

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

[No. 348.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN OLD "WAR SONG OF '76"—NEW VAMPED.

TUNE—"BRITISH GRENADERS."

THAT seat of Science, Athens—and earth's great mistress—Rome—Where now are all their glories?—We scarce can find their tomb! Then guard your rights, Americans! Nor stoop to foreign sway! And thus immortalize the fame of free America!

Proud Albion bowed to Caesar, and numerous Lords before; To Danes, to Picts, to Normans, and many masters more: But we can boast, Americans, we never fell a prey; Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for brave America!

Our sires led freedom bither, when, lo! the desert smil'd! A paradise of pleasure was open'd in the wild;

Your harvest, free Americans! no power shall snatch away; Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for brave America!

To quit a realm of tyrants, our fathers cross'd the main, Here form'd a new dominion and founded freedom's fame: Britain must own her master's here; fate urges on the day, When Neptune's Trident shall be aw'd by free America!

Degenerate sons of Britain! Think not your threats we fear; We, too, have Naval Laurels and wield a Martial Spear— Such arrogant pretensions as ye elsewhere display, Will ne'er appal the hardy sons of free America!

Though barbarous British blackguards, with Cockburn at their head; May rob defences Hereroost and strike our Gees with dread; Yet when they meet "damn'd Yankees" arm'd, those miscreants sneak away, And tremble to behold the State of North America!

When fame makes known in Britain the checks her troops have had, George Guelph will curse his Councils and poor John Bull run mad! If here they madly speed more force, we'll meet it in array, And crowd fresh Laurels on the Brow of Fair America!

Washington City, Oct. 30th, 1814.

"damn'd Finkers," an epithet with which British Officers are pleased to honor all natives of the United States who have the spirit to face lawably in opposition to their pretensions.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

ODE TO A ROOSTER.

NOW, now, my muse forlorn must sing, She cannot keep her peace while thou art crowing, And rear'st thy head; and flapp'st thy jetty wing, At bold Sir George a cockadoodledooing,

The gees of Rome, indeed, once saved the people, But which among them ever went so far, As perch'd upon St. Peter's steeps, To cackle, fearless, mid'st the din of war?

But, a bold bird, spite of its deadly blast, The cannon's thunder, and the whiz of bullets, Sat drawing on the Saratoga's mast, As 'twere a fight between a brace of puplets, And caring not for all their noise and blather, A single feather.

O for one tuft of red, That grows on such a birdie's head! Peter would wear it, ay, for a cockade, And when he goes to fight himself, Would think of thee thou crowing elf, And never be afraid.

And while for nothing else but crowing, E'en where the smell of powder never came, Fortune on thousands is her gifts bestowing, Thou shall not surely rest unknown to fame;

But when our coat of arms is painted o'er, Proud as the eagle than shalt then be seen, Stretch but his legs, a little more, And thus, brave bird, shall stand and crow be-tween.

PETER PINDAR.

During the late naval engagement on Lake Champlain, a Rooster perched on the shrouds of the Saratoga, crowded several times, which very much animated the scene, them considering it as a propitious omen.

Another fact of a similar nature, may not be uninteresting to mention. During the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, at a time when the explosions were the most tremendous, a Rooster mounted a spar and crowed heartily. This excited the laughter and animated the feelings of all present. A man who was severely indisposed and worn down with ague, declared that he intended to see Balmain, the young boxer, who could be treated with impunity. Not being able to leave the fort, the day after the bombardment, he sent to the city, procured the cake, and had a party in treating his favorite Ronson.

Editor Balt. Patriot.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY.

sober. In this affair captain Knapp of the N. York volunteers was badly wounded by a musket ball in the side, and gen. Porter in the hand by the cut of a sword, Ontario Messenger.

Timely Notice.

ALL those who became purchasers of the personal property of Capt. Sam'l Stratton, deceased, are hereby notified to call at their respective notes will be paid on the 3d day of December next, at which time punctual payment will be expected. Indigence cannot be given, as the demands against the Estate are pressing. Those who have claims against the same, would do well to bring them in for adjustment.

P. MARMADUKE, Admr'r. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 12. [3 w.]

Another Notice.

FINDING it necessary to close our accounts, this is the last time our debtors shall hear from us; all accounts shall be put in the hands of proper officers for collection—necessity compels this measure.

M. WILSON, & SON. Charles Town, November 24. [3 w.]

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. Washington, in April, 1814, a dark bay MARE, with a star and strip, both hind feet white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised to 18 dollars.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS. Jefferson County, November 24. [3 w.]

Weaver's Slays or Reeds, both woolen and others;

ALSO—

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 27.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

BREAKFAST, DINNER, & GLASS BOWLS AND PITCHERS, DISHES OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, BOWLS, MUGS AND PITCHERS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, TEA AND COFFEE POTS, TUREENS, ORNAMENT AND OTHER POTs, CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WINDOW GLASS 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES S. LANE.

SALT, SUGAR-HOUSE, MOLASSES, AND NEW HERRING, NO. 1, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

GEN. P. B. PORTER.

The following interesting particulars of the extraordinary adventure and escape of major gen. Porter, in the action of the 17th ult. at the batteries, we have received from our correspondent at fort Erie, who was in the action.

Gen. Porter's command on that day consisted of two columns. The right column was to attack the batteries in the rear. The left, which was stationed directly back of it, was kept in reserve to meet the reinforcements which were expected from the enemy's main army.

Gen. Porter was with the right column until the block house and third battery were carried; he then set out accompanied by only two or three persons, to go to the left column, where some skirmishing had already commenced with the reinforcements.

He had proceeded but a short distance in the woods, when he found himself within a few yards of a party of 60 or 70 of the enemy, who had just emerged from a ditch, and who, discovering probably that our troops were in their rear, stood formed in two lines, with their guns at rest, apparently threatening which way to go, or how to act.

Gen. Porter, finding himself within their power, and seeing that the occasion required resolution and decision, instantly left his company, and running to them with the greatest boldness, exclaimed "That's right, my good fellows, surrender and we will take care of you"—and coming up to the man on the left, he took his musket out of his hand, and threw it on the ground, at the same time pushed him forward towards the fort. In this he proceeded nearly through the first line, most of the men voluntarily throwing down their arms and advancing to the front, when on a sudden a soldier whose musket he was about to take, stepped back and presenting his bayonet to gen. Porter's breast, demanded his surrender. The general seized the musket and was wresting it from him, when he was assaulted by an officer who stood next in the ranks, and three or four soldiers, who, after a short scuffle, brought him to the ground. He, however, soon recovered his feet, when he found himself surrounded by 15 or 20 men with their guns presented to him, demanding his surrender.

He then, with his hands bound behind his back, was led to a small house, and there he was confined in a dark room, with a single candle, and a single feather.

Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year, he hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred, but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHATEVER, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES AND SKINS, AND PORK, will be received in payment.

At the same instant, the general's servant, the Adj'tant, will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tends his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 10.

LOOK HERE.

I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Davison's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's.

JOHN M'DONALD. November 11th, 1814.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—is there 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 A. LANE.

October 27th.

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 recommends. Enquire at this Office.

October 27th.

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather,

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

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather, 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.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, or book account, are requested to make ingate payment—it is obvious to every reader, that business of this kind cannot be carried on without money—Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price.

Business for the present time will be conducted for cash only.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charles Town, November 3. [3 w.]

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 sufficient supply of water.

It is a fine residence to say the least, and one 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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN, HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, 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.

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

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappa-hannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situated on the most branch of Rappa-hannock river in the county of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of featherers and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses, and a Mill site, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burs 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 manufacturers, affording a abundance of material for any purpose—the terms will be made by JOHN ALLOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [1 w.]

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LONDON, Sept. 13.

Plymouth has been in the utmost bustle, in consequence of the expectation of orders for the regular troops there (43d, 45th, 93d and 95th,) to embark, and the marching of detachments from the 11th and 44th regiments for the same purpose. Gen. Keane arrived in the Norge from Portsmouth on Thursday, with several transports. The armament is to rendezvous, according to report, at Cork but its eventual destination is a secret. The troops have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation at half an hour's notice. The requisite fighters, boats, and men are also kept in a constant state of preparation.

The 93d embarked on Friday. The Mary transport has on board the rocket brigade. The Norfolk carries a detachment of dragoons, with 10,000 suits of cloathing, supposed to be for the North American Indians, and an immense quantity of warlike instruments, adapted for their use.

500 marines and an equal number of seamen, are about to embark on a particular expedition.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to stop the workmen from ripping up the bulk heads &c. with which the prison ships are fitted.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13.

Arrived the Iris, 36, from Rio Janeiro, last from Pernambuco, with a convoy of 9 merchantmen, three of which are gone by for the river, three went to St. George's channel, and three parted company on the voyage. The Iris chased the Wasp an American ship, off Scilly, but could not continue the pursuit long, for fear of forsaking her charge.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 22.

It is impossible to describe the afflicted state of the garrison. There are about thirty or forty sheds on the Neutral Ground, where most part of the inhabitants have retired to preserve their health.—The fever is that of the same malignant description of that of last year. A considerable number of the inhabitants have not yet had the epidemic fever, including the military, there are about forty deaths every week. Business is entirely forgotten, and has been for these two or three months past; but we hope, through Providence, to be soon relieved from these calamities."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.

Baron Capellen, the Secretary of State, sets out to-morrow for Paris, where he will make a short stay, and then return to Holland, to go out as governor to Batavia.

From the French frontier we hear that the spirit of discontent which had prevailed in the French army is by no means appeased.—A vast number of soldiers, accustomed to the license of war, cannot accommodate themselves in a state of peace. It is remarked, however, with pleasure, that the most violent of the officers are placed upon half pay, or are pensioned, and the most mutinous of the soldiers chosen for the service of the colonies.

It is thought very probable, that there is a party in France disposed to go to war to recover the left bank of the Rhine; but the French Monarch is too just and too moderate not to disappoint such criminal projects.

HAARLEM, Oct. 11.

It is known that a Russian army of above 30,000 men, under Gen. Bennigsen, is still in and about Hamburg. We learn from good authority, that in case France should unexpectedly shew a disposition to oppose the arrangements which the Allied monarchs intend to make for the repose of Europe, this Russian army is destined to be placed on our frontiers. Their energetic measures, added to those which are taken here in our country, are calculated to tranquillize the most desponding, who might still fear the ambition of the French army. On the least appearance of danger, Belgium would be covered by 150,000 chosen troops.

THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.
From the London Gazette Extraordinary, October 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

Downing, st. Oct. 17.

Captain M'Dougall arrived early this morning with a despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the division of troops under command of major general Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North

Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 18 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnaissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was entirely employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned, on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant general Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal.—He only survived to recommend a young and undivided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, sir, that the honor of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune! and here I venture to solicit through your lordship, his royal highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 5000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong palisade, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and islets of the Patapsco and Black Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under Maj. Gubbins, & the light companies of the army under Maj. Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment, under Maj. Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Mallina, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Maj. Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Capt. Robbyson, and a detachment of seamen under Capt. M'Ney, of the Tasse, formed a line along the enemy's front while the left brigade under Col. Patterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Maj. Whitaker, the 2d battalion of marines, by Lt. Col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Maj. Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, M'Ney, Sullivan, and Ranney, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand hors de combat. The 5th regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

I feel every obligation to Rear Adm-

ral Cockburn for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Col. Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column in action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lt. Col. Mallina deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while changing the enemy in line.

Maj. Jones, commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgement, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast work; I have, however, reason to think that the defences to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin-hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack.—These works were defended according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

The exertions of Maj. Jones Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry, and of Maj. Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable. Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps, and Lt. Lawrence of the Marine Artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blanchard, commanding engineer, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of service.

To Lieut. Evans, 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy Quarter-master-General to the army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of his various and difficult duties of his department, I am warmly indebted; and I beg to sollicet through your Lordship a promotion available to the high professional merit of this officer.

Captain Macdougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross (and who has had as Assistant Adj't. Gen. in the absence of Major Debeig through indisposition) is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE, Col. Comdg.

Return of Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 major-general, 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 do. wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed—3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regt. 1st batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regt. 1st batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 73 rank and file wounded.

35th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 25 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships, attached to the 2d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 do. wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Capt. Robbyson—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 Gen. Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

General Staff—major-general Robert Ross.

21st Fusiliers—lieut. Gracie.

WOUNDED.

21st Fusiliers—brevet major Renny, slightly; lieut. Leaveng, severely.

44th Regt.—brevet major Crook, slightly; captain H. Greenfield, dangerously (since dead); capt. G. Hill, lieut. R. Cruice, ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—captains W. P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—captain John Roby, severely.

(Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG,

Major, A.D.A.A. General

one of the aggressions of the other great powers of Europe since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negotiation much wider than had been anticipated.

WE think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which Great Britain has been taking with regard to the future destiny of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We think the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. A. BAYARD,

H. CLAY,

JONA. RUSSELL,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MESSAGE.

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

I transmit, for the information of congress, the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

December 1, 1814.

[Accompanying this message was a volume of documents beyond the capacity of a newspaper to present them all at one view. The lateness of the hour at which they came to hand has prevented us from publishing more to day than the letter from our minister. The remainder will be given in our next.]

The house is now principally engaged on the Tax Bills.

No. I.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to the Secretary of state, dated

Ghent, 25th Oct., 1814.

Sir—We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the negotiation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hope of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained.

It is true, that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the sine qua non they required as a preliminary to all discussion on upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government.—But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been denied, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that Great Britain had no view in this negotiation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situated east of Penobscot river. 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