and the defile of Voronow before us; but the king of Naples was there; he was on horse-back. He marched and penetrated the Russian line of cavalry in ten or twelve different charges. He perceived the division of six enemy's battalions, commanded by lieutenant ge-

neral Muller, charged and penetrated it. This division was massacred—Lieutenant general Muller, was killed; whilst this was passing, general Poniatowski, successfully repulsed a Russian division. The Polish general Fischer, was killed by a ball.

"The enemy not only suffered a loss superior to ours, but have the shame of having violated the truce between the advanced guard, a thing hardly ever done. Our loss amounts to 800 men, in killed, wounded and taken.—That of the enemy is double; several Russian officers were taken; two of their generals were killed; on this day the king of Naples has proved what presence of mind, valor, and a knowledge of war, can effect. In general, throughout all this campaign, this prince has shewn himself worthy of the supreme rank in which he is placed.

"However, the emperor wishing to oblige the enemy to evacuate his entrenched camp, and drive them several marches back, in order to be able tranquilly to proceed to the countries chosen for his winter quarters, and actually necessary to be occupied for the execution of his ulterior projects, on the 17th ordered general Lauriston, with his advanced guard, to place himself behind the defile of Winkowo, in order that his movements might not be perceived.

After Moskwa had ceased to exist, the emperor had determined either to abandon this heap of ruins, or only occupy the Kremlin with 3000 men; but the Kremlin, after fifteen days labour, was not judged sufficiently strong to be abandoned for twenty or thirty days to its own forces. It would have weakened and incommoded the army in its movements, without giving a great advantage. If we wished to protect Moskwa from the beggars and plunderers, 20,000 men would have been necessary. Moskwa is at present a truly unhealthy and impure sink.—A population of 200,000 wandering in the neighboring woods, dying with hunger, come to these ruins to seek what remains, and vegetables in the gardens to support life. It appeared useless to compromise any thing whatever for an object which was of no military importance, and which has now become of no political importance. All the magazines which were in the city having been carefully examined, the others emptied, the emperor caused the Kremlin to be mined. The duke of Istria caused it to be blown up at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 23d; the arsenal, barracks, magazines, all were destroyed. This ancient citadel, which takes its date from the foundation of the monarchy, this first palace of the Czars, has been destroyed.

"The duke of Treviso has marched for the Verjea.

"The emperor of Russia's aid-de-camp, baron Winzingerode, having, on the 22d, attempted to penetrate at the head of 500 Cossacks, was repulsed and taken prisoner with a young Russian officer named Narisken.

"On the 19th, the head quarters were in the castle of Troitskoi; they remained there on the 20th. On the 21st they were at Iगतien; the 22d at Pontenskoï, all the army having made two flank marches, and the 23d at Borowsk. The emperor feigns upon marching on the 24th, to gain the Dwina, and taking a position which will bring him within 80 leagues of Petersburg and Wilna, a double advantage; that is to say, 20 marches nearer his means and his object.

"Of 4000 stone houses which were in Moscow, not more than 200 remain. It has been said a fourth remained, because in that calculation 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are undamaged. Of 8000 houses of wood, nearly 5000 remain.

"It was proposed to the emperor to burn what remained of the city, to treat the Russians in their own way, and to extend this measure round Moscow.—There are 2000 villages, and as many country houses and chateaux.

"It was proposed to form four columns, of 200 men each, and charge them with burning every thing for twenty leagues round Moscow. That will learn the Russians, said they, to make war according to rule, and not like Tartars. If they burn a village, or house, we must make them answer for it by burning one hundred.

"The emperor refused to allow these measures, which would have aggravated the misfortunes of this population. Of

9000 proprietors, whose castles would have been burned, one hundred, perhaps, would have been secretaries of the Marat of Russia, but 8,900 are brave men, already too much the victims of some wretched men. To punish one hundred guilty persons, 8,900 would have been ruined. We must add, that it would absolutely have left without resources two hundred thousand poor boors, innocent of every thing.

"The emperor, therefore, contented himself with ordering the destruction of the citadel and military establishments, according to the usages of war, without doing any thing to ruin individuals, already too unhappy by the consequences of this war.

"The inhabitants of Russia do not recollect such a season as we have had for the last 20 days. It is like the sun and fine days of a journey from Fontainebleau. The army is in an extremely rich country—it may be compared to the best in France or Germany."
[Moniteur, Nov. 16.]

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"Verjea, Oct. 27.

"On the 22d prince Poniatowski marched upon Verjea.

"On the 23d, the army was about to follow this movement, but in the afternoon we learnt, that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp, and was on march to the little town of Malioardslavitz. It was found necessary to march after him, and obstruct his intentions.—The victory received orders to march. "Delzon's division arrived on the 23d, at 6 in the evening, on the left bank, took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be repaired. In the night between the 23d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, and took possession of the heights on the right bank, which are extremely advantageous.

"On the 25th, at day break, the battle commenced. During this time the enemy's army appeared quite entire, and took a position behind the town. The divisions Delzon, Broussier, and Pino, and the Italian guard, were successively engaged.

"This engagement does the greatest honor to the victory, and the 4th corps of the army. Two thirds of the enemy's army were engaged to maintain his position; but this was in vain, for the town was taken as well as the heights.

"The enemy retreated so precipitately that he was obliged to throw 20 pieces of cannon into the river. Towards night, marshal prince Eckmuhl debouched with his corps, and all the army was in battle with its artillery on the 26th, in the position which the enemy occupied the night before.

"The emperor moved his head-quarters on the 24th, to the village of Ghorodnia. At 7 in the morning 6000 Cossacks, who had stepped into the wood made a general huzza in the rear of his position, and took six pieces of cannon which were parked.

"The duke of Istria set off at a gallop with all the horse guards; this horde was sabred, brought back, and thrown into the river; the artillery it had taken was recovered, and several of his waggons were captured.

"Six hundred of these Cossacks were killed, wounded or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded, and three killed.

"The general of division, count Rapp, had a horse killed under him; the intrepidity of which this general has given so many proofs, is shown on every occasion.

"At the commencement of the charge, the Cossack officers called the guard, which they remembered (Muscadins de Paris,) Paris Dainties. The major general of dragons, Letort, distinguished himself. At eight o'clock order was re-established.

"The emperor marched to Malioardslavitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an attack for the next morning; but in the night the enemy retreated. Prince Eckmuhl followed him for six hours.

"The emperor then let him go, and directed the movement upon Verjea.

"On the 26th, head quarters were at Borowsk, and on the 27th at Verjea.

"Prince Eckmuhl is, to-night, at Borowsk; the duke of Elchingen at Mojaisk.

FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

A friend handed to me yesterday a paper titled The Spirit of Seventy Six, which contains a false and scurrilous publication over the name of Josiah Masters; charging me with the lie direct, and stating, among other things, incorrect parts of a conversation I had with the Hon. Messrs. Roberts & Earle, members of Congress, relative to said Masters; the falsehood of which will appear by the certificate of Mr. Roberts and by the statement of facts from respectable resources, which I herein submit to the public.

The publication above alluded to, appeared twelve days after Masters left this city. A man making such bold assertions in which his own veracity is implicated, should have given some other evidence than his name to substantiate them, and not have withdrawn himself from the proof or the chastisement they might have entailed. SAMUEL SHAW.

Washington City, 19th Jan. 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY,

January, 1813.

On my return from Washington to Vermont in July last, and while at New-York at my friend Colonel Graham's, Josiah Masters called on me one morning and commenced a conversation on the approaching election of President of the U. States; he detailed to me at great length the plans of operation and the prospects of their success; and stated that if they could obtain the votes of Vermont, they should be certain of the election of Mr. Clinton, for they were certain of every federal vote and had strong hopes also of Pennsylvania—that he was then on his way to Philadelphia to make every necessary arrangement for the election; he further declared to me, that if I would engage to manage the election in Vermont in favor of Mr. Clinton, any expenses incurred should be paid, and I might draw on them for any sum not exceeding THOUSAND DOLLARS or that it should be transmitted to me; for continued he, "we have a fund of about SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any expenses, and if wanted we could have double THAT sum, for we are determined to drive the business to the last extremity."

He further stated, that a committee had been to New-York from the Eastern or New-England states, with offers if New-York would join them, to divide the Union; "but we opposed them, for we are determined to have the President here." He also stated, that he had been to Bennington in Vermont and secured that town for Clinton. After hearing him from morning till evening converse on the prospects of Mr. Clinton's election, I replied to him, that I was going to Vermont, that I should support the Republican ticket, and if he succeeded Mr. Madison would have every vote.

From the best information which has been obtained, I have no doubt that nearly as much as the above mentioned sum proposed to me was expended in Vermont, in circulating hand bills and addresses, and in paying agents for visiting almost every town in the state before the election in September last, and for committees attending the Legislature at the commencement and close of their session; and afterwards they persisted to attend on the electors at Montpelier, and were in the Council Chamber to witness the voting of the electors, & it will appear from the following statements, that bribes were offered to two of the electors.

SAMUEL SHAW.

WASHINGTON CITY,

January 16th, 1813.

SIR—Mark Richards, Esq. one of the late electors of President and Vice President for the state of Vermont, and the gentleman appointed to bring the votes from that state to this place, having formerly resided in Roxbury, your native town and residence; I wish you to state in writing, the substance of any conversation you had with him when in this city, touching the attempts that have been made to influence him in the vote he lately gave for President and Vice President of the United States.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL SHAW.

Mon. Ebenezer Seaver.

WASHINGTON CITY,

January 16th, 1813.

SIR—In answer to the note this moment received from you, I can say that I consider the purity of our elections the basis on which our government rests, and when they become corrupted civil liberty ends. Under this consideration, and not from a desire that my name should appear in our public journals, I comply with your request.

Soon after Mr. Richards arrived in this city, in conversation he observed to me,

that after his being elected an elector of President and Vice President, his business called him to Boston, to dispose of his fat cattle; that in a yard at Brighton (the place where cattle coming from the country are exposed for sale) he was accosted by some gentlemen from Roxbury, who were there for the purpose of purchasing, in the following manner—"Mr. Richards, cattle are very low, they are not worth any thing under such a damned government as ours; farmers cannot expect to get any thing for their produce, unless they join and turn out the men now in power;" "If we can be assured of your vote for Mr. Clinton for President, Mr. Aaron Davis will give you eight dollars per hundred for your cattle." Mr. Richards replied, "I had rather have my cattle in barrels, than dispose of them on such conditions."

Mr. R. further observed to me, that in a store at Roxbury or Boston, which, I will not positively say, but my impression is the latter, where a number of gentlemen were present—one of them observed "news has arrived in town, that North Carolina will give all her votes for Mr. Clinton, and if we could obtain three or four votes from Vermont, Clinton's election would be sure;" to which another gentleman replied, "any sum would be given to obtain that object;" and it was observed by another, "perhaps there is a gentleman present who can accomplish that object?"—if there is, said he, "we will cart out one of the banks and tilt it up to him." I think he said the Union Bank.

Mr. Richards further stated, that at Montpelier, the place in Vermont where the electors assembled to give in their votes, there were persons from New-York and Boston who followed the electors into the room and attended them constantly until the votes were given in, without any other apparent business.

As I have seen, sir, further evidence of the corruption used or attempted to be used in the late election, I think it a duty incumbent on me to state it to you. I have seen a letter from another elector of the state of Vermont, to a member of Congress in this city, in which he expressly states, that in Boston in the month of November last, he was offered twelve thousand five hundred dollars, if he would give his vote for Mr. Clinton, and the same sum for three or four votes more.

The same elector in the same letter further states, that a gentleman called on him in Vermont, which gentleman he supposed was deputed from a federal caucus, who asked him what consideration would induce him to give his vote for Mr. Clinton? to which he answered, "there is not money enough in New England!"—and they parted.

Sir, the foregoing is a statement of facts, which I am willing to support on oath when requested.

EBENEZER SEEVER.

Hon. Samuel Shaw.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1813.

GENTLEMEN, Permit me to ask the favor of you to state the conversation you had with me respecting an overture made to me for my interference in favor of the election of De Witt Clinton to the Presidency, at the late election in the state of Vermont.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

SAM'L SHAW.

Messrs. Elias Earle

and Jona. Roberts.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1813.

SIR—In compliance with your request made in your letter to us of this morning, we state, that some time after the commencement of the present session of Congress, having understood that you had stated to sundry gentlemen that you had been offered 10,000 to use your interest in support of the election of De Witt Clinton to the office of President at the late election in the state of Vermont, we were led to inquire of you if such were the fact. Your answer was—I particularly wish that there should be no misconception of what occurred on that subject—Mr. Josiah Masters did propose to me, that if I would engage to promote Mr. Clinton's election to the Presidency in Vermont, that I should be furnished with any sum for that purpose not exceeding \$10,000. That you added—I wish it to be understood, that I did not understand that sum as offered to me, but to be placed, at my disposal for the furtherance of Mr. Clinton's election. We did not understand at what time or where the proposition was made.

Respectfully yours &c.

ELIAS EARLE.

JONA. ROBERTS.

Sam. Shaw, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY,

January 16th, 1813.

SIR—A miser—A Master of languages, named Dondon, died lately at Berlin, literally through want of necessities of

life. It appears that he gave instructions to his pupils during the day, and solicited alms at night. Under the floor of his apartment were found concealed 20,000 crowns in specie—He had no other heir than his brother, whom he had refused to see for thirty seven years, because he sent a letter to him without paying the postage.

Mr. Canning, in one of his election harangues, speaking of the claims of other Nations to "maritime rights," said, "that Great Britain, though a small, rocky, and comparatively barren spot, yet, as she was mighty in herself, and powerful by her means, she claims and has a right to the Trident of the Ocean, and to the SCEPTRE of the world."

A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

For Sale or Hire.

I have a stout healthy young Negro Woman that I would sell, or hire to a strict master, as a field hand.

EDMUND DOWNEY.

January 15.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on Sunday night the 17th inst. a boy bound by the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, named Samuel Gray, but goes by the name of Samuel Tully—about 20 years and 9 months old, small of his age. Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and pantaloons, and sundry other clothing. I will give the above reward and no thanks for apprehending the said runaway and securing him in the jail of Charlestown.

JOHN LEMON.

January 22.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Patrick Sprint, to secure the payment of a debt due Wiloughby W. Lane, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the first of February next, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, a half lot of ground, situated near the Clerk's Office, in Charles-Town.—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOS. GRIGGS, Junr.

January 15, 1813.

Dancing & Fencing Schools.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, that his Dancing and Fencing Schools will commence on the 22d inst. and continue every Friday and Saturday, until the end of the quarter.—Those who may be inclined to favor him with their patronage, are requested to apply at Capt. George Hite's, where a subscription paper has been left. J. A. KAUPI.

Charlestown, January 15, 1813.

Negro Man for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, a young, healthy, strong Negro Man. He will be sold for ready money or on a credit of twelve months, as may best suit the purchaser; but if sold on a credit, approved security will be required. Persons who wish to buy with a view of carrying him out of the state, need not apply. For a view of this negro and for the price, &c. apply to Robert Worthington, of Shepherd's-Town, Va. January 1, 1813.

For Sale or Rent,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and 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 Samuel Russell, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15.

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.

ATTENTION!!

IT will be recollected that at the Regimental Court of Inquiry, held the 28th of Nov. last, in Charles-Town, there was an order made requesting the commandants of battalions and the commandants of companies, composing the 55th regiment Virginia Militia, to attend at Mr. R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the last Friday in this month, which will be the 29th, for the purpose of making alterations in certain company districts, &c. Punctual attendance will be expected at 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Com. 55th regt. V. M. Jefferson county, January 22.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO,

BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, } January 8, 1813. }

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 30 yards from the Charlestown mill.

JACOB E. PARSON.

Charlestown, Nov. 13.

NEW STORE,

West end of Charles-Town; opposite St. Henry Haines's tavern.

John Carline,

Takes the liberty of informing the public generally, that he has just received and finished opening a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the present season, consisting in part of the following articles: Superfine and common cloths, assorted; Superfine and common cassimeres, Bedford cords, Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best quality.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Cutlery, Britannia spoons, Gentlemen's fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—Together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c. All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country December 4, 1812.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most scarce and difficult to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale, Genuine Millington Crow-ley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.

Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron.

ALSO,

Anvils and Vices,

of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

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.

NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from a volunteer in the North Western army, to the editors of the Chillicothe Freeman, dated "Head quarters, Upper Sandusky, January 14, 1813.

"You may soon expect to hear of interesting events from the N. W. Army. The snow here is about 8 inches deep, and the prospects daily brighten for a speedy departure from this place to the first time, are in excellent order for the transportation of the necessary supplies for our army; and the Quarter-Master's and Ordnance Departments at this place exhibit a striking picture of preparations for an early and serious undertaking.—The troops here progress more rapidly to the discipline of regulars, than any militia I ever saw—they are ambitious only to excel. At this time, however, they are somewhat sickly—several have died within these two days past. The Brigade of Ohio Militia at Lower Sandusky, under General Perkins, are pronounced to be the best disciplined militia in the N. W. Army, nay, in the world. When once this Army is consolidated, they will be able to cope with an equal number of His Majesty's choicest red coats, or their worthy allies the Indians. I understand the British and Indians are making great preparations to give us a warm reception at Brownstown. I trust this may be the case. We only want an opportunity to "get our hands in;" that we may "beat the rub."—General Winchester actually marched some days since for the Rapids."

After captain Upton (who had distinguished himself by the utmost coolness, bravery and intrepidity, and who had himself wrested from the hands of the enemy several of the instruments of death aimed for his destruction) was disabled by his wounds, capt. Henry Prince, jun. First Lieut. continued the action with the same skill and valor as had been displayed by every officer and man on board during the whole contest. This appears to have been the most hard fought and desperate action we have heard of since the war.

After the action, in clearing ship there was found on board the M. three boarding pikes and one musket that had belonged to the enemy, and also two pots containing combustibles, which they threw on board to set fire to the M. which they once accomplished on the starboard quarter; the fire was however soon extinguished.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

We understand that a general court martial will assemble in this city, on the 25th day of February next, for the trial of Brigadier General WM. HULL, and that the court is to be composed of the following members:

President—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton

Members—Brig. Gen. Jos. Bloomfield

Brig. Gen. J. P. Poyd

Brig. Gen. H. Burbeck

Col. G. Izard, Artillery

Col. A. Maccomb, do.

Col. J. Burn, Cavalry

Col. J. Simons, Infantry

Col. J. Kingsbury, Infantry

Col. T. Parker, Infantry

Col. H. Brady, Infantry

Col. W. H. Winder, Infantry

Col. P. P. Schuyler, Infantry

Superintendents—Lt. Col. W. Scott, Artillery

Lt. Col. J. Chrystie, Infantry

Lt. Col. R. Dennis, Infantry

Judge Advocate—A. J. Dallas, Esq.

We understand that Horace Binney, Esq. is to be the counsel of Gen. Hull.

Aurora.

PORT OF SALEM.

Gallant and destructive Engagement.

On Friday last arrived at this port, the privateer brig Montgomery of 12 guns, and 89 men (when she sailed) capt. Benjamin Upton, from a ten weeks cruise. Nov. 9, spoke brig Osmyrn, of Boston, ten days from Baltimore for Cadiz.—Dec. 6, off Surinam, at 3 p. m. discovered a sail standing to the Westward; gave chase, and at five discovered her to be a large brig, at which time she hauled up her colours, &c. and hauled her wind to the northward for the Montgomery, who was prepared for her reception. At 7, after some interchanges of shot, and hearing the Montgomery hailed, and ordered her boat on board, which she refused, having at the time her lights disposed in every part; half an hour after the Montgomery hailed three several times, threatening if they did not send their boat on board to fire into them; the refusal was repeated, and the Montgomery re-

quired to send her boat on board the other, who avowed herself to be his Majesty's packet from London bound to Surinam. Here began a terrible contest. The Montgomery delivered her broadside, and kept up an incessant fire. A little past eight her antagonist laid the Montgomery on board on her starboard waist, her larboard anchor at the same time catching in the starboard after port of the Montgomery, and her jib boom and spritsail yard (being partly shot away) at the same time sweeping over the waist guns. Her bob-stay was instantly lashed to the Montgomery's mainmast by some of the privateer's people. In this situation the M. kept up a brisk fire of musketry, and such great guns as would bear upon her; which was returned with equal warmth from her adversary, on board which regular platoons of soldiers were observed to be engaged. After lying board & board for 31 minutes, and making several unsuccessful attempts to board from the M. she filled her fore-top-sail, and hauled off, to repair, and take care of the wounded, and at the same time broke off the enemy's larboard anchor after it had made a hole through the deck into the cabin, and otherwise chafed her quarters. The enemy at the same time hauled to the northward, and gave the Montgomery a shot which was disregarded.

After hauling off, the Montgomery found she had sustained the following damages; 5 staunchions in her waist, with about ten feet of her bulwarks stove in, main channels gone, standing and running rigging very much cut, fore-top-mast, jib and main boom injured; and what was much more to be lamented, five persons killed and 14 wounded.

After captain Upton (who had distinguished himself by the utmost coolness, bravery and intrepidity, and who had himself wrested from the hands of the enemy several of the instruments of death aimed for his destruction) was disabled by his wounds, capt. Henry Prince, jun. First Lieut. continued the action with the same skill and valor as had been displayed by every officer and man on board during the whole contest. This appears to have been the most hard fought and desperate action we have heard of since the war.

After the action, in clearing ship there was found on board the M. three boarding pikes and one musket that had belonged to the enemy, and also two pots containing combustibles, which they threw on board to set fire to the M. which they once accomplished on the starboard quarter; the fire was however soon extinguished.

It was thought prudent after the action to stand to the northward to get into cooler weather on account of the wounded.—Shortly after hauling off, and before she was in a condition to renew the action, the Montgomery lost sight of her adversary.

The damage sustained by the enemy must have been great; one of the Montgomery's 18 pounders double shotted, was discharged repeatedly into the bows of the enemy between wind and water, which stove them in badly, and set her on fire inside, and her pumps were going briskly at the time they separated. She mounted 18 guns, supposed to be 18 pounders, and was very strongly manned. She was judged to be about 350 tons burthen, and a fine looking vessel. The Montgomery is only one hundred and ninety tons.

The address was agreed to without a division.

In the house of commons an address to the prince was moved by lord Clive. He said "every person must regret the war with America, and rejoice at the declaration of the prince regent, that the earliest opportunity would be taken to restore amity between the two countries."

Mr. Hart Davis seconded the motion, and when the question was put, Mr. Canning rose, and, of America he said, "It was his sincere and anxious wish, that two nations so related to each other, by consanguinity, by one common language, and by mutual interests, as Great Britain and America, should not only be in alliance—but, when disputes ran to so great an extent, when once the die was cast, and hostilities had commenced, it became this country to be more prompt, and by every vigorous effort, to bring the struggles of war to a speedy conclusion—He would go to the extreme verge of forbearance to keep peace, but he would not dilute his war measures into a weak and sickly regimen, unfit for the vigor of the occasion. He would not convert the acute distemper of war into a chronic distemper, and incorporate it with the system. The present dispute had up with petty profits and small gain, till at last actual war was fixed upon us.—Two years ago, to have prophesied that after six months open war between America and England, America should boast the only naval trophy, and that we could only say that we had not been conquered! an

Englishman would have resented such a prophecy as an insult. He could not consider our military success in America as matter of great triumph—He never supposed we should be conquered by America—He never could have thought, that the mighty navy of England would have slept while her commerce was swept from the seas, and that, at the end of 6 months, we should be found proclaiming a speech from the throne, that the time was at length come to be active and energetic, and to shew England and the world what England was. Never, that we should send our ambassador with our ships to our own North American towns, and attack the American ports with our flags of truce. There might, however, remain circumstances yet to be disclosed to account for all this; but he would say, that on the face of appearance, and on the declaration of war, there was evidently a studied determination to postpone the period of all accommodation. As for the desire of America to get possession of Canada, it was a project which he tho't not likely to be frowned upon severely, even by those parties in America, which were considered friendly to us." [He notices the departure of Barlow for Moscow to sign a treaty.] "He thought it unfair to speak of the sentiments of an English party in America. When we spoke of an English party, we should think of them as good Americans merely, who prefer an English to a French alliance. He concluded by observing that every effort should be used to extend the scale of warfare, and make it decisive.

Lord Castlereagh followed, and denied that ministers had conducted the war with America upon any principle of forbearance. He said—"it had been conducted with all the means, both naval and military, which the country could have spared from other objects," &c.—"He wished as much as any man that peace could be maintained with America, but if she was determined to throw off all those ties, which this country held dear, and which the common interests required, he must deplore that determination, but it was not in the power of his majesty's ministers to prevent it."

Mr. Whitbread, after speaking of the wars of Russia and Spain, said, "The war with America, he could not help thinking, as most fatal and calamitous to the interests of Great Britain, and as most likely to cut the sinews of her force and energies which would otherwise be more happily employed. He wished the noble lord were on his way with Joel Barlow for the purpose of entering into negotiations of peace"—and concluded, (after noticing the tardy measures taken to prevent the war with America) by "intreating the house not to suffer the present moment pass without converting it into the happy instrument of the re-establishment of peace, observing, "that no dishonorable object could be imputed to Great Britain, Russia or France, by overtures for the general pacification of Europe."

The following is so much of the Speech of the Prince Regent of England, to the Parliament which met on the 30th November, as relates to American affairs: "The declaration of war by the government of the United States of America was made under circumstances, which might have afforded a reasonable expectation, that the amicable relations between the two nations would not be long interrupted. It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to acquaint you, that the conduct and pretensions of that government have hitherto prevented the conclusion of any pacific arrangement.

"Their measures of hostility have been principally directed against the adjoining British Provinces, and every effort has been made to seduce the inhabitants of them from their allegiance to his Majesty.

"The proofs, however, which I have received of loyalty and attachment from his Majesty's subjects in North America are highly satisfactory.

"The attempts of the enemy to invade Upper Canada have not only proved abortive, but by the judicious arrangements of the Governor General, and by the skill and decision with which the military operations have been conducted, the enemy assembled for that purpose in one quarter have been compelled to

The marquis of Wellesley took an able view of the speech, and in adverting to the war with America he said,

"No attack could be more unjustifiable than that made by America, and that no cause could be more righteous than that of England." He denied that the orders in council was the cause of this war—"No, said he, it was upon different things—it was upon high and mighty interests of the British empire, interests which we could not move without throwing the trident of the ocean into the hands of America. America, said he was not to be soothed and fondled into peace—the heads of that government had long been influenced by a deadly hatred to this country, and (unusual as the epithet was) by a deadly love to France. Our policy was plain—our wisest, nay our most pacific measure would be, to show ourselves ready for the emergency—to present in front of America a force, which would make her feel her danger, and feel the importance of purchasing her safety by peace. What have we done? Nothing—nothing to intimidate—nothing to punish—nothing to interest her weakness or her wisdom. If there was any hope of putting a speedy end to the war, it was to be accomplished by boldness and decision, by making the effort while it was still in our power, and by turning upon that war some part of the grand and superabundant strength