OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP FORT ERIE,
September 29, 1814.

Sir—In my letter of the 13th inst. I informed you of the fortunate issue of the sortie which took place the day preceding. But it is due to the gallant officers and men, to whose bravery we are indebted for our success on this occasion, that I should give you a more circumstantial and detailed account of this affair.

The enemy's camp I had ascertained to be situated in a field, surrounded by woods, nearly two miles distant from their batteries and entrenchments, the object of which was to keep that part of their force which was not upon duty, out of the range of our fire from Fort Erie and Black Rock. Their infantry was formed into three brigades, estimated at 12 or 15 hundred men each. One of these brigades, with a detail from their artillery, was stationed at their works, (these being about 500 yards from Old Fort Erie, and the right of our line.) We had already suffered much from the fire of two of their batteries, and were aware that a third was about to open upon us. Under these circumstances, I resolved to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade upon duty before those in reserve could be brought into action.

On the morning of the 17th, the infantry and riflemen, regulars and militia, were ordered to be paraded and put in readiness to march precisely at 12 o'clock. Gen. Porter with the volunteers, col. Gibson with the riflemen, and major Brooks with the 23d and 1st infantry, and a few dragoons acting as infantry, were ordered to move from the extreme left of our position upon the enemy's right, by a passage opened through the woods for the occasion. Gen. Miller was directed to station his command in the ravine, which lies between Fort Erie and the enemy's batteries, by passing them by detachment through the skirts of the wood—and the 21st infantry under gen. Ripley was posted as a corps of reserve between the new bastions of Fort Erie; all under cover, and out of the view of the enemy.

About 20 minutes before 3 P. M. I found the left columns under the command of gen. Porter, which were destined to turn the enemy's right, within a few rods of the British intrenchments. They were ordered to advance and commence the action. Passing down the ravine, I judged from the report of musketry that the action had commenced on our left; I now hastened to gen. Miller and directed him to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchments between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 20 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 3 and 2, the enemy's line of entrenchments, and his two block houses, were in our possession.

Soon after, battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked by us and otherwise destroyed, and the magazine of No. 1 was blown up.

A few minutes before the explosion, I had ordered up the reserve under gen. Ripley. As he passed me at the head of his column, I desired him, as he would be the senior in advance, to ascertain as near as possible, the situation of the troops in general, and to have a care that not more was hazarded than the occasion required; that, the object of the sortie effected, the troops would retire in good order, &c. General Ripley passed rapidly on—soon after, I became alarmed for Gen. Miller, and sent an order for the 21st to hasten to his support towards battery No. 1. Col. Upham received the order, and advanced to the aid of gen. Miller. Gen. Ripley had inclined to the left, where major Brooks' command was engaged, with a view of making some necessary enquiries of that officer, and in the act of doing so was unfortunately wounded. By this time the object of the sortie was accomplished beyond my most sanguine expectations. Gen. Miller had consequently ordered the troops on the right to fall back—observing this movement, I sent my staff along the line to call in the other troops. Within a few minutes they retired from the ravine, and from thence to camp.

Thus one thousand regulars and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days labors, and diminished his effective force 1000 men at least. I am at a loss how to express my satisfaction at the gallant conduct of the officers and men of this division, whose valor has shone superior to every trial. General Porter in his official report, herein inclosed, has very properly noticed those patriotic citizens who have done so much honor to themselves, by freely and voluntarily tendering their services at a dangerous and critical period.

As the scene of action was in a wood in advance of the position I had chosen for directing the whole, the several reports of commandants of corps must guide me in noticing individuals.

Gen. Miller mentions lt. col. Aspinwall, lt. col. Beedle, maj. Tremble, capt. Hall, capt. Ingersoll, lt. Crawford, lt. Lee, and *particularly* ensign O'Fling as entitled to distinction.

Lt. col. M'Donald, upon whom the command of the rifle corps devolved on the fall of the brave and generous *Gibson*, names adjutant Shortridge of the 1st, and Ballard of the 4th regiment, as deserving the highest applause for their promptness and gallantry in communicating orders. Of the other corps, he reports generally, that the bravery and good conduct of all was so conspicuous as to render it impossible to discriminate.

Major Brooks, to whom much credit is due for the distinguished manner in which he executed the orders he received, speaks in high terms of lts. Goodell, Ingersol, Livingston, and gens. Brant and O'Fling of the 23d—*particularly* of the *latter*. Also of capt. Simms, lieuts. Bissel, Shore, and Brinot of the 1st infantry, and lt. Watts of the dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Upham, who took command of the reserve after gen. Ripley was disabled, bestows great praise upon major Chambers of the 4th regt. of riflemen, attached to the 21st infantry, as also upon capt. Bradford and lt. Holding of that regiment.

My staff, col. Snelling, col. Gardner, major Jones, and my aids-de-camp, major Austin and lt. Armstrong, were, as usual, zealous, intelligent, and active—they performed every duty required of them to my entire satisfaction.

Major Hall, assistant inspector general, led a battalion of militia, and conducted with skill and gallantry. Lieut. Kirby, aid-de-camp to gen. Ripley, was extremely active and useful during the time he was in action.

Lieuts. Fraser and Riddle were in general Porter's staff; their bravery was conspicuous, and no officers of their grade were more useful.

The corps of artillery commanded by major Hindman, which has been so eminently distinguished throughout this campaign had no opportunity of taking a part in the sortie. The 25th infantry under col Jessup was stationed in Fort Erie to hold the key of our position.

Col. Brady, on whose firmness and good conduct every reliance could be placed, was on command at Buffalo with the remains of the 22d infantry. Lieut. col. M'Bee and lieut. col. Wood of the corps of engineers, having rendered to this army services the most important, I must seize the opportunity of again mentioning them particularly. On every trying occasion I have reaped much benefit from their sound and excellent advice. No two officers of their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of this army. Wood, brave, generous, and enterprising, died as he had lived, without a feeling but for the honor of his country, and the glory of her arms. His *name* and *example* will live to guide the soldier in the path of duty so long as true heroism is held in estimation.—M'Bee lives to enjoy the approbation of every virtuous and generous mind, and to receive the reward due to his services and high military talents.

It is proper here to notice, that although but one-third of the enemy's force was on duty when his works were carried, the whole were brought into action while we were employed in destroying his cannon. We secured prisoners from seven of his regiments, and know that the 6th and 32d suffered severely in killed and wounded, yet these regiments were not upon duty.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond broke up his camp during the night of the 21st, and retired to his entrenchments behind the Chippaway. A party of our men came up with the rear of his army at Frenchman's Creek; the enemy destroyed part of their stores by setting fire to the buildings from which they were employed in conveying them. We found in and about their camp a considerable quantity of cannon ball, and upwards of one hundred stand of arms.

I send you enclosed herein the return of our loss. The return of prisoners enclosed does not include the stragglers that came in after the action.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient, humble servant,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Aggregate of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the army at Fort Erie, commanded by major general Brown, in the sortie against the enemy's batteries on the 17th September, 1814.

GRAND TOTAL.

Killed—1 brig. general, 1 lieut. colonel, 4 captains, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 56 privates.

Wounded—1 major general, 1 brigadier general, 2 aid-de-camps, 2 brigade majors, 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 13 subalterns, 1 principal musician, 16 sergeants, 14 corporals, 159 privates.

Missing—1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 17 corporals, 7 musicians, 172 privates.

Aggregate—Officers 45; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates 466; aggregate 411.

Return of prisoners taken in the sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th day of September, 1814.

Regiment of De Watterville—2 majors, 5 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer and 204 privates. Total 232.

Regnl Artillery—9 privates—total 9,

1st. Regt. of Regnl Scots—2 serjeants, 16 privates—Total 18.

6th Regt—1 serjeant, 9 privates—Total 10.

8th or King's Regt—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 9 corporals, 66 privates—Total 86.

82nd Regt.—9 privates—Total 9.

89th Regt.—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates—Total 21.

GRAND TOTAL—2 majors, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 19 sergeants, 17 corporals, 1 drummer, 332 privates.

AGGREGATE—385.

J. SNELLING, Inspector General.

THE BRITISH VANDALS.

The conduct of those modern Vandals, the British, in their incendiary incursions into our country, will scarcely be credited by the philanthropist and real christian in England. Can an Englishman, brought up at home in the pursuits of civil life, uncontaminated with the vices of the army and navy, believe that Britons are now committing outrages here against civilization, that the Turks scorned to be guilty of *four hundred years ago?* Yet the ruins of the sumptuous edifices of Washington, and the present state of Constantinople, attest the fact—that less respect is now paid by British officers to monuments of the arts, than was paid to them by the Turks 400 years since. Dr. Clarke, in his Travels, speaking of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, says, (p. 3, New York edition);

"Few, if any, of the public buildings, were destroyed; and from the characteristic disposition of Oriental nations, to preserve things as they are, we may reasonably conclude, with the exception of those edifices which have yielded to the attacks of time, of earthquakes, and of fire, Constantinople presents one at least of the cities of the ancients, almost unaltered."

L.

Conrad Shindler,

COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz.

PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COFFEE POTS,
DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do. TEA KETTLES,
BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUCE, do.

He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the custom of the public.

Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13. [3 w.

N. B—Any order in the Foundary line, will be executed with dispatch.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of *W. & T. Brown* being dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those who are in arrears to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN.

October 13. [3 w.

☞ The business will be continued by WM. BROWN.

10,000 lbs. prime *Sweat* Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Fulling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling Mill, near Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, will be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Fulled Linsey for sale in a short time. JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 29. 3w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 30th September, 1814.

Nancy Bramhall, 2; Christopher Burnhouse, 2; Orson Bestor, 5; John Breardy, John Butler, Johnah Buffington, Jacob Crowl, Benjamin Caldwell, William Crisfield, John Cellars, Jacob Deleplane, or Joseph Deleplane, Joseph Deleplane, Thomas Gray, Margaret Gilpin, Sarah Gay, John P. Garrett, Alexander Grim, William Graham, Miss Ann Heath, Jacob Hommer, Sarah Jones, Samuel Johns, Gersham Keyes, Christian Kreps, Catharine Kreps, Samuel Murphey, William Miller, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Susannah Ryner, Robert Reid, Conrad Roler, Reuben Smith, Oliver Smith, James Stedman, Samuel Strider, John Sullivan, Alexander Taylor, Jacob Waltman, John Waltman, Elizabeth Weezer, John Yates.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va.

A.——William Ager.
B——Benjamin Hoystone, Priscilla Buckles.
D——Charity Duke, James Duglass (care M. Lane.)
E.——Jacob Eaty.
F.——Benjamin Forman.
G——Levi Gooding, Jacob Grove.
H.——David Harris, William Holk.
J——Matthew Jones
L——Adam Link, John Lowry, George Lafferty, 2; Elizabeth Long, Christopher Long.
O——Margaret O'Neal.
P.——John Pierce, George Price, James T Pollock.
R.——George Ronemus 2; James Rice, James Robertson, 2; William Richtatien, Ann Russell, Samuel Roberts.
S.——James Swan, Daniel Smith, Alexander Sayers, Thomas S Stephens, Rawleigh Suisin, William Strider, Samuel Strider, John Strider, Daniel Staley, Edward Southwood.
T——John C. Tabb, 2; Joseph Turner, 2; Richard Taylor, John Tees (care of Jacob Heartman.)
W——John Williamson, 2; Joseph Wittfier, William Walker, James Walton.
Y.——Lacey Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

September 30, 1814.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charles-Town, Va. on the 30th September, 1814.

A.	John Kelly
Thomas Atwell	James Kerchevall
John Agar	L.
Jeremiah Arter	John Lang
Abegaile Allen	Charles Lowndes 2;
Susannah Able	Robert Lewright
John Addy	Cordelia Lafever
George Abell.	Maria Lewright
B.	John Lock
John S Bate	Wm. F. Lock
Wm. Butler	James Lock
Douglas Butler	John Lewis
George W Bond	Thomas W. Lee
Fielder Burch	Robert Lewright
Henry Buckles	Charles C. Little.
Ann T. Baylor	M.
Daniel Bender	James Mahony
Elizabeth Blackburn	Cornelius M'Cormick
J. & D Brown 2;	Thomas M'Makin
Rachel Brown	John Miller
John S. Blue	John Mackelfresh
Walter Baker	James Milton
Eliza Brinton.	Angus M'Donald
C.	Catharine Myers
Charles Conner	Richard Morgan 2;
Clerk of the Superior Court	James W. M'Curdy
Elizabeth Clark	Rebecca M'Donald
Mary Cromwell	Mr. Mooks
Mary Callahan	John Miller
Ruth Conn	Joseph M'Murren
Sally Carlisle	John Markquit
Patty Cooper	James M'Kinney 2;
Fanny Collins	Cavalier Martin
Ann Coleman	Ann M'Endree
Nancy Connell	Joseph Malin
Michael Clark	Hannah Mendenhall
David Conklin	Caty Maver
R. Custer.	Jacob H. Manning
D.	N.
Clementius Davis	Caleb Neetham
Joseph Duckwall	Elizabeth Napper Tandy
Robert Drake	Michael Nickels.
Mrs. Davenport	O.
John Dix	Thomas Osburn
M. Dutro	Humphrey F. Gwlvie
Ezekial Deen	John O'Banion.
John Dorsey	P.
Jacob Deleplane	John Pyne.
Richard Dennis.	R.
E.	Mathew Ranson
Benj. Edmonds	John Rogers 2;
Elisha Easton.	James Rohardett
F.	Joseph Roberts
W. Faulkx 2;	Robert Read
Henry Furry.	Margaret Read
G.	Jacob Rockenbaugh.
James Glenn	S
Lucy Ann Griffith	John Saunders
John Grove	Sally Saunders
James Grimes	Henry Smith 2;
Rachel Gumes	Lewis Swift
Hezekiah Griffith	Hartly Sullivan 2;
William Grove	Geo. Slusser
Alright Gruber	Hance H. Smith 2;
Henry Garnhart	John Shirly 2;
John S. Gallaher	John Shoaf
Mary Gunnell.	Thomas P. Smith
H.	John Sewell
John Hanes	John Strider 2;
Frances G. Hite	Wm. Stidman
Mathew Hobson	Charles Strider 2;
Samuel Howal	Wm. Shepherd 2;
John A. Honore	John D. Slemmons
John Hess	George Sands 2;
John Hartford	John Swayne
Joseph Howell	Fanny Sweny
John Hager	Henry Sagle
Jacob Honnoll	T.
John B. Hendrick	Wm. Tapscott
Abraham Huntsberry	Thomas Taws
John Hagen	John Talbert
Mr. Haines	Maria Taylor
Wm. Hickman	George Templeton
Henry Haines	W.
Jonas Heath	John W. Wire
John Hite	Jonas Walraven
Jacobina Hamilton.	Francis W. Washington
J.	Samuel Warden
Joseph H. Jones	Samuel Williams.
Thomas Johnson	John Witson
John Jones	Joseph Wysong
John Jamison.	Samuel Wright
K.	James Whaley.
Benjamin King	V.
	William Vestal.

October 5. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1814. [No. 342.

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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I now transmit to Congress copies of the instructions to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negotiating a Peace with Great Britain, as referred to in my message of the 10th instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, October 13th, 1814.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, for treating of Peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, April 15th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—I had the honor on the ult. to receive from Mr Adams two letters, one bearing date on the 30th September, and the other on the 17th October last, communicating the overture of the Emperor of Russia to promote peace by his friendly mediation between the United States and Great Britain. On the day following, Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, made a similar communication to this department. The subject has, in consequence, been duly considered, and I have now to make known to you the result.

The President has not hesitated to accept the mediation of Russia, and he indulges a strong hope that it will produce the desired effect. It is not known that Great Britain has acceded to the proposition, but it is presumed that she will not decline it. The President thought it improper to postpone his decision, until he should hear of that of the British government. Sincerely desirous of peace, he has been willing to avail himself of every opportunity which might tend to promote it, on just and honorable conditions, and in accepting this overture he has been particularly gratified to manifest, by the manner of it, the distinguished consideration which the United States entertain for the Emperor Alexander. Should the British government accept the mediation, the negotiation to which it leads will be held at St. Petersburg. The President commits it to you, for which a commission is enclosed, and he has appointed Mr. Harris Secretary of the mission.

The impressment of our seamen and illegal blockades, as exemplified more particularly in the orders in council, were the principal causes of the war. Had not Great Britain persevered obstinately in the violation of these important rights, the war would not have been declared. It will cease as soon as those rights are respected. The proposition made by Mr. Russell to the British government immediately after the war, and the answer given by this department to Admiral Warren's letter since, slew the ground on which the United States were willing to adjust the controversy relative to impressment.

This has been further evinced by a report of the committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, and an act of Congress passed in consequence of that report. By these documents you will see that to accomodate this important difference, the United States are disposed to exclude British seamen altogether from the American service. This being effectually done, the British government can have no pretext for the practice. How shall it be done? By restraints to be imposed by each nation on the naturalization of the seamen of the other, excluding at the same time all others not naturalized—or shall the right of each nation to naturalize the seamen of the other be prohibited, and each exclude from its service the natives of the other? Whatever the rule is, it ought to be reciprocal. If Great Britain is allowed to naturalize American seamen, the United States should enjoy the same privilege. If it is demanded that the United States shall exclude from their service all native British subjects, a like exclusion of American citizens from the British service ought to be reciprocated. The mode also should be common to both countries. Each should be at liberty to give the same facilities, or be bound to impose the same restraints that the other does. The President is willing to agree to either alternative, and to carry it into effect by the most eligible regulations that can be devised.

If the first alternative is adopted, the extent of the proposed exclusion will depend on the impediments to naturalization, on the efficacy of the regulations to prevent imposition, and the fidelity of their execution. The greater difficulty in acquiring the right of citizenship, the easier will it be to avoid imposition, and the more complete the desired exclusion. The law of the last session of Congress relative to seamen proves how sincerely desirous the Legislative as well as Executive branch of our government, is to adjust this controversy on conditions which may be satisfactory to Great Britain. By that law it is made indispensable for every British subject who may hereafter become a citizen, to reside five years without intermission within the United States, and so many guards are imposed to prevent frauds, that it seems to be impossible that they should be eluded. No British subject can be employed in a public or private ship of the United States, unless he produces to the commander in one instance, and to the collector in the other, a certified copy of the act by which he became naturalized. A list of the crew, in the case of a private ship must be taken, certified and recorded by the collector, and the consuls or commercial agents of Great Britain may object to any seamen, and attend the investigation. The commander of a public ship receiving a person not duly qualified shall forfeit a thousand dollars, and the commander or owner of a private ship, knowing thereof, five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt; one half to the informer and one half to the U. States. It is also made penal, punishable as a felony by imprisonment and labor from three to five years, or by fine, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, for any person to forge or counterfeit, or to pass, or use any forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or to sell or dispose of one.

It may be fairly presumed that if this law should be carried into effect, it would exclude all British seamen from our service.

By requiring five years continued residence in the United States, as the condition of citizenship, few if any British seamen would ever take advantage of it. Such as had left Great Britain, and had resided five years in this country, would be likely to abandon the sea forever. And by making it the duty of the commanders of our public, and of the collectors, in the case of private ships, to require an authenticated copy from the clerk of the court, before which a British subject, who offered his service, had been naturalized, as indispensable to his admission, and highly penal in either to take a person not duly qualified, and by allowing also British agents to object to any one offering his service, and to prosecute by suit the commander or collector, as the case might be, for receiving an improper person, it seems to be impossible that such should be received.

If the second alternative is adopted; that is, if all native British subjects are to be hereafter excluded from our service, it is important that the stipulation providing for it should operate so as not to affect those who have been already naturalized. By our law all the rights of natives are given to naturalized citizens. It is contended by some that these complete rights do not extend beyond the limits of the United States; that in naturalizing a foreigner, no state can absolve him from the obligation which he owes to his former government, and that he becomes a citizen in a qualified sense only.—This doctrine, if true in any case, is less applicable to the United States than to any other power. Expatriation seems to be a natural right, and by the original character of our institutions, founded by compact, on principle, and particularly by the unqualified investment of the adopted citizen with the full rights of the native, all that the United States could do, to place him on the same footing, has been done. In point of interest, the object is of little importance to either party. The number to be affected by the stipulation is inconsiderable; nor can that be a cause of surprise, when the character of that class of men is considered. It rarely happens that a seaman who settles on a farm, or engages in a trade, and pursues it for any length of time, returns to sea. His youthful days are exhausted in his first occupation. He leaves it with regret, and adopts another, either in consequence of marriage, of disease, or as an asylum for age.

To a stipulation which shall operate prospectively only, the same objection does not apply. In naturalizing foreigners, the United States may prescribe the limit to which their privileges shall extend. If it is made a condition that no native British subject, who may hereafter become a citizen, shall be employed in our public or private ships, their exclusion will violate no right.—Those who might become citizens afterwards would acquire the right, subject to that condition, and would be bound by it. To such a stipulation the President is willing to assent, although he would much prefer the alternative of restraints on naturalization; and to prevent frauds and to carry the same fully into effect, you are authorised to apply all the restraints and checks, with the necessary modifications, to suit the case, that are provided in the act above recited, relative to seamen, for the purposes of that act.

In requiring that the stipulation to exclude British seamen from our service, with the regulations for carrying it into effect, be made reciprocal; the President desires that you make a provision, authorising the United States, if they should be so disposed, to dispense with the obligations imposed by it on American citizens. The liberal spirit of our Government and laws is unfriendly to restraints on our citizens, such at least as are imposed on British subjects from becoming members of other societies. This has been shewn in the law of the last session relative to seamen, to which your particular attention has been already drawn. This provision may likewise be reciprocated if desired.

The President is not particularly solicitous that either of these alternatives (making the proposed reservation in case the latter be) should be preferred. To secure the United States against impressment he is willing to adopt either. He expects in return that a clear and distinct provision shall be made against the practice. The precise form in which it may be done is not insisted on, provided the import is explicit. All that is required is, that in consideration of the act to be performed on the part of the United States, the British Government shall stipulate in some adequate manner, to terminate or forbear the practice of impressment from American vessels.

It has been suggested as an expedient mode for the adjustment of this controversy that British cruisers should have a right to search our vessels for British seamen, but that the Commanders thereof should be subjected to penalties, in case they made mistakes, and took from them American citizens. By this the British Government would acquire the right of search for seamen, with that of impressing from our vessels the subjects of all other Powers. It will not escape your attention, that by admitting the right, in any case, we give up the principle, and leave the door open to every kind of abuse. The same objection is applicable to any and every other arrangement, which withholds the respect due to our flag by not allowing it to protect the crew sailing under it.

If the first alternative should be adopted, it will follow, that none of the British seamen who may be in the United States at the time the Treaty takes effect, and who shall not have become citizens, will be admitted into our service, until they acquire that right.

If the second is adopted, the number of native British seamen, who have been naturalized, and will be admissable into our service, will not, it is believed exceed a few hundred, all others who may be in the United States at the time the Treaty takes effect, or who may arrive afterwards, will be excluded.

As a necessary incident to an adjustment on the principle of either alternative, it is expected that all American seamen, who have been impressed, will be discharged, and that those who have been naturalized, under the British laws, by compulsive service, will be permitted to withdraw.

I have to repeat that the great object which you have to secure, in regard to impressment, is, that our flag shall protect the crew, and providing for this in a satisfactory manner, that you are authorised to secure Great Britain effectually against the employment of her seamen in the service of the United States. This it is believed would be done by the adoption of either of the above alternatives, and the application to that which may be adopted, of the checks contained in the law of the last session relative to seamen; in aid of which it will always be in the power of Great Britain to make regulations operating in her own ports, with a view to the same effect. To terminate, however, this controversy in a manner satisfactory to both parties, the President is willing, should other checks be suggested as likely to be more effectual, consistent with the spirit of our constitution, that you should adopt them. The strong feature of the first alternative which authorises the naturalization of seamen, requires their continued residence in the United States for five years, as indispensable to the attainment of that right. In case this alternative be adopted, the President is willing, for example to secure a compliance with that condition, to make it the duty of each alien, who may be desirous to become a citizen, to appear in court every year, for the term of five years, till his right shall be completed. This example is given, not as a limitation, but as an illustration of your power; for to the exclusion of British seamen from our service, no repugnance is felt. To such exclusion the amicable adjustment of this controversy with Great Britain affords a strong motive, but not the only one. It is a growing sentiment in the United States, that they ought to depend on their own population, for the supply of their ships of war and merchant service; experience has shewn that it is an abundant resource.—In expressing this sentiment, you will do it in a manner to inspire more fully a confidence, that the arrangement which you may enter into, will be carried faithfully into effect, without derogating, however, from the conciliatory spirit of the accommodation.

A strong desire has heretofore been expressed by the British government to obtain of the United States an arrangement to prevent the desertion of British seamen, when in our ports, and it cannot be doubted, that a stipulation to that effect would be highly satisfactory, as well as useful to Great Britain. It is fairly to be presumed that it, alone, would afford to the British government a strong inducement to enter into a satisfactory arrangement of the difference relating to impressment.—The claim is not inadmissible, especially as the United States have a reciprocal interest in the restoration of deserters from American vessels in British ports. You may therefore agree to an article, such as hath been heretofore authorised by the United States, which shall make it the duty of each party to deliver them up.

Of the right of the United States to be exempted from the degrading practice of impressment, so much has been already said, and with such ability, that it would be useless, especially to you, who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to dilate on its merits. I must observe, however, that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of nations; that it is supported by no treaty with any nation; that it was never acquiesced in by any; and that a submission to it by the United States, would be the abandonment, in favor of G. Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all other rights on the ocean.

This practice is not founded on any belligerent right. The greatest extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried, over the vessels of neutral nations; is, to board, and take from them, persons in the land and sea service of an enemy, contraband of war, an enemy's property. All nations agree respecting the two first articles, but there has been and still exists a diversity of opinion as to the last. On that and other questions of considerable importance, disputes have arisen which are yet unsettled. The Empress Catharine of Russia, a distinguished advocate of just principles, placed herself in 1780 at the head of neutral nations, in favor of a liberal construction of their rights, and her successors have generally followed her example. In the discussions on these topics, we find nothing of the British claim to impressment: no acknowledgment of it in any treaty, or proof of submission to it by any power. If instances have occurred in which British cruizers have taken British seamen from the vessels of other nations, they were, as it is presumed, in cases either not acquiesced in, or of an extraordinary nature only, affording no countenance to their practice and pretension in relation to the U. States. Cases of this kind, if such there be, afford no proof of a systematic claim in the British government to impressment, or of submission to it by other powers. This claim has been set up against the United States only, who have in consequence thereof been compelled to discuss its merits.

This claim is in fact traced to another source, the allegiance due by British subjects to their sovereign, and his right by virtue thereof, to their service. This has been distinctly stated in a late declaration by the Prince Regent.—Knowing the nature of the claim, we know also the extent of the right and obligations incident to it.—Allegiance is a political relation between a sovereign and his people. It is the obligation which binds the latter in return for the protection which they receive. These reciprocal duties have the same limit. They are confined to the dominions of the sovereign, beyond which he has no rights, can afford no protection, and can of course claim no allegiance. A citizen or subject of one power, entering the dominions of another, owes allegiance to the latter, in return for the protection he receives. Whether a sovereign has a right to claim the service of such of his subjects as have left his own dominions is a question respecting which also a difference of opinion may exist. It is certain that no sovereign has a right to pursue his subjects into the territories of another, be the motive for it what it may. Such an entry, without the consent of the other power, would be a violation of its territory, and an act of hostility. Offenders, even conspirators, cannot be persued by one power into the territory of another, nor are they delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties, or by favor. That the vessels of a nation are considered a part of its territory, with the exception of the belligerent right only, is a principle too well established to be brought into discussion. Each state has exclusive jurisdiction over its own vessels. Its laws govern in them, and offences against those laws are punishable by its tribunals only. The flag of a nation protects every thing sailing under it, in time of peace, and in time of war likewise, with the exception of the belligerent rights growing out of the war. An entry on board the vessels of one power by the cruizers of another, in any other case, and the exercise of any other authority over them, is a violation of Right, and an act of hostility.

The British government, aware of the truth of this doctrine, has endeavored to avoid its consequences in the late declaration of the Prince Regent. It has not contended that British cruizers have a right to pursue and search for British seamen. It asserts only that they have a right to search them for other objects, and being on board for a lawful cause, and finding British seamen there, that they have a right to impress and bring them away, under the claim of allegiance. When we see a systematic pursuit of our vessels by British cruizers, and the impressment of seamen from them, not at a port of the enemy, where a regular blockade had been instituted, and by the blockading squadron, but in every part of the ocean, on our coast, and even in our harbors, it is difficult to believe that impressment is not the real motive, and the other the pretext for it. But to place this argument of the British government on the strongest ground, let it be admitted that the entry was lawful, is it so to commit an act not warranted by the purpose for which the entry was made? There is a levity in this argument, which neither suits the parties nor the subject. The British government found its right of impressment from our ships on that of allegiance, which is a permanent right, equally applicable to peace and war. The right of impressment, therefore from the vessels of other powers must likewise be permanent & equally applicable to peace and war. It would not, however, take this broad ground, lest the injustice and extravagance of its pretension might excite the astonishment and indignation of other powers, to whom it would be equally applicable. To claim it as a belligerent right would have been equally unjust and absurd, as no trace of it could be found in the belligerent Code. The British government was, therefore reduced to a very embarrassing dilemma. To acknowledge that it could not support the claim, on either principle, would be to relinquish it, and yet it could rely on neither. It endeavored to draw some aid from both. A state of war exists which brings the parties together, G. Britain, as a belligerent, the U. States as a neutral power. British officers have now a right to board and search American vessels, but for what? Persons in the service of an enemy, contraband of war, or enemy's property? This would not accomplish the end. It is, however, the utmost limit of the belligerent right. Allegiance, which is an attribute of sovereignty, moves to her aid, and communicates all the necessary power. The National Character of the neutral vessel ceases. The complete right of sovereignty and jurisdiction over it is transferred to Great Britain. It is on this foundation that the British Government has raised this monstrous superstructure. It is with this kind of argument that it attempts to justify its practice of impressment from our vessels.

The remark contained in the declaration of the Prince Regent, that in impressing British seamen from American vessels, Great Britain exercised no right which she was not willing to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen in British merchant ships, proves only, that the British government is unconscious of the injustice of the claim, and desirous of giving to it such aid as may be derived from a plausible argument. The semblance of equality, however, in this proposition, which strikes at first view, disappears on a fair examination. It is unfair, first, because it is impossible for the United States to take advantage of it. Impressment is not an American practice, but utterly repugnant to our constitution and laws. In offering to reciprocate it, nothing was offered, as the British Government, well knew. It is unfair, secondly, because if impressment was allowable, a reciprocation of the practice would be no equivalent to the United States. The exercise of a right in common, at sea, by two Nations, each over the vessels of the other, the one powerful and the other comparatively weak, would be, to put the latter completely at the mercy of the former—Great Britain, with her vast Navy, would soon be the only party which made impressment. The United States would be compelled to abstain from it, and either to submit to the British rule, with all the abuses incident to power, or to resist it.—But, should the United States be permitted to make impressment from British vessels, the effect would be unequal. Great Britain has, perhaps, thirty ships of war at sea, to one of the United States, and would profit of the arrangement in that proportion. Besides, impressment is a practice incident to war, in which view, likewise, the inequality is not less glaring, she being at least thirty years at war, to one of the United States. Other considerations prove that the British Government made this acknowledgment merely as a pretext to justify its practice of impressment, without intending that the right of practice should ever be reciprocated. What would be the effect of its adoption by American ships of war, with British merchant vessels. An American officer boards a British merchant vessel and claims, as American citizens, whom he pleases. How many British seamen would disclaim a title which would take them to the United States and secure them there all the advantages of citizenship? The rule of evidence, as the ground of impressments in every instance, must likewise be reciprocated between the two governments. The acknowledgement of the men would surely be a better proof of their national character than the decla-

(*Continued on the 4th Page.*)

PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL'S CRUISE.

Boston, Oct. 15, Saturday Evening.

Arrived, the privateer brig Prince of Neufchatel, Ordonnaux, commander, of N. York, of 310 tons and 17 guns from a cruise, the particulars of which are taken from her journal, and follow, viz:

Sailed from Cherbourg, France, 4th July.

On the 9th, captured sloop Jane Bowen, of Cardigan, from St. Jean de Lux, for Falmouth, cargo lumber, 70 tons burthen, 5 men—burnt her.

11th, captured brig Steady, Bulley, of Hull, from Bordeaux, for St. Johns, N. F. cargo provisions and bale goods, took out the latter, and some of the former articles, and burnt her—107 tons burthen, 11 men and 4 guns.

22d, captured brig Triton, Blance, of Peter Head, 127 tons, 8 men, 2 guns, from Cadiz, for London, cargo coffee and wine, took out part of the cargo, and then scuttled her.

24th, captured transport brig Aaron, Pindall, of Scarborough, 142 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Gibraltar, for Lisbon, in ballast, and scuttled her.

27th, captured brig Apollo, Hardy, of Hull, 135 tons, 7 men, from St. Ubes, for Riga, cargo salt, and burnt her.

August 9th captured the Cutter, Gen. Doyle, Simpson, of Bristol, from Legborn, for Bristol, 83 tons, 7 men, 6 guns, coppered, cargo oil, took out most of the cargo, and burnt her.

14th captured brig Barwich Packet, Crosby, from Cork, of, and for Bristol, coppered, 94 tons, 7 men, 4 guns, with 50 passengers, and ballast, put on board a number of prisoners, and gave her up.

Same day, captured sloop George, Barber, of Ramsgate, 50 tons, 5 men, from Milford Haven, for Plymouth, cargo coals, scuttled her.

16th, captured brig Sibson, Clark of Whitehaven, 200 tons, 4 men, 4 guns, from Greenock, for Cork, in ballast, scuttled her.

18th, captured brig Nymphe, Hutchinson, of Whitehaven, 150 tons, 10 men, from St. Jean de Lux, for Cork, cargo provisions and dry goods, took out the latter, threw overboard the former, put an board a number of prisoners and gave her up.

Same day, captured brig Albion, Farquhar, of Whitehaven, 185 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Greenock for Cork, cargo wine, gin, brandy and dry goods, took out the latter, and then burnt her.

20th, captured ship Harmony, Wilson, of Greenock, 295 tons, 8 men, 4 guns, from Greenock for Cork, cargo dry goods, rum, and an assortment of other articles, took out part of the cargo, manned her, kept co. till the 24th, and saw her recaptured on that day by a sloop of war, then 8 leagues south of the Land's End.

All the foregoing prizes were captured in the Bristol and Irish Channels.

Same time the Harmony was captured, a letter of marque brig was a little to windward which run down towards the ship, gave her a broadside, when she struck, but wishing to take out part of the cargo of the Harmony, and several suspicious sail being in sight to windward permitted her to proceed.

August 30th, lat 45 1-2, lon 27 captured brig Charlotte, Edwards of London, 9 men, 8 guns, 190 tons, from Rio Janeiro, for Greenock, cargo hides and brazil wood, burnt her.

Sept. 6th, lat. 41 1-2 long. 45, captured ship Douglass, Cameron, of and for Liverpool, fr. Demerara, with a cargo of 421 hhds sugar, 190 puncheons of rum, 6 hhds molasses, 254 bales cotton, 412 bags coffee, 3 bags ginger and 28 logs of mahogony, of 420 tons, 21 men, and 4 guns, manned her, after taking out some coffee, and ordered her to keep co.

Sept. 30, lat. 38 1-2 lon 61 1-2 captured schr. Mary Ann, M'Leod, of and from St. Johns, N. B. for Barbadoes, 103 tons, 6 men, cargo lumber, burnt her.

August 30th, boarded Russian ship Austrian, fr. Havana, with sugar and coffee, bound to Bordeaux, informed she had been plundered of some coffee the day before, by an English letter of marque brig, under American colors, (American ensign at the peak, an English pendant at the main,) but the Capt. said he knew her to be a Guernsy brig, as he saw her in Havana.

Sept. 2d, lat. 44, lon. 35 1-2, spoke and boarded brig William, prize to the York, of Baltimore, and supplyed her with bread.

On the 9th inst. made Nantucket in co. with our prize the Douglass. On the 11th, Nantucket bore N. about 1 4 of a mile distant from the land—discovered a frigate off Gay Head, which gave chase, and came up very fast with a fresh breeze, while we were becalmed. At 3, P. M. we took the breeze, and took the Douglass in tow, the frigate then about 4 leagues from us. At sunset it fell calm. At 7, P. M. was obliged, on account of the current, to come to anchor about musket shot of our prize; and supposing the frigate would send her barges to attempt to capture us, called all hands to quarters, & there kept them. At half past 8, A. M. a signal was made from the prize, that the barges were coming, prepared for them. Soon after discovering them, and commenced firing, which they disregarded, and were soon alongside—They were five in number, 4 on each side, one on each bow, and one on the stern. A warm action was then kept up with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. and in every attempt the enemy made to board, he was promptly met and repulsed. About 20 minutes after the commencement, the enemy cried out for quarters, which were granted, and then ended.—Of the 5 barges and launches, (which contained 104 men including officers) at the commencement of the action, one was sunk, (with 48 men, 2 only of which were saved) 3 drifted off from alongside, apparently with no live men on board, and one was taken possession of. She contained 36 men at the commencement of the action, 8 of which were killed, 20 wounded and 8 unhurt. It was then ascertained, they were from the Endymion, and were all armed with pistols, boarding pikes, muskets, cutlasses and blunderbusses. The 2d lieut. of that frigate, (F. Ormond, who was unhurt,) 3 midshipmen, 2 of which were severely wounded, and one master's mate also wounded, were permitted to come on board—the remainder of the prisoners (25 seamen and marines) were kept in the launch astern all night, after taking out the arms, oars, &c. as the commander dare not trust them on board, having only 8 men left fit for duty. The Prince of Neufchatel had only 33 men including officers, at quarters, at the commencement of the action, and had on board 37 prisoners. After the action it was ascertained, that 6 of her crew were killed, (as well as Mr. Charles Hilburn, of Nantucket, a pilot taken out of a fishing vessel) 15 severely wounded, 9 slightly, and 8 unhurt.

July 26th, spoke under English colors, (and kept in co. for some time) an English brig of 8 guns, and 30 men, from Lisbon for Gibraltar, in ballast, and ascertaining from her that she had parted a short time before with several men of war, which were looking after several American privateers said to be in that neighborhood, and knowing we should have to put all our prisoners on board and let her go, by which means the enemy might get information of us, let her proceed undeceived of our being an American.'

The next morning the lieut. midshipmen and master's mate, signed a paper in behalf of themselves, and the seamen and marines, pledging their honors not to serve against the United States during the war, unless exchanged; and were towed ashore to Nantucket in the Launch, by the Prince of Neufchatel's boat. Shortly after, captain Ordonoux sent 15 of his other prisoners and his 15 severely wounded men also on shore, and placed the former at the disposal of the marshal as he did not dare to trust them on board in his then enfeebled situation, and soon after got under weigh. Left Holme's Hole yesterday, and saw a frigate, supposed to be the Endymion, at anchor in Tarpaulin Cove. Saw the Douglass at the east end of Nantucket, under sail, and as she has two good pilots on board, it is thought she will be able to get into Hyannis. Saw nothing in the bay.

The Prince of Neufchatel has brought in 140 bales, 160 boxes, and 156 trunks of dry goods, 23 casks and 174 boxes sweet oil, and a large quantity of coffee, rum and various other articles, and 20 prisoners.

Yours &c.

SAMUEL TOPLIFF.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.

The Venus from Bordeaux bound to the Clyde, was taken on Thursday last, about eleven at night, between Cork and Waterford, about ten leagues from the land, by the PEACOCK, *American sloop of war*, of 20 guns, 30 pounders, and two long 18 pounders, and 145 men; she had also taken the Adeona from Liverpool to Quebec; and the cutter Fortitude, from Liverpool to London: the Venus and Fortitude she destroyed; the Adeona she plundered, and gave her up to the crews on Friday last: she has since arrived at Dublin; the American then went in chase of a fleet of twenty sail, from Bordeaux, six of which were in sight when the Adeona was let off. The Peacock had previously taken a ship from the Brazils, with hides and tallow; she sailed from the Savannah on the 4th of June, and was chased by two British frigates, but escaped by superior sailing.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.

The Peacock, American sloop of war, mounting twenty 32 pounders, and two long 9's, with a complement of 150 men, is now in the Irish Channel. The crews *of several vessels sunk by her*, arrived on Saturday at Dumbury. The sails of the Peacock were much shattered, in consequence of a *a severe engagement which she had with a British sloop of war, name unknown, which she unfortunately sunk.* On Friday morning she was off the Wexford coast. She has done *much mischief*—all the captured vessels have been sunk.

The Peacock was cruizing on the 30th ult. about seven leagues S. S. W. of Waterford tower.

BOSTON, OCT. 20.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Halifax papers were received at the Coffee-House on Tuesday, as late as the 12th inst. The principal article of interest is the Proclamation of Gov. Sherbrooke, and Admiral Griffith, relative to the government of the territory east of the Penobscot.

It commands all Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other officers, to continue in authority, and to preserve the peace agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth—it appoints Maj. Gen. *Gerard Gosselin* Governor—all persons found in arms against the British, or who shall give information to their enemy, are to be tried by a court martial—the U. S. collectors and revenue officers, are ordered to pay over the public monies in their hands to the British collector at Castine—the inhabitants are required as speedily as possible to take an oath to behave peaceably and quietly, and while residing in that country, not to bear arms against the British—all persons are to be protected in their persons and property.

Inhabitants of the country owning vessels who shall have taken the oath of allegiance, may receive from the officer of the Customs a *certificate* and *coasting license*; and such vessels may navigate from Monhegan Island to New-Brunswick line and 10 leagues from the coast—inhabitants and British subjects may import into the port of Castine in British vessels, all kinds of goods from British ports—goods and vessels at Castine are subject to all rules, regulations and navigation laws precisely as at Halifax—the Proclamation to have effect until the pleasure of the Prince Regent shall be known. It is dated Halifax, September 21.

[The proclamation of Gov. *Sherbrooke*, among other provisions enacts, "that any person, within the district claimed by him, as belonging to his majesty George the 3d, who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance to his majesty or of neutrality, shall be punished according to military law; and that if any vessel is found trading, or entering any other port than that of Castine, it shall be seized as prize, and condemned as a British ship trading with the enemy."]

HALIFAX, SEPT. 30.

The bodies of the gallant Major Gen. ROSS, and Capt. Sir PETER PARKER, late of H. M. S. Menelaus, were brought here in the Tonnant, and yesterday, the corpse of the former was landed under a discharge of half-minute guns from the Flag-ship; received at the Kings-wharf, by the Grenadier Company of the 64th regt. and interred with all those military honors and marks of high respect, due his rank and distinguished services.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, OCT. 19.

Gazette Office, Albany, Oct. 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Sackett's Harbor, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 12.

"We are still fortifying this post with breastworks, that surround the whole Harbor, and a new battery that will mount sixteen 44's. We are in daily expectation of an attack from the enemy by land and water. The fleet is in port. I think this post can be defended against any force the enemy can bring against us. The force at this post is about 4000 militia and 1000 regulars, and a large force of militia coming on, some of which have already arrived. General Collins arrived some time since, and has assumed the command of the whole, being the senior officer."

Report says, Gen. Brown has broken up with his army from his encampment at Erie, and joined Gen. Izard at Lewistown, and that some important military operations may be hourly expected.

From the Ontario Repository, Oct. 14.

From the west, we learn nothing of importance. General Izard has arrived at Lewistown with his forces. The British are said to be at Chippewa. About 700 regular troops arrived at Fort Erie, from Detroit and Erie, on the 6th inst.

Col. Fenwick's regiment of the light artillery, about 430 men, passed through this village yesterday, on their way to the western frontier.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, to his partner in Albany, dated

"BUFFALO, OCT. 11.

"General Izard's army only crossed at Black Rock this morning, and will move down the Canada shore to-morrow, with 8,000 regular troops."

Extract of a letter from Erie, (Penn.) dated October 6.

"All the British army are gone to Fort George and Niagara. I think we will soon move after them, as we are strong at Fort Erie. Unless some unforeseen accident should take place, the British army will be captured at Fort George. They are completely panic stricken. Their prisoners acknowledge they never before had such hard fighting. The enemy buried his cannon before he moved off. We have raised a considerable number of them."

We learn from an intelligent gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the Steam Boat from Albany, that the British fleet was still in Kingston; that our fleet was in the outer harbor, with springs on their cables, prepared to give the enemy a warm reception should he attempt an attack. The defences round Sacket's Harbor had been materially strengthened; and with a force of 5000 regular and militia, it was able to withstand any force which the enemy could bring against it.

General Izard, with 6 or 7000 men, had crossed at Black Rock, and was marching to Chippewa to attack the enemy, whose force consisted of about 3 or 4000 men. It was expected that General Izard would reach Chippewa on Sunday last, and make the attack on that day.

General Drummond, who commanded the British army, had been superceded.

General Brown's army remained at Fort Erie.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The senate of this State have passed a bill to raise 12,000 troops. It was sent down to the House on Wednesday, and underwent some discussion, and it is believed will finally pass with some amendments.—The bill contemplates raising 12,000 men out of classes of the militia of the state, between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exception of ministers of the gospel and quakers; they are to furnish each a man, for whose deliverance at the place of rendezvous the class is to be answerable; where he is to be mustered and enrolled; and the whole corps to be in the service of the United States, provided Congress shall pass a law to accept this corps, and provide for their pay and subsistence.

A bill is before the legislature, to authorise the removal of ships or vessels from this harbor.

Governor Tompkins was to leave Albany the last of this week, or beginning of the next, to take command of the New York Military District. His Excellency has ordered all the officers who were on parole at Albany to their stations near this city.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PRIZE.

A passenger in last evening's Accommodation Stage from Boston, informed us that the private armed brig Yankee, Capt. Jenks, of Bristol, (R. I.) had arrived at Providence, from a cruize of 10 days, and brought in with her a British transport ship, having on board FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS, which she captured after a short action in which the Yankee lost about 10 men.

NASHVILLE, (TENN.) OCT. 5.

Postcript.—Two regiments of mounted Volunteers, upwards of 2000 strong, have met at Fayettsville, and been mustered into service. Thomas Williamson of this county, commands one. This force of brave volunteers have been collected in the course of three or four weeks from the hardy sons of Tennessee, and are now marching to assist the gallant JACKSON, in prosecuting a war of JUSTICE, declared for the independence and rights of Freemen, against our haughty foe in the south. Their patriotism merits the greater applause; because, when they volunteered, it was without orders from the government, and without any assurances that they would be paid for their services. Success attend them. They are commanded by the brave General COFFEE.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 27.

MARRIED, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. Seely Bunn, Mr. ARMSTEAD BECKHAM to Miss ELLEN LYLES, all of Harper's Ferry.

DIED, on the 25th inst. Mrs. RACHEL DIDENHOVER, of this place, aged 72 years.

The report of the British fleet being in sight of Baltimore is not confirmed by yesterday's mail. A few of their ships still continue in the bay. The packet from Rock Hall to Baltimore was captured a few days ago with eleven passengers and two race horses on board—The former have been detained as prisoners—the horses belonged to a member of Congress.

Government are said to have received information of the departure of Lord Hill from G. Britain with all the disposable force of the kingdom, for our Southern coast.—It is to be hoped he will return in as "good spirits" as sir Peter Parker and Gen. Ross.—[Alex. Herald.

The New Jersey election has terminated in the success of the democratic ticket for congress, and in the election of democratic majorities in both houses of the legislature.

Thomas Worthington, now a senator of the United States, is elected by a large majority, Governor of the state of Ohio.

We understand that MAJOR GENERAL SMITH has resigned his commission in the militia.—[*Am.*

IMPORTANT.

Mexico declared Independent.

Letters of a late date from New Orleans received per this day's mail, state, that accounts had been received from Mexico, that, that province had declared itself independent, (both Royalists and Patriots joining) on receiving information of the rejection by Ferdinand VII, of the constitution formed by the Cortes. *Amer.*

A Halifax paper states that the force which landed to attack Baltimore, consisted of the troops under Gen. Ross, (who was mortally wounded, while reconnoitering) with the 2d batt. of Royal Marines, those of the fleet, and about 600 seamen. The enemy's loss is not given. The paper adds—'Col. Brooke on whom the command devolved, [after the fall of the Gen.] soon drove the enemy to his strong works on the environs of the city; and the frigates, &c. under Vice-Ad. Cochrane, in the Surprize, at the same time opened a spirited fire upon fort M'Henry—but the entrance of the harbor being obstructed by sunken hulks, a number of heavy gun boats inside, and flanked with batteries on the town, on the land side, was defended by a regular chain of strong fortifications, garrisoned with from 15 to 20,000 men. Under all these circumstances, it was thought proper to withdraw the troops, which was effected next day, without annoyance.'

IMPORTANT REPORT.

A report from the Treasury Department was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives, from the pen of the new Secretary, Mr. DALLAS. The deep interest of the subject of the letter, gave a point to the attention with which the maiden report of a public officer is generally received. That attention was well bestowed on the present occasion, on a copious report, of great ability as to the matters, and precision and perspicuity as to the style.

Not having room here to publish the report, a faint outline will give the reader a general idea of its nature. The present wants of the nation, the inadequacy of its present means of defraying them, and the depreciation of the public credit, are frankly exposed; the necessity for a prompt application of a remedy is stated, the extensive resources of the nation developed, and the remedy which he approves is presented in strong lines. The two principal features are, 1. A considerable increase of the present direct and internal taxes, and the imposition of additional internal taxes calculated to produce seven or eight millions a year, in order with the proceeds of the present revenue to establish a solid basis which will support the public faith in unbroken strength. 2. A bold recommendation of the establishment (at Philadelphia) of a National Bank, of a Capital of Fifty Millions of Dollars, two thirds of the Capital to be subscribed by individuals, the remainder by the U. States—payments on the stock to be made partly in specie, partly in stock of the U. S. at 6 per cent. &c.—the bank to be obliged by law to loan the U. States, when required, at an interest of six per cent. any sum not exceeding thirty millions of dollars. Such are the most prominent features of this important report.

[*Nat. Intel. of the 20th inst.*

Appointments of the Va. Legislature, &c.

Thomas Chilton of Fauquier, Brigadier General, in the room of Gen. Blackwell resigned.

William G. Pendleton Register of the Land Office, in the room of Charles Blagrove, dec'd.

John Harfoot, Auditor of Public Accounts, in the room of Samuel Shepherd, resigned.

A Resolution was yesterday moved by Mr. Watkins of Charlotte, and agreed to by the H. of D. that a joint Committee be appointed to enquire whether it be a fact that the Virginia Banks have suspended their specie payments, the reason of that measure, the state of the Banks in general, the debts due to them and the cash on hand. Mr. W. said he had no doubt of the stability of the banks, but wished to make that out for the world, at the same time to administer such relief as the Banks wanted, if any, and as the Legislature could furnish.

At some early day in the session Mr. Baker of Cumberland, moved the appointment of a *committee*, from both branches, to go on to the city of Washington and see what steps the government of the United States meant to take for the Defence of this State. Mr. McRae moved to make the *Executive* of the State the Organ of Communication. His amendment was lost and Mr. Baker's ideas prevailed.

The Senate amended the Resolution so as to propose the Executive, instead of the Committee, as the Organ of communication.—The two houses have split upon this point—and the Senate have at length determined to adhere to their disagreement. The whole matter now lays on the table of the H. of D. along with an amendment of Mr. Barbour of Culpeper, which adopts the Executive, as the Organ, with this instruction, that they shall see as soon as possible, whether the government of the United States are willing to substitute a regular force to be raised and officered by the State, and paid by the United States, in lieu of the present militia Requisitions. *Rich. Enq.*

FROM HALIFAX.

La Hogue, Chesapeake and Orpheus, have sailed for England with 6 or 700 prisoners.—Near 1000 remain there; some of which will be sent to England, in the Akbar, 50 guns. The Newcastle, 50 guns, Lord Stewart, goes to the Chesapeake with Mr. Robertson, British Com. General of prisoners. Lord Hill is daily expected with a large force.

Nearly two thousand reinforcements for the regiments in Canada, arrived in Quebec in all September. They left Ireland the last of July, at which time no mention, as we have seen, was made of their sailing;—But the Quebec papers make no secret of their arrival; and state all the items respecting them, as they would in a time of profound peace. *Cent.*

A RICH PRIZE.

Arrived, on Tuesday evening, within Sandy-Hook, a large British ship of 450 tons, from Jamaica for England, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. prize to the privateer schr. Amelia of Baltimore. The prize was chased close in with the Hook by two frigates. Several shot were fired at the enemy from the block house, when they gave up the chase and stood off, and the prize was convoyed in by Commodore Lewis's flotilla.—[*Mer. Adv.*

☞ THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Urbanna to his friend in Louisville, Ky. dated,

URBANNA, Sept. 25, 1814.

"An express has just arrived from Detroit to Gen. M'Arthur, in six days, in which Gov. Cass says.' 'A state of things has arrived in which your presence, with the force at your disposal, is essential to the security and preservation of the country. The Indians have recommenced hostilities on every side of us; they are murdering the people and breaking up the settlements.—There is now a large force of them in the immediate vicinity of this place, most probably within a mile of it, with the avowed purpose of attacking the town. We have no force adequate to the defence of the country, and none of the description proper for the pursuit of Indians. My opinion is, that you should hasten on with the mounted men with all possible expedition.' The express came by water, the land communication being entirely cut off.

'Two men were killed and scalped within sight of the Fort at Detroit.'

LEGISLATURE of MASACHUSETTS

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A bill to establish a Military Corps for the defence of the State, came from the Hon. Senate, was discussed, and passed to be engrossed. This bill provides for raising 10,000 infantry and artillery, for one year, or during the war, to receive the same pay as the troops of the U. States, and the officers to be appointed by the Governor, with advice of Council.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth having accomplished the important business of their extraordinary session, yesterday adjourned to the usual period of convening for the winter session.

FROM THE PLATTSBURG REPUBLICAN, OF OCTOBER 1.

State of Ireland.—*A letter from an Irish gentleman at St. Johns, N. F. to his friend in Halifax, dated 30th Aug. found on board a prize lately captured, says—"Accounts from the land we came from, I am sorry to say, wear a gloomy aspect—Provisions of every description down—farmers destroyed—four counties proclaimed out of the king's peace, &c. &c.—Some of the first houses in Dublin gone, namely: Crocker, Darling & Co. a director of the bank of Ireland; Hickman, Kerney & Co. likewise a director; S. Hartney & Co. and Messrs. Pentland & Co. In short there is no knowing where it will end."*

From the Montreal Herald of Aug. 26.

Every where the enemy is making vigorous preparations of defending himself, and no where more than at New-York. An attack on that city was soon expected; for our part we are not very sanguine, about its taking place, while sir Alexander Cochrane has the command on the American station. It is said that Lady Cochrane is a native of New York; that most of her relations live there and are persons of great property. It is also said, that the gallant Admiral himself has property to a considerable value in the city. If all this be correct, will any man of common sense lay his hand upon his breast, and say, that a man thus connected, is a proper person to be placed in such a high command? If this be truth, how came the hon. Lords of the Admiralty to make such a selection; and how had the Admiral the indelicacy to accept such a commission? It may be improper to make comments on this subject, until events occur which will justify our saying more than we can with prudence at this time.—We do not wholly allude to the Admiral.

Copy of a letter from Major Lawrence to Major General Jackson, dated

Fort Bowyer, Sept. 16, 1814,

12 o'clock at night.

SIR—After writing the enclosed, I was prevented by the approach of the enemy from sending it by an express. At meridian they were under full sail, with an easy and favorable breeze, standing directly for the Fort, and at 4 P. M. we opened our battery, which was returned from two ships, and two brigs, as they approached. The action became general at about 20 minutes past 4, and was continued without intermission on either side until 7, when one ship and two brigs were compelled to retire. The leading ship, supposed to be the Commodore, mounting twenty-two 32 pound carronades, having anchored nearest our battery, was so much disabled, her cable being cut by our shot, that she drifted on shore, within 600 yards of the battery, and the other vessels having got out of our reach, we kept such a tremendous fire upon her that she was set on fire and abandoned by the few of the crew who survived. At 10 P. M. we had the pleasure of witnessing the explosion of her magazine. The loss of lives on board must have been immense, as we are certain no boats left her except three, which had previously gone to her assistance, and one of these I believe was sunk; in fact one of her boats was burned along side of her.

The brig that followed her I am certain was much damaged both in hull and rigging. The other two did not approach near enough to be so much injured, but I am confident they did not escape, as a well directed fire was kept on them during the whole time.

During the action a battery of a 12 pounder and a howitzer was opened on our rear, but without doing any execution, and was silenced by a few shot. Our loss is four privates killed and five privates wounded.

Towards the close of the action the flag staff was shot away; but the flag was immediately hoisted on a sponge staff over the parapet.—While the flag was down the enemy kept up their most incessant and tremendous fire; the men were withdrawn from the curtains and N. E. bastion, as the enemy's own shot completely protected our rear, except the position they had chosen for their battery.

Where all behaved well it is unnecessary to discriminate. Suffice it to say, every officer and man did his duty; the whole behaved with that coolness and intrepidity which is characteristic of the true American, and which could scarcely have been expected from men most of whom had never seen an enemy and were now for the first time exposed for nearly three hours to a force of nearly or quite four guns to one.

We fired during the action between 4 and 500 guns, most of them double shotted, and after the first half hour but few missed an effect.

Sept. 16th 11 o'clock A. M.

Upon an examination of our battery this morning, we find upwards of 300 shot and shot holes in the inside of the North and East curtains, N. E. bastion, of all calibres from musket ball to 32 pound shot. In the N. E. bastion there were three guns dismounted; one of which, a four pounder was broken off near the trunnions by a 32 pound shot, and another much battered, I regret to say that both the 24 pounders are cracked in such a manner as to render them unfit for service.

I am informed by two deserters from the land force, who have just arrived here, and whom I send for your disposal, that a reinforcement is expected when they will doubtless endeavor to wipe off the stain of yesterday.

If you will send the Amelia down, we may probably save most or all of the ship's guns, as her wreck is lying in 6 or 7 feet water, and some of them are just covered. They will not, however, answer for the fort, as they are too short.

By the deserters, we learn that the ship we have destroyed was the Hermes, but her commander's name they did not recollect. It was the Commodore, and doubtless fell on his quarter deck, as we had a raking fire upon it at about 200 yards distance for some time.

To Capt. Sands, who will have the honor of handing you this despatch, I refer you for a more particular account of the movements of the enemy than may be contained in my letters; his services both before and during the action were of great importance, and I consider fully justify me in having detained him. Capt. Walsh and several men were much burned by the accidental explosion of two or three cartridges. They are not included in the list of wounded heretofore given.

The enemy's fleet this morning at day break were at anchor in the channel about 4 miles from the Fort; shortly after it got under way and stood to sea; after passing the bar they hove too, and boats have been constantly passing between the disabled brig and the others. I presume the former is so much injured as to render it necessary to lighten her.

15 minutes after 1 P. M.—The whole fleet have this moment made sail and are standing to sea.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. LAWRENCE.

Maj. Gen. And. Jackson,
Com. 7th Military District.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing, fowling, or travelling, either on foot or horseback, through the Hermitage Farm, the property of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. or in any way trespassing upon the said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders without respect to persons.

JOHN DOWNEY, Agent.

Oct. 27. [3w.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, all the interest of Walter Shirly, in a certain tract of land lying near Charles Town, formerly the property of Hubert Shirly, dec'd—said tract containing about 200 acres, the said Walter being entitled to about 40 acres; the same having been conveyed to the undersigned by sundry Deeds of Trust to secure the payments of the several sums of money therein expressed due from the said Walter to Ann Frame.

The undersigned will make such title as was conveyed to him as Trustee.

TH. GRIGGS, Jr.

October 27. [3 w.

Red Bud Fulling Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the above mill, where cloth will be fulled and dressed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch; having their mill in complete order, and every material necessary in the business, they hope to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of persons at a distance, cloth will be taken in at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where they will attend every two weeks, to receive and return it when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

ARTHUR CARTER & SON.

Oct. 27. [3w.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM the tardiness of a number of our customers in paying off their accounts, and the scarcity of money, we are compelled to give this notice to the public generally, and especially to our customers, that we must discontinue crediting our work at least for the present. Materials cannot be had without money, and the impossibility of carying on our business without it, must be obvious to every person, and we hope this reason will be a satisfactory apology to our customers for this determination.

THOMAS LIKENS,
Z. BUCKMASTER,
JOSEPH WYSONG,
J. BOADENHAMER.

Charles Town, Oct. 27. [3 w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who received one or more German Muskets, will return them to the store of M. Wilson & Son, immediately, as they are called for by Mr Samuel Annin, Military Store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, where they must be sent immediately. Those neglecting to return their muskets, will be liable to the United States as well as the subscribers.

MOSES WILSON, Jr.
THOMAS LIKENS.

October 27. [1 w.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 11th of November next, at the late dwelling of Thomas Davenport, deceased, all the personal property whereof he died possessed, consisting of one negro boy, horses, cows, sheep, hogs and corn, &c. Twelve months credit will be given (on giving bond with approved security) on all purchases except the hogs and corn, for which the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. DAVENPORT, *Adm'or.*

October 27. [3 w.

☞ The person who borrowed the subscriber's Great Coat, will much oblige him by returning it, on the above day. A. DAVENPORT.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.

BEN. B. STRIDER.

October 27. [3 w.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 5th of November next, at the late dwelling of Joseph Grantham, sen. dec'd, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 12 or 15 slaves, chiefly young, some horses, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GRANTHAM, *Ex'or.*

October 27. [3 w.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, a bound boy, to the Shoe Making business, named JOHN GRAGE, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and is 19 years of age—took with him a variety of clothing. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up said runaway and delivers him up to me, or will lodge him in jail, so that I get him again, or if brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid by HENRY SMITH.

October 27. [3 w.

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monococy, about 2 miles from Deleplane's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dint in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, racks, and works well in the geers. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secures her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.

YOST COVER.

October 27 [7 w.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill, will be given—a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

October 27. [3 w.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 125 cents)

WORDS OF COMMAND,

And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANŒUVRES now in use in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

(Continued from the first Page.)

sion of a British officer who boarded an American vessel, however impartial he might be, and strong his power of discrimination, when opposed by the voluntary and solemn declaration of the party. In this way we might draw from the British service the greater part if not all their seamen. I might farther ask, why was this acknowledgement made at this late period, for the first time only, after the declaration of war, and when on that account it could produce no effect? In the various discussions of this subject, in many of which it has been demanded whether the British government would tolerate such a practice from American ships of war, no such intimation was ever given.

If Great Britain had found the employment of her seamen in our service injurious to her, and been disposed to respect our rights, the regular course of proceeding would have been for her go-government, to have complained to the government of the United States of the injury and to have proposed a remedy. Had this been done, and no reasonable remedy been adopted, sound in principal and reciprocal in its operation, the British government might have had some cause of complaint, and some plea for taking the remedy into its own hands.—Such a procedure would, at least, have given to its claim of impressment the greatest plausibility. We know that such complaint was never made, except in defence of the practice of impressment, and that in the mean time the practice has gone on, and grown into an usage, which, with all its abuses, had resistance been longer delayed, might have become a law. The origin and progress of this usurpation afford strong illustrations of the British policy. The practice and the claim began together, soon after the close of our revolutionary war, and were applicable to deserters only. They extended next to all British seamen—then to all British subjects, including as in the case of emigrants from Ireland, persons who would not have been subject to impressment in British ports, not being seafaring men—and finally, to Swedes, Danes, and others, known to be not British subjects, and by their protections appearing to be naturalized citizens of the United States.

Other views may be taken of the subject, to shew the unlawfulness and absurdity of the British claim. If British cruizers have a right to take British seamen from our vessels, without regarding the abuses inseparable from the practice, they may take from them, on the same principle, and with much greater reason, every species of property to which the British government has any kind of claim. Allegiance cannot give to a sovereign a better right to take his subjects than ownership to take his property.—There would be no limit to this pretention or its consequences. All property forfeited by exportation, contrary to the laws of Great Britain, every article to which her sovereignty, jurisdiction or ownership would extend, in British vessels, would be liable to seizure in those of the United States. The laws of England would be executory in them. Instead of being a part of the American, they would become a part of the British territory.

It might naturally be expected that Great Britain would have given, by her conduct some support to her pretensions; that if she had not disclaimed altogether the principle of naturalization, she would at least have excluded from her service foreign seamen. Her conduct however has been altogether at variance with precept. She has given great facility to naturalization in all instances where it could advance her interest, and peculiar encouragement to that of foreign seamen.—She naturalizes by special act of Parliament. She naturalizes all persons who reside a certain term of years in British colonies, all those who are born of British subjects, in foreign dominions, and all seamen who have served a certain short term in the British service, and would doubtless protect all such as British subjects, if required by them so to do. Her Governors of neighboring Provinces are at this time compelling emigrants thither from the United States to bear arms against the United States.

The mediation offered by Russia presents to G. Britain, as well as the United States a fair opportunity of accommodating this controversy with honor. The interposition of so distinguished a power, friendly to both parties, could not be declined by either, on just ground, especially by Great Britain, between whom and Russia there exists at this time a very interesting relation.—When the British Ministers are made acquainted at St. Petersburg with the conditions on which you are authorised to adjust this difference, it seems as if it would be impossible for Great Britain to decline them. Should she do it, still adhering to her former pretensions, her motive could not be misunderstood. The cause of the United States would thenceforward become the common cause of nations. A concession by them would operate to the disadvantage of every other power. They would all find in the conduct of Great Britain an unequivocal determination to destroy the rights of other flags, and to usurp the absolute dominion of the ocean. It is to be presumed that the British government will find it neither for the honor or interest of Great Britain, to push things to that extremity, but will have accepted this mediation, and have sent a minister to St Petersburg with powers to adjust the controversy on fair and just conditions.

Should improper impressions have been taken of the probable consequences of the war, you will have ample means to remove them. It is certain that from its prosecution Great Britain can promise to herself no advantage, while she exposes herself to great expenses, and to the danger of still greater loses. The people of the United States, accustomed to the indulgence of a long peace, roused by the causes and progress of the war, are rapidly acquiring military habits and becoming a military people. Our knowledge in naval tactics has increased, as has our maritime strength. The gallantry and success of our little navy have formed an epoch in naval history. The laurels which these brave men have gained, not for themselves alone, but for their country, from an enemy pre-eminent in naval exploits, for ages past, are among the proudest boasts of their grateful and affectionate fellow-citizens. Our manufactures have taken an astonishing growth. In short, in every circumstance, in which the war is felt, its pressure tends evidently to unite our people, to draw out our resources, to invigorate our means, and to make us more truly an independent nation, and, as far as may be necessary, a great maritime power.

If the British government accepts the mediation of Russia, with the sincere desire to restore a good intelligence between the two countries, it may be presumed that a fair opportunity will be afforded for the arrangement of many other important interests, with advantage to both parties. The adjustment of the controversy relating to impressment only, though very important, would leave much unfinished. Almost every neutral right has been violated, and its violation persisted in to the moment that war was declared. The President sincerely desires, and it is doubtless for the interest of Great Britain, to prevent the like in future. The interposition of the Emperor of Russia to promote an accommodation of those differences is deemed particularly auspicious.

A strong hope is, therefore, entertained, that full powers will be given to the British commissioners, to arrange all these grounds of controversy in a satisfactory manner. In entering on this interesting part of your duty, the first object which will claim your attention is, that of blockade. The violation of our neutral rights by illegal blockades, carried to an enormous extent by Orders in Council, was a principal cause of the war. These orders, however, and with them the blockade of May, 1806, and, as is understood, all other illegal blockades, have been repealed, so that, that cause of war has been removed. All that is now expected is, that the British government will unite in a more precise definition of blockade, and in this no difficulty is anticipated, for having declared that no blockade would be legal, which was not supported by an adequate force, and that the blockades which it might institute should be supported by an adequate force, there appears to be, according to the just interpretation of these terms, no difference of opinion on the subject.

The British government has recently, in two formal acts, given definitions of blockade, either of which would be satisfactory. The first is to be seen in a communication from Mr. Merry to this Department bearing date on the 12th of April, 1804. The following are the circumstances attending it. Commodore Hood, the commander of a British squadron in the West Indies in 1803, having declared the islands of Martinique and Gaudaloupe in a state of blockade, without applying an adequate force to maintain it, the Secretary of State remonstrated against the illegality of the measure, which remonstrance was laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in England, who replied, "that they had sent orders not to consider any blockade of those islands as existing unless in respect of particular ports, which might be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports, unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them." The second definition is to be found in a convention between Great Britain and Russia in June, 1801, 4th sec. 3d art. which declares, "that in order to determine what characterises a blockaded port, that denomination is given only to a port where there is by the disposition of the power which attacks it, with ships stationary or sufficiently near, an evident danger in entering."—The President is willing for you to adopt either of these definitions, but prefers the first as more precise and determinate; and when it is considered that it was made the criterion by so formal an act between the two governments, it cannot be presumed that the British government will object to the renewal of it. Nothing is more natural after the differences which have taken place between the two countries, on this and other subjects, and the departure from this criterion by Great Britain, for reasons which are admited by her no longer to exist, than that they should on the restoration of a good understanding recur to it again. Such a recurrence would be the more satisfactory to the President, as it would afford a proof of a disposition in the British government, not simply to compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations.

An interference with our commerce between the enemy's colonies and their parent country was among the violations of our neutral rights, committed by Great Britain in her present war with France. It took place in 1805, did extensive injury and produced universal excitement. In securing us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and Great Britain entered into on the day of 1801, to the 11th article of the project of a treaty with Great Britain that was signed by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney on the 31st December, 1806, and to the instructions from this department relating to that article of the 20th of May, 1807.—The capture by Great Britain of almost all the islands of her enemies, diminishes the importance of any regulation of this subject; but as they may be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particular attention. It being understood, however, that unless such a trade can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the principle contended for by the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shewn by the British government to extend this principle so far as to inhibit a trade to neutrals even between a power at peace with Great Britain and her enemy, as for example between China and France. The absurdity of this pretention may prevent its being hereafter advanced. It will not, however, be unworthy of your attention.

By an order of the British government in 1803, British cruizers were authorised to take neutral vessels laden with innocent articles on their return from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband articles on board bound to an enemy's port, is the only legal ground of seizure. The claim was relinquished by the British government in the 9th article of the project above recited, you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is the practice of British cruizers to compel the commanders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea, either to board them in person with their papers, or to send them on board in their boats by an officer. The injustice and irregularity of this procedure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor to suppress it in the manner proposed in the third article of a project communicated to Mr. Monroe at London in his instructions of the 5th January, 1804. You will endeavor likewise to restrict contraband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 4th article of that project.

The pretension of Great Britain to interdict the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from one port to another port of an enemy, is illegal and very injurious to the commerce of neutral powers. Still more unjustifiable is the attempt to interdict their passage from a port of one independent nation to that of another, on the pretence that they are both enemies. You will endeavor to obtain in both instances, a security for the neutral right.

Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be to conclude a peace with Great Britain and that you are authorised to do it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation against impressment, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection of the crew. The manner in which it may be done has been already stated with the reciprocal stipulations which you may enter into to secure Great Britain against the injury of which she complains. If this encroachment of Great Britain is not provided against, the United States have appealed to arms in vain. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all further negotiations will cease, and you will return home without delay. It is possible that some difficulty may occur in arranging this article respecting its duration. To obviate this the President is willing that it be limited to the present war in Europe. Resting, as the United States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not presumable that Great Britain, especially after the advantage she may derive from the arrangement proposed, would ever revive her pretension. In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the United States, or to sanction the principle of the British claim.

It is deemed highly important, also, to obtain a definition of the neutral rights which I have bro't to your view, especially of blockade, and in the manner suggested, but is not to be made an indispensable condition of peace. After the repeal of the orders in council, and other illegal blockades, and the explanations attending it, it is not presumable that Great Britian will revive them.—Should she do it the United States will always have a corresponding resort in their own hands. You will observe in every case, in which you may not be able to obtain a satisfactory definition of the neutral right, that you enter into none respecting it.

Indemnity for losses seemed to be a fair claim on the part of the United States, and the British government, if desirous to strengthen the relations of friendship, may be willing to make it. In bringing the claim into view, you will not let it defeat the primary objects intrusted to you. It is not perceived on what ground Great Britain can resist this claim, at least in the cases in favor of which she stands pledged. Of these a note will be added.

You are at liberty to stipulate in the proposed treaty the same advantages in the ports of the United States, in favor of British ships of war, that may be allowed to those of the most favored nations. This stipulation must be reciprocal.

No difficulty can arise from the case of the non-importation act, which will doubtless be terminated in consequence of a pacification. Should any stipulation to that effect be required, or found advantageous, you are at liberty to enter into it.—Should peace be made, you may, in fixing the period in which it shall take effect, in different latitudes and distances, take for the basis the provisional articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, with such alterations as may appear to be just and reasonable.

In discharging the duties of the trust committed to you, the President desires that you will manifest the highest degree of respect for the emperor of Russia, and confidence in the integrity and impartiality of his views. In arranging the question of impressment, and every question of neutral right, you will explain to his goverement without reserve, the claims of the United States, with the grounds on which they severally rest. It is not doubted that from a conduct so frank and honorable the most beneficial effect will result.

I shall conclude by remarking that a strong hope is entertained that this friendly mediation of the Emperor Alexander will form an epoch in the relations between the United States and Russia, which will be extensively left, and belong and eminently distinguished by the happy consequences attending it. Since 1780, Russia has been the pivot on which all questions of neutral right turned. Most of the wars that have disturbed the world in modern times, have arisen with Great Britain and France.—These wars have affected distant countries especially in their character as neutrals, and very materially the United States who took no part in promoting them, and had no interest in the great objects of either power.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Rye and Corn Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

October 13.

TAILORING,

IN all its variety will be carried on by the subscriber, in the house now occupied by Mr. Jacob Poisal, on King street, opposite the Globe Tavern, and will hold himself in readiness to execute all kind of work in his line of business, including officers regimentals, ladies riding habits, &c. in the latest fashions, and in the neatest as well as the most permanent manner. The inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, also, his old customers in this and Jefferson county, are respectfully solicited for a share of public patronage.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS.

Martinsburgh, October 13. [3 w.

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will be taken as apprentices.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t. f.

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION,

in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICF.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 3d of November, at the farm occupied by the late Daniel Eversole, all the property of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all kinds of Farming Utensils, a new Road Waggon, Wheat, Rye, and Corn, in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by giving notes with approved security; all sums under five dollars the cash must be paid.

All persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to pay the same before the day of sale—those having claims will bring them in on that day for settlement.

JOHN ABELL, *Adm'or.*

October 20.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of on as good terms as before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them.

Thornly, on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern in Charles Town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN HAINES.

October 27. [t f.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *Mr. James's* (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

uJne 30, 1814.

Conrad Shindler,
COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz.

PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds,
BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COFFEE POTS,
DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do. TEA KETTLES,
BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUCE, do.

He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the custom of the public.

Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13. [3 w.

N. B.—Any order in the Foundary line, will be executed with dispatch.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of *W. & T. Brown* being dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those who are in arrears to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN.

October 13. [3 w.

☞ The business will be continued by WM. BROWN

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size,
NICE SPINNING COTTON,
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 *cents per lb.*
FLAX——NAILS,
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,
Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

10,000 lbs. prime *Sweat* Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS,
BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops,
New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Fulling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling Mill, near Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington s store, Shepherd's Town, will be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Fulled Linsey for sale in a short time.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 29. 3w.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1814. [No. 343.

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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. 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 publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, June 23, 1813.

"An opportunity offering, I avail myself of it to explain more fully the views of the President on certain subjects already treated on in your instructions, and to communicate his sentiments on some others, not adverted to in them.

"The British government having repealed the orders in council, and the blockade of May, 1806, and all other illegal blockades, and having declared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it was thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a more precise definition of blockade, after the other essential cause of the war, that of impressment should be removed. But when it is considered that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing after having thus recognized the principle and that such definition is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such stipulated definition, more especially as they retain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impressment for if the British government had issued orders to its cruizers not to impress seamen from our vessels, and notified the same to this goverment, that cause of war would also have been removed. In making peace it is better for both nations, that the controversy respecting the blockade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that respecting impressment. The omission to arrange it may be productive of injury. Without a precise definition of blockade, improper pretensions might be set up on each side, respecting their rights, which might possibly hazard the future good understanding between the two countries.

Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, it will be proper for you to make a provision for settling the boundary between the United States and Great Britain on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, from the point at which the line between them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the Lake of the Woods, according to the principles of the treaty of peace. The settlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstances that there are several islands in the river and lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both parties. It may be an advisable course to appoint commissioners on each side, with full powers to adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given on the subject, published in the documents in your possession."

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersburg,

Department of State, Jan. 1st 1814.

GENTLEMEN.—I have not received a letter from you since your appointment to meet ministers from Great Britain, at St. Petersburg, to negociate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with G. Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has since occurred.

Among the advantages attending our success in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of General Proctor's baggage, with all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession. It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as they are of a nature highly interesting to the public. You will understand their true character by extracts of two letters from Governor Cass, which are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence over the Indian tribes within our limits, as well as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes towards the United States; and that the Indian barbarities, since the war were, in many instances, known to, and sanctioned by, the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. S. at St Petersburg.

Department of State, Jan. 8th, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Lord Castlereagh to this department, and of a note from Lord Cathcart to the Russian government, with my reply to the communication.

The arrangement of a negociation to be held at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian mediation, makes it necessary that new commissions should be issued correspondent with it, and for this purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate. The president instructs me to inform you, that you will both be included in it, and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous. It is probable the business may not be limited to yourselves on account of the interests involved in the result. The commissions and instructions will be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrangements shall be finally made.

In taking leave of the Russian government, you will be careful to make known to it the sensibility of the President to the friendly disposition of the Emperor, manifested by the offer of his mediation; the regret felt at its rejection by the British government; and a desire, that, in future, the greatest confidence and cordiality, and the best understanding may prevail between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 28, 1814.

GENTLEMEN,

The British government having declined the Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States—the President has, on due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose advice and consent this important trust is committed to you.

You will consider the instructions, given to the commission to treat under the mediation of Russia, as applicable to the negociation with which you are now charged, except as they may be modified by this letter.

I shall call your attention to the most important grounds of the controversy with Great Britain only, and make such remarks on each, and on the whole subject, as have occurred since the date of the former instructions, and are deemed applicable to the present juncture, taking into view the negociation in which you are about to engage.

On impressment, as to the right of the United States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the United States cannot consider themselves an independent nation. To settle this difference amicably, the President is willing, as you are already informed by the former instructions, to remove all pretexts for it, to the British government, by excluding all British seamen from our vessels, and even to extend the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, and to stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British seamen deserting in our ports in future from British vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen would effectually accomplish the object. But the President is willing, as you find, to prevent a possibility of failure, to go further.

Should a treaty be made, it is proper, and would have a conciliatory effect, that all our impressed seamen who may be discharged under it, should be paid for their services by the British government, for the time of their detention, the wages which they might have obtained in the service of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of importance, which you will have to arrange. In the instructions bearing date on the 15th of April 1813, it was remarked, that as the British government had revoked its orders in council, and agreed that no blockade could be legal which was not supported by an adequate force, and that such adequate force should be applied to any blockade which it might hereafter institute, this cause of controversy seemed to be removed. Further reflection however, has added great force to the expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the orders in council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had the effect of preventing the declaration, not only that no provision would have been obtained against impressment, but under the name of blockade the same extent of coast would have been covered by proclamation as had been covered by the orders in council.—The war, which these abuses and impressment contribute so much to produce, might possibly prevent that consequence. But it would be more satisfactory, if not more safe, to guard against it by a formal definition in the treaty. It is true should the British government violate again the legitimate principles of blockade, in whatever terms, or under whatever pretext it might be done, the United States would have in their hands a correspondent resort; but a principal object in making peace is to prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the conditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same cause. If the British government sincerely wishes to make a durable peace with the United States, it can have no reasonable objection to a just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence, in all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what manner the President is willing to arrange this difference.

On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is limited in a manner to evince a spirit of accommodation, that the arrangement proposed in each instance is just in itself; that it corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some.

On the claim of indemnity for spoliations, I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the two countries, if indemnity should be stipulated on each side, for destruction of all unfortified towns, and other private property, contrary to the laws and usages of war. It is equally proper that the negroes taken from the Southern States, should be returned to their owners, or paid for at their full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be furnished you. If these slaves are considered as non-combatants, they ought to be restored: if, as property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty of peace contains an article, which recognises this principle.

In the view which I have taken of the conditions on which you are to insist, in the proposed negociations, you will find, on a comparison of them with those stated in the former instructions, that there is no material difference between them, the two last mentioned claims to indemnity excepted, which have originated since the date of those instructions. The principal object of this review has been to shew, that the sentiments of the President, are the same in every instance, and that the reasons for maintaining them have become more evident and strong since the date of those instructions.

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on principles which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war. Had the British government accepted the Russian Mediation, the United States would have treated for themselves, independently of any other power, and had Great Britain met them on just conditions, peace would have been the immediate result. Had she refused to accede to such conditions, and attempted to dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain, not only is no concession contemplated, on any point in controversy, but the same desire is cherished to preserve a good understanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negociation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

It is probable that the British government may have declined the Russian mediation, from the apprehension of an understanding between the United States and Russia, for very different purposes from those which have been contemplated, in the hope that a much better treaty might be obtained of the United States, in a direct negociation, than could be obtained under the Russian mediation, and with a view to profit of the concessions which might thus be made by the United States in future negociations with the Baltic powers. If this was the object of the British government, and it is not easy to conceive any other, it clearly proves the advantage to be derived in the proposed negociation, from the aid of those powers, in securing from the British government, such conditions as would be satisfactory to all parties. It would be highly honorable as well as advantageous to the United States, if the negotiation with which you are charged, should terminate in such a treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Monroe. Secretary of State to the Plenipotentiaries of the U S. at Gottenburg.

Department of State, Jan. 30, 1814.

Gentlemen—In addition to the claims to indemnity, stated in your preceding instructions I have to request your attention to the following, to which it is presumed there can be no objection.

On the declaration of war by the United States, there happened to be, in the ordinary course of commerce, several American vessels and cargoes in the ports of Great Britain, which were seized and condemned; and, in one instance, an American ship which fled from Algiers, in consequence of the declaration of war by the Dey, to Gibraltar, with the American consul and some public stores on board, shared a like fate.

After the declaration of war, Congress passed an act allowing to British subjects six months, from the date of the declaration, to remove their property out of the United States, in consequence of which many vessels were removed with their cargoes. I add, with confidence, that on a liberal construction of the spirit of the law, some vessels were permitted to depart even after the expiration of the term specified in the law. I will endeavor to put in your possession a list of these cases. A general reciprocal provision, however, will be best adapted to the object in view.

I have the honor to be, &c &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

From the Secretary of State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating with G. Britain dated

Department of State, Feb 10, 1814.

Gentlemen—Should you conclude a treaty and not obtain a satisfactory arrangement of neutral rights, it will be proper for you to provide that the United States shall have advantage of any stipulations more favourable to neutral nations, that may be established between Great Britain and other powers. A precedent for such a provision is found in a declaratory article between Great Britain and Russia, bearing date on the 8th October, 1801, explanatory of the 2d section, 3d article, of a convention concluded between them on the 5th of June of the same year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating with Great Britain, dated.

Department of State, Feb. 14, 1814.

"I received last night your letter of the 15th October, with extracts of letters from Mr. Adams and Mr. Harris of the 22d and 23d of November.

"It appears that you had no knowledge at the date, even of the last letter, of the answer of the British government, to the offer which had been made to it, a second time, of the Russian mediation. Hence it is to be inferred that the proposition made to this government by the Bramble, was made not only without your knowledge, but without the sanction, if not without the knowledge of the Emperor.—Intelligence from other sources, strengthens this inference. If this view of the conduct of the British government is well founded, the motive for it cannot be mistaken. It may fairly be presumed that it was to prevent a good understanding and concert between the United States and Russia and Sweden, on the subject of neutral rights in the hope that by drawing the negociation to England, and depriving you of an opportunity of free communication with those powers, a treaty less favorable to the United States might be obtained, which might afterwards be used with advantage by G. Britain in her negociations with these powers.

By an article in the former instructions, you were authorised in making a treaty to prevent impressment from our vessels, to stipulate, provided a certain specified term could not be agreed on, that it might continue in force for the present war in Europe. At that time it seemed probable that the war might last many years. Recent appearances, however, indicate the contrary—Should peace be made in Europe, as the practical evil of which we complain in regard to impressment would cease, it is presumed that the British government would have less objection to a stipulation to forbear that practice for a specified term, than it would have, should the war continue. In concluding a peace with G. Britain, even in case of a general peace in Europe, it is important to the United States to obtain such a stipulation.

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. S. at Gottenburg.

Department of State, 21st of March, 1814.

Gentlemen—By the cartel Chauncey you will receive this, with duplicates of the commission to treat with G. Britain; and of the instructions and other documents that were forwarded by the John Adams. This vessel is sent to guard against any accident that might attend the other.

If a satisfactory arrangement can be concluded with Great Britain, the sooner it is accomplished the happier for both countries. If such an arrangement cannot be obtained, it is important for the United States to be acquainted with it without delay. I hope, therefore, to receive from you an account of the state of the negociation and its prospects, as soon as you may be able to communicate any thing of an interesting nature respecting them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, to the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the U. States.

Department of State, June 25, 1814.

Gentlemen—No communication has been received from the joint mission which was appointed to meet the commissioners of the British Government at Gottenburg. A letter from Mr. Bayard, at Amsterdam, of the 18th of March was the last from either of our commissioners. It was inferred, from that letter and other circumstances, that Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Adams, would be in Gottenburg, and it has been understood, from other sources, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell had arrived there about the 15th of April. It is therefore, expected that a meeting will have taken place in May, and that we shall soon be made acquainted with your sentiments, of the probable result of the negociation.

It is impossible, with the lights which have reached us, to ascertain the present disposition of the British government towards an accommodation with the U. S. We think it probable that the late events in France may have had a tendency to increase its pretensions.

At war with Great Britain, and injured by France, the United States have sustained the attitude founded on those relations. No reliance was placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with Great Britain to a satisfactory conclusion. Looking steadily to an honorable peace, and the ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the President has endeavored, by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. He, nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe and of the world, which, as a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us. What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can be. The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the character of the Emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the points in controversy, would gain strength by being made known to him. On the same principle, he preferred (in accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negociation on the continent, rather than at London.

It was inferred from the general policy of Russia, and the friendly sentiments and interposition of the Emperor, that a respect for both would have much influence with the British cabinet, in promoting a pacific policy towards us. The manner, however, in which it is understood that a general pacification is taking place; the influence G. Britain may have in modifying the arrangements involved in it; the resources she may be able to employ exclusively against the U. S. and the uncertainty of the precise course which Russia may pursue in relation to the war between the U States and G Britain, naturally claim attention, and raise the important question, in reference to the subject of impressment, on which it is presumed your negociations will essentially turn, whether your powers ought not to be enlarged, so as to enable you to give to those circumstances all the weight to which they may be entitled. On full consideration, it has been decided, that in case no stipulation can be obtained from the British government at this moment, when its pretentions may have been much heightened by recent events, and the state of Europe be most favorable to them, either relinquishing the claim to impress from American vessels, or discontinuing the practice, even in consideration of the proposed exclusion from them of British seamen, you may concur in an article, stipulating, that the subject of impressment, together with that of commerce between the two countries, be referred to a separate negociation, to be undertaken without delay, at such place as you may be able to agree on, preferring this city, if to be obtained. I annex at the close of this letter, a project of an article, expressing, more distinctly, the idea which it is intended to communicate, not meaning thereby to restrain you in any respect as to form.—Commerce and seamen, the objects of impressment, may, with great propriety, be arranged in the same instrument. By stipulating