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FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

A friend handed to me yesterday a paper stiled *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his own veracity is implicated, should have given some other evidence than his name to substantiate them, and not have withdrawn himself from the proof or the chastisement they might have entailed.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 we 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 abovementioned 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.

Hon. 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 N. 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 SEAVER.

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 ob't servt.
SAML. 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 my use, 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 EARL.
JONA. ROBERTS.

Sam. Shaw, Esq.

A miser—A Master of languages, named Dondon, died lately at Berlin, literally through want of necessaries 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 Willoughby 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. XAUPI.
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.
Shepherds-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. 3 m.

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,
Callicoes, flannels and umbrellas;
ALSO,
A good asssortment of Cutlery,
Britania spoons,
Gentlemens, 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 Crowley 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1813. [No. 254.

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 Fredonian, 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 place of destination. The roads, for the first time, are in excellent order for the transportation of the necessary supplies for our army; and the Quarter-Master's and Ordinance 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."

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. Macomb, do.
Col. J. Born, 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
Supernums. 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 cruize. Nov. 9, spoke brig Osmyn, of Boston, ten days from Baltimore for Cadiz.—Dec. 6, off Surrinam, 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 courses, &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 wearing, 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 required to send her boat on board the other, who avowed herself to be his Majesty's packet from London bound to Surrinam. 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 51 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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York Jan. 22.

By the fast sailing brig Marmion, captain Eldridge, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers down to the 10th of last month, inclusive. The most important of their contents will be found in this day's Gazette.

It will be seen by the prince regent's speech which has been so anxiously looked for, that he recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war against this country, till peace can be obtained without sacrificing 'one tittle' of their maritime rights, as a ministerial paper expresses it.

After the prince regent retired, an interesting debate took place in the house of lords, on a motion of lord Longford to move an address; who, in the course of his remarks, merely adverted to the war with America.

The address to the prince was seconded by lord Rolle.

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 far 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 of our country."

Lord Liverpool followed—He concluded with the noble lord, as to the hostile dispositions of the American government—but denied that their hostilities had been inadequately met. This however, said he, would form a topic for future discussion.

Lord Grenville rose—on the subject of America he said,

"As to America, he could not express his astonishment, his indignation, at the language of those who professed to say, that the abandonment of the orders in council would necessarily lead to a restoration of peace. There was a time indeed, when such a concession on our part would not only have achieved peace, but alliance between the two countries—but it was the blind opinion of the noble earl, and of a statesman of his stamp, that concession never came too late—and this, notwithstanding the historical experience of our first fatal contest with America, where every year concessions were made in vain, which, if duly timed, would have been received with gratitude. He thought the house was indecently called on in the address to pledge themselves to the prosecution of this war, though not a document was produced to prove the justice of such a measure—on this subject he must say, that though he wished for peace, he would not consent to sacrifice one maritime right of the country—but this view only aggravated the guilt of those men who had unnecessarily plunged us into such a state of things."

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 putting, 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 extremest 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 prophecied 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 negociations 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 Britian, 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

capitulate, and in another have been completely defeated.

"My best efforts are not wanting for the restoration of the relations of peace & amity between the two countries; but until this object can be attained *without sacrificing the maritime rights of G. Britain*, I shall rely upon your cordial support in a vigorous prosecution of the war."

A letter appears in the Times of the 8th, dated Douranez Bay, December 3. "We now remain at anchor here. On the 28th of Nov. we reconnoitred the enemy, and found them, six sail of the line, five frigates, & two sloops prepared for sea in the outer roads of Brest. We have four sail of the line, and two frigates. As we know they are going to America, we shall keep a sharp look out for them."

The Brig Express, from New York for Bordeaux, has been sent into Plymouth, by the Rover gun brig.

The Strenuous gun brig, arrived at Plymouth, reports, that two French frigates had sailed from Brest, supposed for America.

The English government has ordered ten frigates to be built of fir, for the American station—to be completed in 12 months.

The Russian fleet passed Yarmouth on the 9th ult. & probably reached the Nore the next day.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers the following most glorious intelligence.

Gottenburg, Dec. 5.

During the retreat of the French, gen. Augereau, together with his whole corps have been compelled to lay down their arms and are prisoners of war.

Generals Wittgenstein and Tschitchagoff have joined.

Kutusow with his General Army is at Koloona.

Smolensko is completely surrounded.

Sun Office, half past 3 o'clock.

We again stop the press to add the following additional particulars:

Government have this morning received accounts from Gottenburg to the 30th November. No despatches have been received from Cathcart, but the accounts from the Russian armies are of the most flattering description—Gen. Platow had taken 900 men and 2 pieces of cannon at the passage of the Dnieper below Smolensko.

A corps of 2,000 men, under the command of gen. Augereau, brother to the marshal of that name, had surrendered at discretion to count Orloff Denizow.

The last accounts from Kutusoff were dated the 13th November at Lobkovo, forty wersts to the southward of Smolensko. Nothing at that time was known of Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter from Count Rosen, dated Stockholm, 19th Nov. 1812.

"Two messengers arrived to night from Russia. Wittgenstein has totally destroyed Victor and St. Cyr's armies, and is now near Smolensk. When Bonaparte left Moscow, he ordered Murat to attack General Benningsen, but he was driven back. Bonaparte then attacked Kutusow in person with great desperation, near Maloyaroskavitz, and was again repulsed. He then intended to fight a general battle; and if he was conqueror, to march by way of Kaluga to Poland, and there remain in winter quarters, as near Gallicia as possible; he had, therefore, nothing left but to concentrate his whole force, and return by way of Smolenak, which is entirely laid waste; the bad roads and the dreadful wants the French are in, gave Kutusow time to come up with them near Viasma, when he gave them battle and defeated them. Before the battle, Bonaparte gave the command to Murat, and went himself with six thousand men to Smolensk, on his way home; but he was met by Gen. Oertel's detachment, which obliged him to return; he then tried to retreat by the road which goes from Smolensk towards the sea; there he was met by Wittgenstein's advanced guard, was beaten and obliged to fall back on the grand army.

"He has now in front of him Tormasow's, Tchitchagoff's and Wittgenstein's armies, and in his rear Prince Kutusow, with 150,000 men.

"The Russians take daily 3 or 4000 prisoners; Wittgenstein made in one day 6000, and took 23 pieces of cannon; Platow 30 pieces of cannon, and 3700 prisoners.

MADRID, November 5.

The rear of the allied force quitted this city on the evening of the 10th October.

A very general search was next day made for persons accused of being disaffected to king Joseph and the French interest; and in the course of a few hours 320 individuals were lodged in different prisons.

On the 2d instant twelve persons were shot, among them were count Cabressa D'Alava, merchant; Munez, a canon; and the chevalier Orente.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 26.

Mr. Archer reported a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for certain shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company in behalf of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Goodwyn presented the petition of certain millers and owners of mills in or near Petersburg, Virginia, remonstrating against the oppression of the law extending Oliver Evans's patent.—Referred.

LOAN FOR 1813.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars, for the service of the year 1813, was read a third time and passed 72 to 38.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill, reported by the committee of Ways and Means, "authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1813."

[The bill authorises the President of the United States to cause to be issued Treasury notes to the amount of five million of dollars; and also, if he shall deem it expedient, to issue a further amount not exceeding five millions of dollars; provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed and held to be in part of the loan of sixteen millions of dollars authorised by the bill passed this day. The notes to bear interest at the rate of five and two-fifths per cent per annum, to be redeemed one year after the day on which they are respectively issued.]

The bill having been read through by sections, and no objection having been made thereto, the committee rose and reported the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 27.

The amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution respecting the exploits of our naval heroes, was taken up and agreed to.

The engrossed bill relating to pensions to persons on board private armed vessels, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes for the year 1813, was read a third time.

Mr. Potter spoke at length against its passage.

Mr. Cheves replied, as well to Mr. Potter as to the speeches of Mr. Gold and Mr. Pitkin of yesterday.

Mr. Pitkin rejoined.

Mr. Widgery made a few remarks in favor of the bill; and

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows: Yeas 79; Nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by him a few days ago, calling on the President for a list of the names of persons holding offices under the government of the U. States.

For consideration	80
Against it	30

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill by adding thereto, after the words "holding office or employment," the words "of a public nature under the United States." Agreed to.

After some further conversation on the subject of the motion, it was decided as follows:

For the resolve	69
Against it	39

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 28.

Mr. Baker presented a petition of Nathaniel Henry, a lieut. in the revolutionary army, praying a pension—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Williams called for the order of the day on the bill No. 18, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for arming and classing the whole body of the militia of the United States," which was taken up, Mr. Lewis in the chair.

The first section of this bill appropriates $400,000 "*in addition*" to the 200,000 dolls. appropriated by the act to which this act is a supplement.

The 2d. section authorises the president to purchase or cause to be manufactured, the arms, and have them stamped or engraved with the words "*Militia of the U. States.*

3d. The arms to be distributed among the states and territories in proportion to their effective militia, in such mode as shall be provided by their respective legislatures.

4th. Any person attempting to export or convey out of the U. S. any of said arms, are subject to a fine of 50 dollars for each stand.

5th. Contains the oath or affirmation, which it is the duty of collectors to administer to captains of vessels.

6th. The militia from 18 to 21 to be called out for a period not exceeding 3 months, and cannot be compelled to do duty out of their respective state or territory—This description to be called "*the minor class.*"

7th. The militia from 21 to 31 to be called "*the junior class,*" to serve 9 months.

8th. Those from 31 to 45 to make "*the senior class,*" & serve for 6 months in the state or territory in which they reside.

9th. The adjutant generals of the respective states to make their returns, particularly designating each class in separate columns. Each militia captain on the 2d Monday in April to enroll every militia-man in his company according to their several classes—The enrollment to stand good for one year.

10th. When only a *part* of either class shall be called out—The quota so required to be designated by lot; but not to do duty a 2d time until the whole class shall have served one term. Each militia-man at liberty to furnish *an able bodied substitute.*

11th. Every militia officer who fails in his duty to be cashiered by sentence of a court martial, and fined at discretion, not exceeding $ 100; unless good cause be shewn for such deficiency, &c.

Mr. Burwell moved to *strike out* that part of the 10th section which allows the employment of a substitute. Mr. Burwell and Mr. M'Kim advocated the amendment. Every man owed his services to the country in times of danger, &c. The militia system would become respectable if the popular and wealthy men had to turn out; they had property and the calculation was that they would fight for it, &c.

Messrs. Williams, Stow and Wright opposed the motion. The *abstract* principle was acknowledged by the former; but the *practice* would trip up and destroy the bill. Every man was useful in his station; some could serve the country better than by turning out in the militia. It would make the importing business more respectable to make every merchant his own importer. It was not always rich men who were drafted, some were drafted under such peculiar circumstances that the sympathy of his neighbors would provide a substitute for him; but this amendment would prevent it.—It was a principle that men ought to be left to act as they thought fit where the public service could be as well or better answered by it.

The amendment was lost.

The general principle of the bill was then discussed with great ability by D. R. Williams in answer to Messrs. Tallmage and Ely. Mr. Stow also advocated the bill.

A motion to strike out the first section *was lost.*

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house without amendment—Concurred in—Adjourned.

Friday, January 27.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee on foreign relations, made a report on the subject of our foreign relations, accompanied with *a bill for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels and in the merchant service of the United States,* which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

[The object of this bill is, to prohibit, after the conclusion of the present war, the employment of any seamen in vessels of the U. S. other than citizens, native or naturalized, provided this stipulation shall extend only to such nations as shall have entered into similar stipulations not to employ American seamen, and not to claim or exercise the pretended right to impress from vessels of the U. S. This provision, however, is not to preclude the Executive of the U. S. from stipulating, by treaty with any foreign power, for reciprocal employment of the seamen of each nation by the other.]

The bill for classing the militia has been ordered to a third reading—An amendment was adopted, reducing the term of service of the "*junior class*" from nine to six months.

The blank in the bill for awarding compensation to capt. Hull and his officers has been filled with $ 50.000.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act entitled an act for arming and classing the whole body of the militia was read a third time and on the question shall the bill pass? a short debate arose in which Messrs. Quincy, Tallmadge and Bigelow, opposed, and Messrs. Robertson, Stow, Rhea and Williams advocated it—after which the question was taken by ayes and noes and the bill passed—Ayes 67, Noes 48.

An engrossed bill providing compensation for the officers and crew of the Constitution for the capture and destruction of the Guerriere, was read a third time; and on the question shall the bill pass?

Mr. Key oppposed its passage, and when he sat down the house adjourned.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Successful cruize—Arrived at Annapolis on Saturday morning, the private armed schooner Rolla, Dewly, from a cruise. She experienced severe gales, and threw over all her guns except the long one; had 60 men; the loss of her guns did not at all cool the ardor of her gallant officers and crew; for from the 12th to the 15th of Dec. near Madeira, they took the following vessels without the loss of a man, all of which have been ordered to France. They were of the Cork fleet. Ship Mary of Bristol, 14 guns, with hard ware, crates &c.; ship Eliza of do. 10 guns, with 20,000 bushels of wheat; ship Rio-Nouva of London, 18 guns, with dry goods; ship Apollo of do. 10 guns, deeply laden with king's stores; brig Borosa of Cork, 6 guns, with beef, candles, dry goods, &c.; schooner Swift of Plymouth, from St. Michaels, with oranges, burnt; and a schooner of Aberdeen, which she gave up to some of the prisoners; the remaing prisoners 80 or 100 in number, were landed at Teneriffe.

Came into the Bay on Tuesday, and came up to Annapolis with the U. States frigate Constellation, and schr. Fame from Lisbon.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

On Wednesday morning a division of the U. S. Flotilla under the command of C. Lewis attempted to proceed to the Hook, but were prevented by the ice, after receiving considerable damage, and having lost their cables and anchors it was with great difficulty the division was saved from being wrecked on Long Island; one man had his thigh broke in two places. Another proof of the necessity of a battery being immediately erected on the Hook. Another attempt, we are told will be made by C. Lewis to arrive at the Hook as soon as the damages can be repaired.

INTERESTING TO PRIVATEERS.

A letter from a gentleman of unquestionable respectability in Paris, dated November 5, to a gentleman in this city, says:

"Orders are given at all the ports to admit prizes made by American vessels, on the same footing as if captured by the French."

January 25.

Admiral Warren's squadrou is *still* cruizing off Sandy Hook, and have made several captures.

We understand, that admiral Warren a few days since informed a gentleman who was taken on board a vessel from Charleston, and afterwards sent up to this city in a cartel, that the British government would grant no more licenses, enough having been granted, he said, to furnish the requisite supplies for Spain and Portugal—and that he was determined to cut up our trade on the coast.

January 27.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Yesterday arrived in the Sound, and anchored a few miles above Hell Gate, the British ship Rio-Nouva, from London, for St. Kitts and Antigua, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, to J. White & Co. This ship was captured on the 14th of Dec. off Madeira, by the privateer Rolla, of one gun, capt. Dooley, of Baltimore, after an engagement of 20 minutes, and none killed or wounded on either side. The prize is a London built ship, of nearly 400 tons, coppered & copper fastened, not 3 years old, mounts 18 guns and had a crew of 25 men.

Canandaigua, Jan. 12.

Look out!—From information we have received, we think it highly probable, that the British are preparing to make a descent on Sacket's harbor, with a view of destroying the American vessels which are hauled up there for the winter—Their destruction would be important to the British, as thereby they may retain the command of lake Ontario, which they cannot do, if our little fleet is well found in the spring. A great number of sleighs, loaded with British troops, have been seen to pass up on the other side of the St. Lawrence, and as soon as the river is frozen over, it is apprehended they will cross.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 5.

☞ VINDEX and CENSOR came to hand too late for publication this week. They shall appear in our next.

SYMPTOMS OF CONTRITION.

It affords us real pleasure to find that something like an attonement is offered, in the last Martinsburgh Gazette, for wrongs done to one of our most worthy characters, by the author of a late *hand-bill* signed A VOTER.

When we consider the time *when*, and the purpose for *which*, the hand-bill was published: As also, the time *elapsed* before an effort was made "to repair the injury," much indeed might be said on the subject. But for the present, we are willing to say *better late than never.*—And, as we are sincerely disposed to put an end to all party bickerings, as far as it depends upon us, we concur with the VOTER, that it has been to him "a source of the most serious regret." Yes, we readily yield our belief, that the *monitor within*, had no small share in producing this recantation. So far then, we certainly approbate this "voluntary act," and could fondly cherish a hope that it is not only the offspring of a liberal mind; but also an auspicious *beginning*, which will be *followed* by other candid acknowledgements of, and voluntary attonements for, similar errors committed by members of the same party.

Let party animosities, for a moment subside, and let it simply be asked, would it not reflect credit on the Martinsburgh *General Committee* were they now coolly to examine, revise and correct the address published by themselves some time ago? and might we not then, also presume that the members of the *Staunton Convention*, who reside in this and the adjacent counties, would follow so laudable an example, and with equal frankness and contrition, abjure their errors? These questions are not asked to excite irritation; but on the contrary, they are stated with a view to the restoration of some*thing* like concord, to the jarring members of the same great family.

FROM THE MARTINSBURGE GAZETTE.

Mr. Alburtis,

A hand bill, of which the following is a copy, according to the best of my recollection, was published in Martinsburgh on the day of the late election, Dec. 28th:

"*TO FEDERALISTS.*

MR. TUCKER'S DEFINITION OF FEDERALISM.

"The spirit of federalism considers "the many as made for the few—government as a job, and is never so true to "itself as when false to the nation. Admitting that the latter clause of this definition is rather harsh, it must be confessed that the character of federalism "is pretty accurately hit off."

This is a quotation, substantially correct from the printed sketch of Mr. Tucker's address to the people of Frederick, delivered at Winchester.

Can any federalist consistently vote for a gentleman who thinks thus of the federal party. A VOTER."

I cannot procure a copy of the hand-bill, but I believe the above to be a correct recital of it.

My object in addressing you at present is to do Mr. Tucker justice, by publishing in your paper, an extract from the printed sketch of his speech, which I have since obtained. It will be observed that the phraseology of his definition of federalism is rather different from the recital of it made in the hand-bill, from recollection, and that qualifications are added (beside that contained in the hand-bill) which considerably vary the sense. I solemnly declare that I did not recollect those additional qualifications of his definition when I wrote the hand-bill; and that I thought, at that time, that I had quoted his speech fairly. For the good or ill opinion of those who doubt the truth of this assertion, *I care not.*

I entertain for Mr. Tucker great respect and regard, and the mistake into which I have unwittingly fallen, has been to me a source of the most serious regret. I hope that this *voluntary act* will in some measure repair the injury I have done him. A VOTER.

EXTRACT.

"It is by no means my inclination to excite irritation by indulging myself too freely in drawing the character of federalism: But the situation in which I am placed demands that I should exhibit to you my idea of its outlines, that you may perceive how far—how essentially it varies from the sentiments I entertain.—Many years past it was said by a gentleman nearly connected with myself, and at that time highly in the estimate of the republican party, that the spirit of federalism was that "which considers the many "as made for the few, which sees in government nothing but a Job, which is "never so true to itself as when false to "the nation." Admitting, as I am willing to do the alledged harshness of the latter part of the description, it must be confessed that the features of federalism are accurately hit off in the former. I speak not of the federalism which we see within the bosom of our own state, where federalism exists in its mildest form; I speak of it as professed and practised by the great leaders of the party."

The bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men for one year, having finally passed both Houses, awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. *Nat. Intel.*

The bill for building a frigate at Philadelphia, to be called the *Pennsylvania*, and a 20 gun ship at the fort of Presqu' Isle, to be called the *Presqu' Isle*—the latter to be ready by the 1st of July, and the former by the 1st of December next, and to be offered to the U. S. has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A Spanish vessel arrived at Charleston, reports that all the crews of the American brig Vixen and the British frigate Southampton were saved.

Two acts having lately passed Congress, which promise to produce an important effect in the course of the next campaign. The first act adds one major to each of the new regiments, and directs an advance to each soldier when recruited of forty dollars. Of these, 16 are a bounty, and 24 a payment in advance on the late increase of pay. The pay to each soldier, before the present session, was five dollars per month. It has been recently raised to eight; the advance of 24 dollars is to be made out of this encrease—so that in effect the 40 dollars are a bounty. By adding a major to each regiment, having at this time one only, and a third lieutenant to each company, the government will be enabled to carry on the recruiting business without intermission, even after the regiments are completed.

The second act authorizes the President to raise an additional force, at his discretion as to the number, not exceeding however 20.000 men, to serve for one year. We entertained, at first, some doubt of the policy of this act, lest it might interfere with enlistments into the corps to serve for five years; but explanations which were given in debate were perfectly satisfactory on that head. The superior encouragement given to the five years' men in bounty, or what is equivalent to it, an advance of pay, and in land, will, it is presumed, secure the filling of those corps in the first instance. Besides, it appears to be in contemplation of the government to raise the twelve months' men in a way not to interfere with the recruiting for the five years' service. It was said to be intended to raise the twelve months' men, principally, in the states contiguous to the theatre of war, and in the parts of those states nearest to the enemy; for example, in Kentucky, Ohio, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and perhaps in some of the seaport towns most exposed to the enemy, such as Newport, New-York, New-Orleans, &c. It is supposed, that in the neighborhood of the enemy, large bodies of respectable citizens will turn out to serve one campaign, who would not engage to serve for five, or even more than one year. We know that almost the whole of the army near Lake Erie consists of this kind of force, and that strong proofs of a similar spirit, among the inhabitants of the frontier of N. York, Vermont and other states in that quarter nearest the enemy, have been exhibited. From this view it seems probable, that the recruiting of men for 12 months, will not interfere with that for five years. The executive, having the direction of the whole recruiting business in its hands, may manage it so as to prevent such interference, at least, in any essential degree.

But why raise men for twelve months? Is it not better to raise them for five years, or for the war? Undoubtedly it is, if they were to be had. Does any one believe, with all the encouragement given to enlistments for five years, that more than 35,000 men can be raised for that term, to be brought into service the approaching campaign? Why then attempt to raise more than that number in that way? By adding 20.000, more, on paper, we shall not get them into the field. Is it even probable that we shall raise, in due time for the campaign, the 35,000 men, or nearly that number. It is the fear that we shall not, and that in consequence thereof the commencement of the campaign will be delayed to a late period, which suggests the idea of some other kind of force in aid of the five years' men. Shall we rely on militia? We have seen, that whenever it has been proposed, to the militia corps, to pass the line, the constitutional objection is raised, which creates division, and reduces the number for service. The absurdity of having a force in the field, to march to a certain line and halt there, must be evident to every one. The only force to be relied on must be one, willing to go any where, and every where—a force completely trained and well disciplined. Shall we rely on volunteers? The twelve months' men will partake, by the manner in which it is said they will be officered and raised, in a certain degree of that quality, while it will be in all respects, in practice, as by law, completely regular. These corps being raised for a single campaign, to resist an enemy at the door, will be composed of the most respectable of our labouring young men; and the officers appointed to command them being known, esteemed and respected by them, will be obeyed voluntarily. With such corps, discipline, although strict, will yet be the effect of sentiment, rather than compulsion. *Nat. Intel.*

A correspondent at New York writes, that a gentleman who came passenger in the cartel ship Tontine, from Liverpool, informed him that 60 000 militia were enrolled on the establishment of regular troops, and distributed in the different manufacturing towns in England, to keep the inhabitants from rising *en masse*; that he was at Manchester, where 6.000 of them were quartered. The opinion of this gentleman, whose respectability is unquestioned, led our correspondent to the belief that the poor of that country would suffer more at this than any previous winter since the war; and in confirmation of this statement, letters from Liverpool, received by the Tontine, state that there was not any flour at market.—Though we place no reliance on the operation of such influences on the councils of Britain, yet they may, and we trust will, co-operate with the measures of our government in obtaining that honorable pacification and acknowledgement of our just and unalienable rights, which it is the sole object of the war to obtain. *Ib.*

Extract of a letter from Kingston, dated December 14.

"I have just conversed with a gentleman from Georgia; he informs me that the Americans have possession of East Florida. The detached militia of the state of Georgia are stationed at Point Petre; col. Smith is lying before the fort of St. Augustine, within two miles of the fort. He states the Indians will be compelled in a short time to sue for terms. He speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of col. Newman—his conduct has excited the highest praise.—The garrison of St. Augustine consists of 800—300 blacks, and the balance of a mixed kind. A number of blacks who have run away from Georgia, have also joined the Spaniards. Col. Smith has 700 as brave fellows as any in the world, who are more than a match for the garrison."

AN APOLOGY!!!

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

The English Squadron.—We learn that admiral Warren has taken his station off our harbor in consequence of intelligence received by him, of the French fleet at Brest being destined for this port, two of which had actually escaped the vigilance of the English fleet that were watching them. Admiral Warren will doubtless continue cruizing off the harbor until something further is known of this French fleet.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

Letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE PRESIDENT,
Boston, Jan. 14, 1813.

SIR—Herewith you will receive two muster books, of his Britannic Majesty's vessels Moselle and Sappho, found on board the British packet Swallow.

As the British have always denied that they detained on board their ships of war American citizens, knowing them to be such, I send you the enclosed, as a public document of their own, to prove how illy such an assertion accords with their practice.

It will appear by these two muster books that so late as August last, about an eighth part of the Moselle and Sappho's crews were Americans; consequently, if there is only a quarter part of that proportion on board their other vessels, that they have an infinitely greater number of Americans in their service than any *American* has yet had an idea of.

Any further comment of mine on this subject, I consider unnecessary; as the enclosed documents speak but too plainly for themselves.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JNO. RODGERS.

The hon. Paul Hamilton,
Secretary of the Navy.

A child, who lately began to learn to read, in the charity school at Greenford, was among other words spelling M, I, L, K which he could not immediately put together to say what they spelt, when the master said, "Well, sir, what does M, I, L, K, spell?" The boy still hesitating, the master again said, "What does your mother put in her tea?" The boy answered "*Rum, Sir.*"

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 13th instant, will be sold, on the farm of Henry Miller, all the personal estate of Philip Miller, deceased, consisting of two sets of Blacksmith's Tools, Coals, Cord Wood, a riding Mare, Saddle and Briddle, two Silver Watches, Cider, Hay and Corn, and sundry articles too tedious to mention. Also one male Slave about 15 years of age, will be sold or hired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance will be given by

JESSE STALL, } *Adm'ors.*
Wm. MILLER, }

☞ ALL those indebted to the estate of Philip Miller, dec'd, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next—and all those that have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in for settlement, on or before said day.

JESSE STALL, } *Adm'ors.*
Wm. MILLER, }

Jefferson county, Feb. 5, 1813.

Stray Yearling.

CAME to the subscriber's residence at Berry Hill, sometime in September last, a brown Yearling Bull, with a white belly, marked with a swallow fork in the right and a slip off the left year. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

LEVI CLEVELAND.

February 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the 17th ultimo, a soldier named WILLIAM DAVIS, born (as he says) in Frederick county, Va. but supposed to have been born in the state of Pennsylvania—aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer—had on when last seen, a soldier's hat, blue hunting shirt, striped overalls of homemade cloth—other articles of clothing not recollected. It is earnestly requested that the utmost diligence should be used in apprehending and delivering said deserter to some officer of the U. S. army, by whom the above reward will be paid, together with all reasonable charges.

OTHO W. CALLIS, *Lieut.*
12th regt. U. S. Infantry.

Feb. 5.

Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoat—Appraised to one dollar and fifty cents. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY MILLER.

February 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Jan. 29.

☞ *A Request.*

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new *Carding Machine*, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner the ensuing season.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Darkesville, Jan. 29, 1813.

Portrait of Logan, the Indian Chief,

Who was lately killed, nobly fighting in the American cause; being an extract from a letter, written by a young gentleman in the N. W. army, to his friend in Lexington.

"In a letter I wrote you some time ago, I gave you an account of the action between three of our Indian spies, Logan and two others, and five Indians and a British officer. I consider that exploit as one of the greatest exertions of heroic valor ever performed by any man in any country. None but a mind naturally great could conceive the idea of attacking and defeating a force doubly as strong as his own, possessing every advantage which time and situation could give them. He did attack and defeat them. but the victory was purchased by the sacrifice of his life. All this was done to remove the suspicion of gen.————, meanly and insultingly expressed to Logan, before his departure—He said "Logan, we have for some time entertained suspicions of your fidelity; we think you come into our army with the intention of betraying our situation to the enemy." Although every man is at liberty to form his own opinion respecting men, and their intentions, no man who was possessed of any feeling would have expressed himself in such a manner, so insulting so wounding to the feelings of a man of sensibility. Logan said after he returned, "I have done this for my country.—I have sacrificed my life to prove my fidelity to my employer." He expressed himself to Major Harden as a man of honor should have done, who had his feelings so grossly insulted. In his last moments he was calm and tranquil as the summer's setting sun; not a wave of trouble rolled over his placid mind. He had been apprized that his wife and children should be removed to the settlements and tenderly provided for; and his every earthly anxiety was removed. Almost the first words he spoke after he arrived in camp, were expressive of his sentiments as a husband and father.—"What will poor squaw say when she hears this; what will poor children do when Logan is dead." It would have melted the heart of adamant to have heard and seen him. He gave directions to have his family conveyed to Kentucky, and his children educated. "If they do not do well" he said "turn them loose, let them live as the brutes."

Logan was naturally one of the greatest men I ever knew; his mind was of an uncommon texture; his whole character was marked with the strongest features. Every feature of his face (which was one of the noblest order) pourtrayed the native dignity of a mind which danger could not appal, nor difficulties depress. But he is gone. I never knew a man I respected more from the slight acquaintance I have had with him. I took particular delight in seeing him and hearing his remarks, which were always pertinent and aptly fitted to the company and subject. My feelings have seldom been so much excited as they have been by the fate of this man. The manner of his death and the treatment he received from several officers heighten the interest I feel in his misfortune. At the head of his Shawanoe warriors, Logan would have been of essential service to the U. States. Every thing conspired to make him faithful; his town was almost in the settlements & surrounded by our troops. He was liberally paid by congress and treated with great respect by Harrison.—He was yesterday buried at the fort with all the honors of war. He was borne in a litter made for the purpose, by eight officers. His Indian friends were extremely affected. The tears of friendship glistened in their eyes. They turned away in mournful silence when his remains were deposited in the ground.

From a late London Paper.

SLAVE TRADE.

In the sixth annual report of the directors of the African Society, there is some singular and important information respecting the yet existing traffic in human beings. It will be scarcely credited by the public, that during the year 1810, not less than between 70 and 80,000 negroes were transported as slaves from the western coast of Africa to the opposite shores of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic (says the report) was chiefly confined to that part of the African coast which lies between Cape Palmas and Benguila.—The naval force stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English commander (capt. Columbine) that it would have been in his power to have delivered the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bissao intervened and furnished the slave traders with a point from which they could carry slaves without the risk of capture. It will be recollected, by the 10th article of the late treaty of amity with the court of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belonging to their sovereign. Though the Portuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it appears that the greater proportion is either British or American trade, conducted under the flags of Spain or Portugal. A great number of the coasters are American vessels, and manned by the subjects of the United States, who avail themselves of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American secretary of state, of the captains' and vessels' names, tonnage, &c. in order that a prosecution may be instituted against the offenders. The directors say that they have made frequent representations to government on this subject.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the following important act, (now a law of the land,) it appears that slaves *purchased hereafter* are *not* admissable into this state.—*Enquirer.*

AN ACT CONCERNING SLAVES.

[Passed January 15, 1813.]

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person a citizen of this commonwealth, and residing therein, now being the actual owner of any slave or slaves out of this commonwealth, and born within the United States or the territories thereof; and any person who may hereafter remove to this commonwealth, with a *bona fide* intention of becoming a citizen and inhabitant thereof, and shall be, at the time of his removal, the actual owner of any such slave or slaves, and shall moreover, either have been the actual owner thereof for two years immediately preceding such removal, or have acquired title thereto by marriage, descent, or devise, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to bring into this commonwealth, and to hold therein, any such slave or slaves—Provided, That such owner shall, within sixty days after such slave or slaves shall have been brought into this commonwealth, exhibit to some justice of the peace for the county or corporation in which he may reside, or may have removed to, a statement in writing containing the name, age, sex and description of each and every slave so brought in; and moreover shall make oath, or solemn affirmation, before such justice, that the statement contains a true account of the slave so brought in; and that the said slave or slaves have not been brought in this commonwealth for the purpose of sale, or with intent to evade the laws of this commonwealth to prevent the further importations of slaves, or in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act; and within sixty days thereafter, shall return such statement, together with a certificate of the said oath or affirmation, to the court of the county or corporation, then to be recorded.

Be it further enacted, That any person, being a citizen of this commonwealth, and residing therein, who may have heretofore brought any slave or slaves into the same, contrary to the provisions of the act passed the twenty-fifth day of January 1806, entitled, "an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves," shall be permitted to retain such slave or slaves within this commonwealth, and shall be discharged from all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred thereby: *Provided*, That he shall conform to the provisions of the foregoing section on or before the first day of June next.

Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person, who shall have brought any slave into this commonwealth, or retained any one therein, under the authority of the first or second section of this act, to make any voluntary sale, or contract for the sale, of such slave, within the space of two years from the time that such slave shall have been so brought. And if any person shall make such sale or contract, contrary to the true intent & meaning of this act, the slave so sold, or contracted to be sold, shall be forfeited, and be subject to the same proceedings and appropriation, as if this act had never been passed.

Be it further enacted, That the act entitled, "an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves," passed on the 17th of January, 1811, shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual.

All acts and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

(A true copy,)

WM. MUNFORD, C. H. D.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of *early sowing*—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

January 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Rumphreys' store, Harper's Ferry, on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation.

January 29.

A SALE

ON TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at the plantation I purchased of M'Intire, and have lately sold to William Butler, two miles from Shepherd's-Town, on the great road leading to Smithfield: will be sold by Public Vendue, a number of able work horses, one or two saddle horses, a waggon and geers, milch cows and young cattle, a flock of sheep of an excellent breed, a windmill for cleaning wheat, a machine completely fixed for gathering cloverseed by combing off the heads, a light riding carriage fit for a plain family, with harness complete, a cider mill and press, hay in stack, plows, harrows, and farming tools of almost every description, with a variety of other articles——Also one elderly Negro Man, well acquainted with the farming business. The sale to commence exactly at 11 o'clock.—Notes with security payable in one year, will be required. JOHN KEARSLEY.

January 22, 1813.

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 Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilenette, 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 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 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.

☞ 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.

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. 3 m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATTAILE MUSE, *Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd.*

Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

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.

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.

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,
Callicoes, flannels and umbrellas;

ALSO,

A good asssortment of Cutlery,
Britania spoons,
Gentlemens, 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.

Jefferson County, to wit: January Court, 1813.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy Davis, and William Worthington, adm'or with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, 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 satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def't. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April 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 posted at the front door of the court house of said county; And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1813. [No. 255.

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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs,

REPORT—

That in presenting to the House at this time a view of our relations with G. Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to recite the causes, which produced the war. The wrongs which the United States had received from that power, for a long series of years, had already been laid before the public, and need not again be enumerated, they were too deeply felt to have been forgotten, although they may be forgiven by the American people. The U. States having engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone should animate them to its close. It becomes, a free and virtuous people to give an useful example to the world. It is the duty of a representative government, to render a faithful account of its conduct to its constituents. A just sensibility to great and unprovoked wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms, an honorable reparation should restore the blessings of peace; every step which they take, should be guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which the United States have to perform, it is necessary to take a view of the communications which have passed between the Executive of the United States and the British government since the declaration of war—Such a view, the committee is persuaded, will shew distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the United States to maintain it.

Your committee has seen with much satisfaction, that at the moment of the declaration of war, the attention of the Executive was engaged in an effort to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. As early as the 26th of June last, the Charge des Affairs of the U. S. at London was instructed to propose to the British government an armistice, to take immediate effect, on conditions which it is believed the impartial world will consider safe, honorable and advantageous to Great Britain. They were few in number and limited to positive wrongs daily practised. That the orders in council should be repealed, and that our flags should protect our seamen, were the only indispensable conditions insisted on.—Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negociation. As an inducement to the British government to forbear these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public and private vessels of the United States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were in substance.

Your committee cannot avoid expressing its astonishment at the manner in which they were received. It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted to make the rejection offensive.

It happened, that almost on the same day, in which the United States, after having been worn out with accumulated wrongs, had resorted to the last and only remaining honorable alternative, in support of their rights, the British government had repealed, conditionally, its orders in council. That measure was unexpected, because every application for it had failed, although repeated to the very moment it was decided on. Conditional as the repeal was, it was admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accomodation.

The other only remained: the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negociation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered an ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as was presumed, every positive objection to an accommodation. The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as to comprehend all native British subjects not already naturalized or entitled to naturalization under the laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected.

Your committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government, to accommodate on any fair condition the important difference between the two nations, relative to impressment, but they have sought in vain; none is to be found either in the communications of the British minister to the American Charge des Affairs at London, or in those of the commander of the British naval forces at Halifax made by order of his government to the Department of State. They have seen with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed a willingness in his government to receive and discuss amicably any proposition having in view either to check abuse in the practice of impressment or to provide a substitute to it, he not only declined entering into a negociation for the purpose, but discountenanced the expectation that any substitute could be proposed, which his government would accept. It merits notice also, though it ceased to be a cause of surprize, that in the communication of Admiral Warren to the Department of State, the subject of impressment was not even alluded to.

Had the Executive consented to an armistice on the repeal of the orders in council, without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, your committee would not have hesitated to disapprove it.

The impressment of our seamen being deservedly considered a principal cause of the war, the war ought to be prosecuted until that cause was removed. To appeal to arms in defence of a right and to lay them down without securing it, on a satisfactory evidence of a good disposition in the opposite party to secure it, would be considered in no other light, than a relinquishment of it. To attempt to negociate afterwards, for the security of such right, in the expectation that any of the arguments, which have been urged before the declaration of war and been rejected, would have more weight, after that experiment had been made in vain, would be an act of folly which would not fail to expose us to the scorn and derision of the British nation and of the world.

On a full view therefore of the conduct of the Executive in its transactions with the British government since the declaration of war, the committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it. They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the United States may with safety accept.

It remains therefore for the United States to take their final attitude with G. Britain, and to maintain it with consistency, and with unshaken firmness and constancy.

The manner in which the friendly advances and liberal propositions of the Executive have been received by the British government has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommodation. It is, however, possible that the British government, after instructing Admiral Warren, to communicate to the Department of State the repeal of the orders in council, may have declined the arrangement proposed by Mr. Russel in the expectation that *that measure* would have been satisfactory to the U. States. Be this as it may, your committee consider it the duty of this House to explain to its constituents the remaining cause of controversy, the precise nature of that cause, and the high obligation which it imposes.

From what has been stated, it appears that however great the sensibility to other wrongs, the impressment of our seamen, was that alone, which prevented an armistice, and in all probability an accommodation. Had that real interest been arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the President was willing to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, and the amicable spirit in which the negociation would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their favor. G. Britain claims a right to impress her own seamen and to exercise it on American vessels. In the practice British cruisers impress American citizens, and from the nature of things, it is impossible that that abuse should not be carried to great extent. A subaltern or any other officer of the British navy ought not to be the arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party.

The British government has insisted that every American citizen should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those not possessed of it might be impressed, This criterion, if not otherwise objectionable, would be so, as the document might be lost, destroyed or taken from the party to whom it was granted, nor might in all cases be entitled to respect as it might be counterfeited, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other and much stronger objections. On what principle does the British government claim of the United States so great and shameful a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry with them on the main ocean, and in their own vessels, the evidence of their freedom? And are all to be considered British subjects and liable to impressment who do not bear with them that badge? Is it not more consistent with every idea both of public as well as of private right, that the party, setting up a claim to any interest, whether it be to persons or property, should prove his right? What would be the conduct of G. Britain under similar circumstances? Would she permit the public ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of their flag, to enter on board her merchant vessels, take from them such part of their crews, as the boarding officers thought fit, often her own subjects, exposing by means thereof their vessels to destruction? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive any sanction from her patient forbearance?

With the British claim to impress British seamen, the United States have no right to interfere, provided it be in British vessels or in any other than those of the United States. That American citizens should be exempted from its operation, is all that they demand. Experience has shewn that this cannot be secured otherwise, than by the vessel in which they sail. Take from American citizens this barrier, which ought to be held sacred, and there is nothing to protect them against the rapacious grasp of the British navy. This then is the extent of the demand of the United States, a demand so just in itself, so consistent and inseparable from their rights, as an independent nation, that it has been a cause of astonishment, that it should ever have been called in question. The foundation of the British claim is, that British seamen find employment in the service of the United States; this is represented as an evil effecting essentially the great interests of the British nation. This complaint would have more weight if sanctioned by the British example. It is known on the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to it. G. Britain does not scruple to receive into her service all who enter into it voluntarily. If she confined herself within that limit, the present controversy would not exist.—Heretofore the subject of even the most despotic powers have been left at liberty to pursue their own happiness, by honest industry, wherever their inclination led them. The British government refuses to its seamen that privilege. Let not this, then, be a ground of controversy with that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, that in case an arrangement should be made between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, on the principles and conditions above stated, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate. With this pledge, it is not perceived on what ground the British government can persist in its claim? If British seamen are excluded from the service of the United States, as may be effectually done, the foundation of the claim must cease. When it was known that not one British seamen could be found on board American vessels, it would be absurd to urge that fact as a motive of impressment.

In declaring a willingness to give effect to the proposed arrangement, your Committee consider it equally the duty of the House to declare, in terms the most decisive, that should the British government still decline it, and persevere in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the United States will never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist it unceasingly with all their force. It is not necessary now to enquire what the course would have been with respect to impressment, in case the orders in council had been repealed before the declaration of war—or how long the practice of impressment would have been borne, in the hope that that repeal would have been followed by a satisfactory arrangement with respect to impressment.

War having been declared, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident that it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a treaty of peace, would not leave it on its former ground; it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt. The seamen of the United States have a claim on their country for protection, and they must be protected. If a single ship is taken at sea, and the property of an American citizen arrested from him unjustly, it rouses the indignation of the country.—How much more deeply then ought we to be excited, when we behold so many of this gallant and highly meritorious class of our fellow-citizens snatched from the bosoms of their families and of their country, and carried into a cruel and afflicting bondage. It is an evil which ought not, which cannot be longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufferings of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress which it spreads among their relatives through the country, the practice is in itself in the highest degree degrading to the United States as a nation. It is incompatible with their sovereignty—it is subversive of the main pillars of their independence. The forbearance of the United States under it has been mistaken for pusilanimity.

The British pretension was maturing fast into a right. Had resistance been longer delayed, it might have become one. Every administration remonstrated against it, in a tone which bespoke the growing indignation of the country.—Their remonstrances produced no effect. It was worthy the illustrious leader of our armies, when called by the voice of his country to the head of the government, to pause, rather than to recommend to his fellow-citizens a new war, before they had recovered from the calamities of the late one. It was worthy his immediate successors to follow his example. In peace our free system of government would gain strength, and our happy union become consolidated. But at the last session, the period had arrived when forbearance could be no longer justified. It was the duty of Congress to take up this subject in connexion with the other great wrongs of which they complained, and to seek redress in the only mode which became the representatives of a free people. They have done so by appealing to arms, and that appeal will be supported by their constituents.

Your committee are aware that an interesting crisis has arrived in the United States, but they have no painful apprehension of its consequences. The course before them is direct. It is pointed out equally by a regard to the honor, the right and the interests of the nation. If