FROM UPPER CANADA.

"KINGSTON, June 8. The following particulars of the action on the morning of the 6th, may be relied on, as we have received them from an authentic source :

" General Vincent finding that the enemy was in his neighborhood, amounting to 4200 men, collected the 8th and 49th in the evening of the 5th of June and surprised him on the morning of the 6th, before day break-our number in the whole, did not exceed 500 men. The night was extremely dark, and great carnage ensued from the charge of the bayonet, which was made upon them. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed, wounding and missing. The American generals Chandler and Winder are taken, all their field pieces, 7 in number, were taken; but for want of horses, five only were brought off. Our officers killed are : Lieutenant Hooker, of the 8th, and ensign Drury, of By his excellency's command, the 49th. Wounded, Major Plender-leath, 9th regt. Major Clark, 49th regi-ment, ngerously,) Major Dennis, 49th regt. Lieut. Claus, 49th regt. Adjutant Captain Munday, 8th regt.

"Quebec, June 15 .- A proclamation has been issued, laying an embargo on all vessels, to continue to the 10th of July. Previous to the late reinforcements taken by Com. Sir James Lucas Yeo, our advices say that the whole force at 40. mile creek, under general Vincent, consisted of 1000 regulars, exclusive of militia and Indians.

H. M. ship Plover arrived on Thursday last, from Halifax. She brings about 50,000l, in dollars.

By his excellency lieutenant-general Sir over his majesty's North American provinces, and commander of the forces in

the said provinces, Sc. Sc. A PROCLAMATION.

His excellency the commander of the forces having scen a public declaration of the 12th regiment of United States in- tle, Thomas Louden, Robert Lott. out the protection of the United States M'Makin, Rebecca Molin, Robert Moore. to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enrol their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disas. John Peake. trous consequences those who shall have R-Samuel Right, James Ramsey, John Rusthe spirit and loyalty to pursue a different sell, Samuel Russel course of conduct, his excellency deems Swayne, Laurence Washington Stith, Benjamin it necessary to caution his majesty's sub- | Strong, John Showls, Chanceller H. Saunders, jects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, or trust-T.-William Tate, 2; Bennett Taylor, Joseph ing to their assurances of protection, Turner, Sen'r. which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our fcontier territory, not obtained by them without a severe don, Thomas Waluftine, Isaac S. White, Samuel contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consi- Brein, Daniel Buckles, 2. der themselves as in the possession of this province, or have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceable inhabitants berson. as conquered people.

The brilliant result of the action of the John Hosler 6th inst. the route and complete disper- J .- Jacob Israel, John Jones, 2; Thomas Jorsion of a large division of the enemy's den. forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery, and of their Lang. ablest generals, their subsequent retreat M.-Elizabeth Mappin, George Moser, Frede-and flight, with the loss of the whole of and flight, with the loss of the whole of nas M'Pherson, Lewis Myer, (comb maker.) their baggage, provisions and tent equippage, before the victorious army of brigadier general Vincent, daily increasing S.--Isaac S. Sweringen, Jacob Shaw, Francis Stockwell, Philip Schoppart, Edward Southwood, in strength from the powerful reinforce- William Shingler. ments reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the lake : all these events, which followed in rapid succession within a few days after lieutenant-colonel Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance, from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.

His excellency therefore confidently immediate control or within the power of len Moler, Christian Moser, Joshua P. Morrist powerfully aided by the reinforcements Warfield. daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support. To those of his majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion | Apprentices Indentures of the territory occupied by the enemy,

his excellency recommends a quiet and | Shepherd's-town Seminary. peaceable conduct, such as shall neither have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of sovereigns. His excellency at the same time declares, that he shall be compelled, however reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American prisoners, in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of his majesty's subjects, so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publicly protests against such treatment, as equally unsanctioned by the usages of war, or by the example afforded by his majesty's forces, with regard to any of the American prisoners in their possession. Given under my hand and seal at arms,

at Kingston, this 14th day of June 1813.

GEORGE PREVOST, Commander of the forces.

E. B. BRENTON.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN, VA. Stean, 49th regt. Major Cotton, 8th regt. A list of letters remaining in this Office, June 30th, 1813.

A .- Thomas Atwell, Jeremiah Arter. B -John Briscoe, Edmond Beall, Peter Bremhall, Jesse Beechee, Stephen Butler, Permenus Briscoe, Nathaniel Buckmaster, C .- Sarah Cooper, Samuel J. Cramer, Daniel kus, James Conn, Lucinda Christian, Edmond Carter, John H. Gassaday, James Carney, James D .-- Mary Downing, Jacob Delaplain, Stephen

Dandridge, James Duke, Thomas H. Buke, Pater Dillow. E .-- Joseph English, Joseph Edwards.

F .- Joseph Fryer, Robert Fulton, Jas. & Robert Fulton, William P. Flood. G .- Doctor Green, Susan Goins, Robert Goldsborough, Gooding & Burress, 2 ; Peter Garver William Grove; Thomas H. Grayday. George Prevost, baronet, governor ge- Hart, Joseph Hite, 2; Maria Heath, Peter Handneral and commander in chief in and sckere, Ceorge Hagley, Samuel Howard, Jacob Huetwohl, 2; Henry Hains, David Howell, Wm. Hickman.

J .- David Johnson, 3 ; William Jeans, 2 ; Kat ty Jackson, Charles Johnson, Sarah Jones, Nelly enkins. K .- James Kirchevall, F. Kimmelmeyer, Ben-

jamin King. L .- A. Madame Le Grand, Thomas T. Loury, made by lieutenant-colonel P. Preston, Robert C. Lee, Margarett C. Little, John P. Litfantry, dated at Fort Erie, the 30th of M.-Mugh M Greese, Will of Geo. M. Mooler, M .- Hugh M'Greese, Wm or Geo. M'Williams, apply to the Printer. May last, in which he professes to hold Isaac Myer, Baker Moore, Rose M'Hara, Robert N .- John O'Neale, Francis O'Neale, Gregory O'Ne.de.

P .-- Liout. John Packet, Junior, John Packet, S .- Hance H. Smith, Able L. Smith, Samuel

Wright. HUMPRHEY KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Shepher d's-Town, on the 1st day of July 1813.

A .- Nancy Aynsworth, William Addy, 2. B-John Bowers, Michael Burkett, John

. C .- Henry Copenhaver, Charles Catro, Isaac Clymer, Samuel H. Chaplain, Mary Crumly. D .- John Doodie.

E-Samuel Engle, John Evans, Sarahan Em-H .- Hannah Hodgekins, Petra Hill, sen'r,

John Hofinoggle, Catharine Haynes, Polly How,

K .- F. Kemblemyer. L .- David Lindsly, Thomas Lee, Nathaniel

N .- Mary Matilda Newnam, James Neara.

"I - Van Swearinger, - Lydia Thomson, Wil-

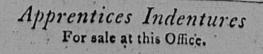
liam Taylor, Richard Taylor, Elizabeth Turner. U - John Unseld, Samuel Uptagraft, 2. V -- Martha Vanzant. W-Sally Westpail, Elizabeth Wear,

Y .-- Josiah Yearkes. JAMES BROWN, P. N. July 8, 18:3.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry

on the 30th of June, 1813. Jesse P. Adams, David Bonnor, 2; Miss Ca. tharine Briscoe, Charlotte Clarke, Joseph Climer, calls upon all the loyal and well disposed Mallery, David Grove, John George, Saml Howin this province, who are not under the ard, care B. Williamson, Robert Lucas, Miss Elthe enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from Stott, William Shubridge, "John Soliven, John our soil, assuring them that they will be Sullivan, John Woolt, George Walker, Caleb

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M. June 8, 1512.



peaceable conduct, such as shall neither afford a just cause to the enemy for treat-ing them with the severity and rigor they ceived. Notice is therefore given, to all these who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treaaurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the seond 20 dolls, and for the third or junior class 15 lolls, per annum B order of the Standing Committee

P. MARMADUKE, Secretary, July 8, 1813.

ESTRAYS. Came to the subscriber's tarm in Jefferson couny some time in January last a Bull of a Brindle coor, except a white back and belly, also, a grey mare, supposed to be 6 years old. The owner will receive the above propirty, by proving it, and paying the charges of this advertisement. MASON BENNETT. July 8, 1813.

150 Dollars Reward. ABSCONDED on the night of the 28th inst. from the subscriber living in Frederick, county, Va. near the White Post,

A NEGRO MAN NAMED TOM. out commonly goes by the name of TOM ROY. about 28 or 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches h g), rather flat nose, a dark mulatte, has lost one of his little tocs, and has his hair nicely platted. Had on a homemade superfine bottle green cloth coat, chambray pantaloons, fair top boots, and fur hat about half worn ; fond of playing on the fiddle. He rode away a gray horse, with a pormanteau saddle and bridle with plated bit and bridoon The horse is about 10 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots, and has the marks of the coliar on his shoulders. The above reward will be given 'for apprehending and securing said Negro so that I get him sgain, and returning the horse, if taken out of this state, and 75 doltars if taken within this state.

JOHN S THORNTON. Frederick county, Va. June 39, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of James & Jonathan Wright, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of July, 1812 .- All those indebted are requested | to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in for settlement JAMES & JONATHAN WRIGHT. June 25, 1813.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO BOY,

about sixteen years of age, capable of doing any kind of work on a farm, a good Ostler and Gardener-healthy, and I believe honest. For terms' July 1, 1813. 2 m.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE. Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be drove with four." Liquire of June 25.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe

Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town, A large and elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfire & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons Cassimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings, Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, tockinets & Manchestry, Ginghams, Calicocs and

 Stockine's & Armenestry, Cingmins, Calcocs and English and India Nan-keeni,
 Cashmires, Ladics' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves,
 Campbell's Four Gos, pels

 Marseilles Quiltings,
 Kid and Silk Gloves,
 Gibson's Surveying

White Jeans and Gords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety of other vestings, rish, German, British and Ladies' Silk and Cot-ton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag- ditto, Men's do. do.

gings, &c. &c. Elegant Silk & Cotton American Chambrays, Shawls, Plaids, Str pes, counter-Handkerchiefs fally aspanes, Towelings and sorted, Table Cloths, Muslins and Syun Gottons of Ribbons, A complete assortment assorted, Home made and im-Waite, Black, Drab, Yel- ported Threads,

low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Ball, White & Figured, S r.ped, Seeded, Sewing Silks & Twists Knotted & Leno Muslins Lad.es' Kid and Mo-

Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Shees, Misses Lawns, Linen Gambrick Handker Men's and Baya' Coarse Lawns, chiefs, and Kenting for and Fine Leather do.

Handkerchiefs, Catton Cards and Spin-White, Black, Pink, Green, ning Cotton, Orange, and Lead co-Broks and Stationery, loured, with a variety Hard Ware, of other fancifully figur Chins, Queen's and ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware.

Cambrick and Common Best Ingent wist Chewbonnets, Dimities, French, Italian and Canton mon ditto, Crapes, Black and White Parason Snull and Spanish Ci-gars, f.c. &c. &c.

etts and figured Gauze, The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of the present stock on hand ; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices.

JAMES BROWN, & Co. June 25, 1813.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. For Sale, a valuable Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is an excellent Ostler, and well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the printer.-June 25,

Post do.

Jefferson County, Set.

ng entered his appearance, and given security ceording to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth : On the motion of the Plaintiff by her council it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months sucrively, and posted at the door of the Court-House

SURAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harper's-Ferry, in the beginning of May, a DUN HORSE, with flax mane and tail, two saddle marks one on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his evelashers. He was seen near Charles Town .-Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's-Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Iv B bles S thool Bibles Do. Testaments Books Webster's do.

Primers Children's Books Watker's Large and 2-Pocket D. Sinali Dictionary Johnson's Large do. Looking Glass Y mick's Journey Watts' Hymns Polite Learning

Gulliver's Travels Italian Nun Elizabeth O'Neai's Geography Indian Wars Testaments Juvenile Anecdotes Child's True Friend

Village Orphans Portraits Coleman's Porms Confession of Faith Arts and Sciences Children of the Abbey

Fair Sex Dodsley's Fables Franklin's Works Spectator-8vols. P.geon

Ready Reckoner Universal Chronology Simpon's Euclid Curran's Speeches Robertson's America Do. Scotland Do.

-Charles V. Do. India Scott's Poenis Roderick Random Constitutions

Lady's Pocket Library > Bacon's Abridgment Taylor's Hely Dying Baxter's Calls Addison's Evidence Campbeli's Rhetoric Bigland's Letters

Clark's Travels Blair's Lectures Mo se's Universal Geo- 5 graphy

Atlas for do. Thornton Abbey Elements of Morality > Fife's Anatomy Village Sermons-Do. Dialogues

Juy's Sermons Do. , Life of Winter Italyhert's Sermons Memoirs of Fox Universal Gazetteer Kyt's Elements Bible Explained

Faber on the Prophe ? Pike's do. cies *

A QUANTITY OF

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

May 28

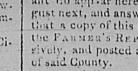
Ann Frame,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not hav-

A Copy.

of said County. May 28, 1813.



HARPER'S-FERRY, June 1, 1813. THE subscriber being about to settle his accounts at this place requests all persons to whom he is indebted, to call immediately and receive payment, and those also indebted to him for money lent or otherwise, to call and settle their ac. counts on or before the 1st day of Sen. tember next, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. CHARLES BROWN

JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STOPE IN CHARLES TOWN. A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS. CONSISTING OF

Elegant and Plain Fami & Lives of English Poets Hervey's Werks, Gvels. Bagraphic IDictionary S B autres of Sterne D'iworth's Spelling Don Quixotre Edgeworth's Tales Greaves' Adventures Jacob's Law Dictionary Octavo Hible

S Brydone's Tour 5 Belisarius Watts' Poems S Young's Poems Life of Bishop Criminal Recorder Principles of Politeness & Trial of Antichrist 5 Wakefield's Botany

Rowe's Exercises Young's Night Thous S Bennet's Letters Beattic's Evidence Brother & Sister Vicar of Wakefield

S Blair's Philosophy. Driginal Poems Monument Plurality of Worlds Domestic Recreations Force of Truth -Gunion on Prayer Book of Games Manners and Customs Murray's Introduction

Vattell's Law of Nations Montifier's Compend. Henning and Munford Tidd's Practice Gunnington on Eject-

ments S Peake's Evidence East's Law Newland on Contracts Chilly on Pleading Baily's Anatomy

Lavoisier's Gemistry Burns' Midwhery Bell's Surgery Medical Lexicon S Lawrence on Ruptures S Barton's Cullen

Desault's Surgery Mease's United States & Physician's Vade Mecum S Bard's Compend. Brevett's Medical Re-

Thornton Abbey S pository Mre'Kenzie's Voyages Grammar of Chemistry Chitty's Law of Nations ¿ Virgil Delphini. Paul and Virginia S Wilson's Lectures Mad. Lauren's Essays > Smythe's Infantry Re-S gulations Herric's Cavalry

S Minstrel Mnemosikon ¿ Goldsmith's Works-5 vols 5 Dilworth's Arithmetic S Morse's Geog. abrid.

Campbell's Four 'Gos- 5 Goldsmith's do. & Atlas Burns' Poems ALSO,

> STATIONERY; SUCH AS

> > May Court, 1813. Plaintifi,

Cathbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants.

Teste, GEO. HITE, c. J. C.

STRAT HORSE.

JOHN LINDSEY. Marper's Perry, June 4.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14. OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. to the House of Representatives of the United

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the secretary of state, containing the inforination requested by their resolutions of the 21st .June last. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 12, 1813.

Vol. VI.]

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred se zeral resolutions of the Hou e of Representatives of the 21st ult, requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, has the honor to make to the presi dent the following REPORT :-

In furnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for im to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it how ever more conformable to the views of the house, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated, every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The House of Representatives has requested in formation, when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the £8th April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan ; whether Mr. Hussell, late Charge d'affairs of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to his, Mr. Barlow's predecesson there, and to lay before the house any correspon dence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the department of state ; whether the minister of France to the U. States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated ; with any other information in possession of the executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to shew at what time, by whom, and in what manner it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the liouse whether the government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France,

at such concealment. These enquiries embrace two distinct of jects. of France, in regard to this decre coud, to that of the government of the United States. In satisfying the call of the house, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet i in a two fold view ; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction ; secondly, as it relates to its conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances con nected with it. The resolutions do not specially call for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the executive, and the acts of Congress, founded on a communication from the executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory will it be to the house

The Secretary of State has the honor to report in reply to these enquiries, that the first intel gence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was communicated by Mr Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12 h May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his commu Dications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the tenth of that month, at his request : that Mr Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter announcing it, t Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th of May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government. The paper mto effect against her their non-importation act. Emperor through his highest official organ, the marked A. is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's This condition was in its nature subsequent, not Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister pleletter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812 : B. of the Duke of Basano's letter to M Barlow, of the 10th of the same month ; C. of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th ; D. of an extract of Mr. Russell's an swer of the twenty-ninth May, and E. of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of the S0th.

The Secretary of State reports also that n communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is ahove stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this go-vernment and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it s informed to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary and exceptionable, who re-

received by the Wasp, in a letter, from the Duke of Bassano of May 12th, 1312, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's ommunication, that a prior letter of May 1811, n which he had transmitted a copy of the decree or the information of this government, had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the president in his message to congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the ninth day of May, 7812, the Emperor left Paris for the North, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him. A negociation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed, authorised to resume the negociation, and to conclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an caplanation of its motive for withholding from is government a knowledge of the decree for so ong a time-after its adoption.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of , and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, irging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders n council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May; Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to sumit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree ; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not, take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government ; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical. not merely neglect but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of the British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communicated marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham, on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeat of the orders in council, so far as they affected the U.S. no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions, then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of eight months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the U.S. should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary ? a condition which proves incontestibly that the French decree was The fast relates to the conduct of the government not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree ; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the U.S. unconnected with the French repeal.

The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the United States by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting, at the ports of Great Britain and France, dispatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the Department of State on the 13th July, 1812 nearly a month after the declaration of war against G. Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following month It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they in ght be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, o have had any influence in deciding on that impor tant event.

Had the British government been . disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity with the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself presribed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April. 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of August 5, 1810, had fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st November following, on which day it did take effect. The only condition at tached to it, was, either that Great-Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders i council, or that the United States should carry into effect against her their non-importation act. precedent, reserving a right in France to revive Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister pleher decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put completely in the power of Great-Britain to terminate the controversy in a manner the most honorable to than that alluded to. Does one government ever herself. France had yielded to her the ground on a condition with which she had declared her | formance of any duty, however important, more willingness to comply. Had she complied, the than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressnon importation act would not have been carried into effact, nor could the French decrees have formance ? Had there been any doubt on this been revived. By refusing to comply, she has subject, the conduct of Great Britsih herself, in made herself responsible for all that has since similar cases, would have completely removed it these states, to know that they have not submit-followed. followed.

By the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin and Milan were said to be defiitively repealed, and the execution of the noned to be the ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th August, 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the importation act against Great Britain was declars

plied that his first intelligence of that decree was | condition subsequent attached to it. This latter | thenticity of either act, thus announced, even decree acknowledges that that condition had questioned een performed, and disclaims the right to revive t, in consequence of that performance, and ex. minister of France in the United States to this ending back to the first of November, confirms government, by the order of his own, would it n every circumstance the preceding repeal. The | not have been entitled to respect, and been reslatter act, therefore, as to the repeal, is nothing | pected ? By the usage of nations such respect more than a confirmation of the former. It is in his sense that those two acts are to be understood | made with Mr. Erskine is a full proof of the good in France. It is in the same sense that they are faith of this government, and of its impartiality, in to be regarded by other powers.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1813.

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

In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, his public character, and the confidence due to he British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound & . consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act, and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive : but for what reason ? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequent attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to perform it. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great-Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore irresistable, that by this repeal, under all the circumstances attending it, the British stood on more secure ground, than, in acceptgovernment has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the United States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against G. B. founded on the preceding repeal."

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction the acceptance of the de cree of the 28th April, 1811, as the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st Nov. 1810, the day on which the preceding repeal took effect. The Secretary of State has full confidence, that if the question could be submitted to the judgement of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgement pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If, however, these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows that, bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts, are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and, where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the act. But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated, or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This obicction has no force. By accepting an act bearng date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to round an important measure, an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed, before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is irresistable, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real movive of such measure.

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April 1812, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force, and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprise that the British government should immediately alterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on he ground of the French decree of the 28th April 1811. By this proceeding the British government has involved itself in manifest inconsistency. It has maintained by one act, that the French decrees were in full force, and by another that they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, that by no act of the French government or its cruizers, had any violation of the repeal announced by the French government of the 5th August 1810, been commit ted, or at least, that such violation had not had sufficient weight to prevent the repeal of the orders in council

It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August 1810, was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is alto-gether unfounded. It was communicated by the nipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government ask or expect from another to secure the pered ! Can better security be given for its perwith other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her govern mant institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Fo-

Had a similar declaration been made by the could not have been withheld. The arrangement

it : on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as to England and left in full force against France. The failure of that arrangement was imputable to the British government alone, who, in rejecting it, took on itself a high responsibility, not simply, in regard to the consequences attending it, but in disavowing and annuling the act of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his authority. In accepting the declaration of the French minister of foreign affairs, in proof of the French repeal, the United States gave no proof of improper credence to the go-vernment of France. On a comparison of both

ment, it was to that of Great Britian. In accepting the declaration of the government of France in the presence of the Emperor, the United States ing that of a British minister in this country. ed on the basis of the French repeal, of August 5.

fiable conditions. The pledge of the French go-

American commerce, while it could dation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood

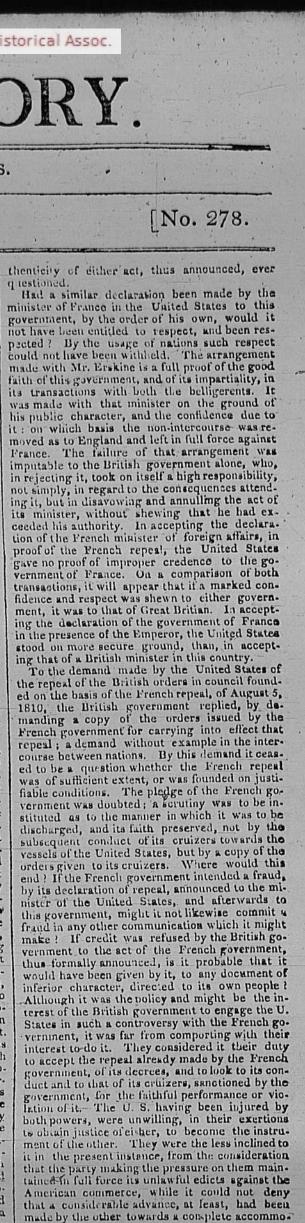
should be faithfully observed. It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be

acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the of the decree of the 28th April, 1811. The British government has urged also, that

1811.

The Secretary of State presumes that these

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed some time before the period alluded to. It was unworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference when it was evident that no advantage could be derived (Concluded on the Ath Page.)



pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November 1510, in regard to the United S ates; that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most possitive assurances that the repeal

accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however that the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprizing, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own acts. It is proper, however, to remark, that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the acceptance

it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained it would be a bar to any treaty, even a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the asceptance of the decree of the 28th April,

facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April, 1611; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of 5th August, 1810, so as to take effect on the 1st November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt, with any, who have marked with a just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MERCANTILE ADVER-TISER. OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE GRAND'ARMY.

Paris, May 8, 1813. from the army :

the highest importance.

pril, learning that the French army had peror. to attack the army, in order to force it the enemy and retake the village," from the position it had taken.

ing, was as follows :

the prince of Meskwa (Ney) at the vil- battle. zen.

at the defile of Poserna, and formed the way on every side. The duke of Trevi. | renounce the hope of causing the star of | mounted, the next day. He had set out right with his three divisions.

Pegau and Zeitz. His majesty hoping their retreat. to anticipate this movement, and thinkenemy, and to place the French army | loss. on the 3d, in a position very different In the mean time general count Berorder into the enemy's columns.

defended the little village of Listenan | being in advance. o'clock, the enemy's army debouched to- there, informed us of this circumstance. wards Kaia in several deep columns; the We have taken several thousand pri- Extract of a letter fram Sackett's Harbor, mente.

which appeared immense; the emperor | ror manifested to spare our cavalry. immediately made his disposition.

upon the left of the prince of Moskwa, a true Egyptian battle. Good infantry, but it took him three hours to execute supported by artillery, ought to suffice." this movement. The Prince of Moskwa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme of the right.

General Bertrand received orders to sions of ten regiments of Russian cuirasdebouche upon the rear of the enemy's ar- | sicurs were destroyed. my, at the instant the line should be actively engaged.

most brilliant success all these dispositi- soldiers were unmindful of dangerons .- The enemy, who appeared certain | they have, on this great occasion, susof success in his enterprize, marched in tained all the nobleness of the French order to overwhelm our right and to gain | blood. the road of Weissenfelds. Gen. Com- The etat major general will make the head of the division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him short.

Moskwa's five divisions were already | was untied by the sword of Alexander. engaged. The village of Kaia was taken | The Prince of Hesse Homberg, was ken.

The battle included a line of 2 leagues, covered with fire rockets and whirlwinds | which six divisions only had arrived, susof dust. The Prince of Moskwa, gen. tained by its presence this affair, with Souham, and gen. Girard, were every that sang froid which characterises it .--where present, and faced every thing. It did not fire a single shot., One half Although wounded by several balls, gen. the army was not engaged ; for the four Girard insisted upon remaining on the divisions of general Lauriston merely ocfield of battle. He declared it to be his cupied Leipsic ; the three divisions of the wish to die commanding and directing Duke of Reggio were about two days

manly soul, to conquer or perish.

ed in the back ground the dust and the and third divisions were not engaged. of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden | brave young men, in sight of the empe- | three days' march from the field of batwith all their forces, in the last day of A- | ror, rallied, shouting Long live the em-

debouched from Thuringia, adopted the His majesty judged that the critical plan of giving battle to it in the plains of moment which decides the gain or loss of Eckmuhl, was towards the lower Elbe. Lutzen, and put themselves in march to battles, had arrived ; not a moment was The allied army, consisting of from 150 occupy the position-but they were anti- to be lost. The emperor ordered the to 200,000 men strong, commanded by cipated by the rapid movements of the duke of Treviso (Mortier) to march with the two sovereigns, having a great num-French army ; they notwithstanding per- his battalions of the younger guards to- ber of the princes of the house of Prussia severed in the project; and determined | wards the village of Kaia, to overthrow | at its head, has been defeated and routed

The position of the French army, on his aid-de-camp, gen. Drouet, an artille- of battle presented a most touching specthe 2d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morn- ry officer of the greatest distinction, to tacle. The young soldiers, at sight of form a battery of 80 pieces of cannon, to the emperor, forgot their pains and shout- have been attacked, and six killed by the The left of the army rested upon the place it in the rear of the elder guards, ed " long live the emperor !" " It is now Alabama prophet and his associates. If Elster: it was formed by the vice-roy, which was disposed in echelon, like four twenty years," said the emperor, "since the Chiefs and Warriors now assembling having under his orders the 50th and 11th | redoubts, to support the centre, all our | I commanded French armies ; never | at Tookaubatchee should be unable to recorps ; the centre was commanded by | cavalry being ranged behind in order of | have I before seen such bravery and such | strain their fanaticism and ferocity, they

younger and older guards, was at Lut- Devaux galloped off with their 80 pieces, ty, could sovereigns and the ministers son of the 22d, yesterday-He was arranged together in one groupe. The who direct their cabinets, have been pre- coming on 170 miles from this-expect-The duke of Raguas (Marmont) was fire became frightful. The enemy gave sent on the field of battle .- They would ed to be joined by an escort of 30 men, so carried the village of Kaia without | France to retire; they would see that | under impressions of perfect safety, from Lastly, gen. Bertrand, commanding striking a blow, overthrew the enemy, those counsellors who wish to dismember the calm which pervaded this country afthe 4th corps, marched to reach this de- and continued to advance forward, beat- the French empire and humiliate the em- ter the execution of the murderers, and file. The enemy debouched and passed ing the charge. The enemy's cavalry, peror, are preparing the destruction of the Elster at the bridges of Zewnkeau, infantry and aritillery, all commenced their sovereigns.

Gen. Bonnet, commanded one of the ing that the enemy could not attack be- divisions of the duke of Ragusa, receivfore the 3d, ordered gen. Lauriston, ed orders to move on his left upon Kaia, whose corps formed the extremity of the to support the success of the centre. He left, to march upon Leipsic, with the sustained several charges of cavalry, view of disconcerting the projects of the in which the enemy met with a heavy

from that in which the enemy expected | trand advanced and entered in line. In to find it, and from that where it is on vain did the enemy's cavalry assail his the 2d, and thus carry confusion and dis- squares ; his march was not thereby retarded. In order to rejoin him more At 9 o'clock in the morning, his ma- promptly, the emperor ordered a change jesty hearing a cannonading towards of position, pivoting upon Kaia. The they lie near the Long Island side of the Leipsic, galloped thither .- The enemy whole right changed its front, the right Sound, just visible. Last evening five

majesty waited only for the moment thing but flight; we pursued them a which apprehensions are entertained of when these last positions should be carri- league and a half. We soon arrived up- an attack by land. An express was last ed, to put in motion his whole army in on the height which the emperor Alexan- evening sent to Hartford for reinforcethis direction, to turn it upon Leipsic as der, the king of Prussia, and the family ments. It is said commodore Decatur is a pivot, pass the left of the Elster, and of Brandenburg occupied during the bat- landing guns to form a battery on the high take the enemy in the rear; but at 10 tle. An officer taken prisoner, who was ground commanding his squadron.

horrizon was obscured by their move- soners .- The number could not be greater on account of the inferiority of our The enemy presented a mass of forces | cavalry, and the desire which the empe-

At the commencement of the battle, The viceroy received orders to march | the emperor said to the troops, " This is

Gen. Gourre, chief of the staff of the with his five divisions, sustained the ac- | etat major of the prince of Moskwa, was tion, which in half an hour became terri- killed; an end worthy so good a soldier ! ble. His majesty marched himself at Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and the head of his guards, behind the centre wounded-that of the enemy may be esof the army, supporting the prince of timated at from 25 to 30,000 men. The Moskwa's right .- The duke of Ragusa, royal guards of Prussia were destroyed. The emperor of Russia's guards suffered considerably-and the two divi-

His majesty cannot bestow too much

Fortune was pleased to crown with the and intrepidity of the army. Our young

pans, a field officer of the first merit, at | known in its relation, the distinguished actions which have illustrated this brilliant day, which, like a stroke of thunder, The regiment of marines sustained se- has crumbled to dust the chimerical hopes veral charges with sang froid, and cover- and calculations of the destruction and ed the field of battle with the enemy's dismemberment of the empire. The light cavalry. But the greatest efforts | dark plots contrived by the cabinet of St. of the infantry, artillery and cavalry, was James, during a whole winter, are in an upon the centre. Four of the prince of | instant destroyed, like the gordian knot

and retaken several times. It remained killed. The prisoners state that the in the enemy's hands : when gen. Ri- prince royal of Prussia was wounded, card was ordered to take it; it was reta- and that the prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz was killed.

The infantry of the elder guards, of his troops, since the moment was arrived march from the field of battle. Count

for every Frenchman, possessed of a | Bertrand gave battle with only one of his | have had command of the Lake immedia divisions, and that was so slightly engag- | ately upon such successful event. In the mean time began to be perceiv- ed that it did not lose 50 men; his second "To day some soldiers of the energy

first fire of gen. Bertrand's corps. At The second division of the guards, further state that during the time our flow the same moment the vice-roy entered in commanded by general Barron, was five was unmooring and hauling near the bar line upon the left, and the duke of Taren- days march from the field of battle : the teries, Sir James Yoe'in his Gig was ac. Her Majesty, the empress, queen and tum (Macdonald) attacked the reserve of same was the case with the half of the tually in the harbor, reconnoitering. regent, has received the following news the enemy, and overwhelmed the village elder guards, commanded by general de the position of the vessels, and finding upon which the enemy had rested his Cortz, who had only reached Erfurth. the alarm had taken, went off. The actions at Weissenfields and Lut- right. At the same time the enemy re- Batteries of reserve of more than an hunzen, were but the preludes to events of doubled his efforts against the centre ; died pieces had not vet joined, and they gence followed the secret expedition The emperor Alexander and the king some battalions dispersed, but these troops of the duke of Belluno was at

> The corps of cavalry of general Sebastiani, with three divisions of the prince of by less than half the French army.

attachment."

lage of Kaia. The emperor, with the | The generals Dulauly, Drouet, and | Europe would at length find tranquili. | I received a letter from General Wilkin-

(Extracted from the Moniteur.)

NEW-YORK, July 14.

FROM NEW-LONDON.

The enemy reinforced .- From some cause or other our regular correspondence from New-London has this day failed but we have been obligingly favored with the following

Extract of a letter from New London, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 12. The British vessels are said to have some fear of torpedoes; to avoid which, and the bridges in front of Leipsic. His The enemy no longer thought of any of which are said to be transports ; from vessels were added to their force, some

dated the 3d of July, to the editors of the New-York Gazette.

this place ; and the Peninsula being unin- some sand hills about 40 yards in the rear habited made him secure in his project so of the wells. far, which was to have taken place from | there and under cover of that night, to | full of men from the ship, was seen rowhave made an attempt to board and set fire to the fleet.

" He had got ready a number of barges, and, with 500 picked seamen on board fire from the militia, who until that mothe barges, armed with pistols, cutlasses, ment were concealed from their view by applause upon the good will, the courage &c. and prepared fire rockets, and 400 the sand-hills. The enemy were panic marines and soldiers also in barges, was struck. They threw down their arms, to have made the attack.

> with the intelligence. The military these who reached the boat immediately and naval commanders immediately made | laid themselves down in her, and durst preparations for him that night, but as not shew their heads. Captain Lawson, the piping and alarm to secure the fleet to prevent an unnecessary effusion of had apprised him of our knowledge of blood ordered his men to cease firing, and his designs, he left his ambush and re- summoned the enemy to surrender, when turned to Kingston.

> next morning, and returned again in a few enemy's force consisted of 2 Lieutenants. hours, but the enemy had fled. No ves- 16 seamen, and 8 marines ; and they had sels or ships of war were with Yeo as it. 3 marines killed, and 1 Lieutenant, 2 sea-

cumstance it would have been had our not be removed without exposure to the fleet, after securing the new ship under guns of the 74, a piece of cannon which the batteries, for she was literally cramed | was in her bow, and whatever else that with soldiers besides, proceeded imme- | could be detached from her, were taken diately out, for the wind was fair, (which induces me to think he meant to carry off the vessels had he succeeded,) and cut off Yoe and his party from a retreat to Kingston, which is upwards of 23 miles from where he lay concealed-It would have almost unmanned their Navy upon the Lake, and at such a time the enemy's | levelled a carbine at him and fired-hapfleet must have been helpless, until the pily the ball missed its object. Captain crews regained them, and we might L. then ordered his men to fire.

the village of Kaia was again carried; are yet on the road from Erfurth. The from Kingston in a small boat at great distance off, and came in before night. "Gen. Lewis arrived here on Friday the 2d, to take command of the troops, and was saluted."

Creek Agency, 27th June, 1813. A civil war is commencing among the Creeks. The Chiefs and Warriors who in obedience to the orders of the Council. At the same time his majesty ordered | The ambulatory hospitals and the field of the Nation, put to death the Little Warrior and his associates who murdered the two families on Ohio in February. will become hostile to the United States." had dismissed his escort-received the first accounts of the confusion prevailing at Tookaubatchee on the road, and sent back for them. If I had any mounted men near me, I would escort him.

> Extract of a Letter from Mr. Limbaugh, Assistant Agent, dated Greek Agency, June 28.

General Wilkinson is now in the Nation on his way to the North. He has sent an express to Col. Hawkins, apprehending an attack from the War party .--Captain Isaacks is not killed, as was reported. He got safe to Tookaubatcheehis wife and five others were. The Cussetaus and Cowetaus have all marched for Tookaubatchee to join the friendly Indians. The force of both parties is equal as yet, but I am fearful the War party will get to be the strongest, as their numbers increase daily.

NORFOLK, July 16.

SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH. The Plantagenet, 74, has, for some days past, been lying off Cape-Henry Light-House, near enough in shore to protect the landing of her men, who were sent on shore to procure water .-- The enemy had sunk wells for this purpose on "A part of Thursday, 1st July, and the Cape Point, where there is excellent during that night the British Commodore water, and every day visited them in Sir James Yeo, having previously con- their barges, supplying themselves with certed a plan to destroy our vessels at | water and plundering the inhabitants .-their mooring in this harbor lay conceal- Yesterday detachments from two compaed about 8 miles distance from here, be- nies of the Princess-Ann militia, amounthind Point Peninsula, in the direction to | ing to about 50, under the command of Kingston, and so completely sheltered | Captain Richard Lawson, marched down as to be unobserved by any person from | to the Cape and took a position behind

At half past five this morning, a barge, ing towards the shore .- They landed about 6 o'clock, and all hands proceeded to the wells, where they received a full and ran in confusion to their boat.-"But fortupately a deserter came in Some were cut off in their running, and they made the requisite tokens of submis-"Our fleet went out to the point the sion, and were all taken prisoners. The men, and 2 marines wounded. We had "What a pleasing and fortunate cir- not a man injured. As the barge could out and she was scuttled.

> We should have mentioned, in our account of this affair, that Captain Lawson, seeing the disparity of the enemy's force, previous to firing, called out to them to surrender ; when one of the Lieutenants

have come in from Point Peninsula, and

" The deserter that gave the intelli-

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) June 30. Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins th the Governor, dated

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 22.

THE ESSEX JUNTO.

Out of thy own mouth shalt then be judged. Some years ago, nothing could be more criminal in the estimation of some folks, than to doubt Executive infallibility : and in order effectually to silence every question on that head, the me morable GAG law was brought into existence, by and with the approbation of the very men who lately framed and adopted the clamorous memorist of the legislature of Massachusetts. A me morial justly denounced by the minority of that state as "treasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroncous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effects." Yet it was revertheless adopted by men who were quite verburthened with " religion and morality," and who, until lately, abhorred sedition-or (what was with them the same thing) opposition ! In the golden days of federalism, opposition was

eld to be little short of treason: It was dividing e people from their government : It was (as Mr. ".ckering said) "a detestable and nefarious conspiracy." Can it be possible that these pious and orgotten their own doings? It so, let us refresh heir memories

On the 16th May, '97, President Adams delivered his first speech to both houses of Congress. On the 24th of the same month, the Senate returned an answer, from which the following is a short extract: "We learn," say they, " with sincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our citizens from their government. Attempts so wicked wherever they exist, cannot fail to excite our utmost abhorrence." Such was the language of a federal Senate, altho' nothing had ever appeared amongst us, at that day, which could be compared, in point of turbulence, to the memorial above menoned. Still the yell was kept up, as will be seen y what follows. On the 7th August, '97, the President dined at Fannieul Hall, in Boston, with 250 "friends of order and good government." An address was presented to him, which contains the following passage : " When domestic faction appears to have conspired with foreign intrigue to destroy the peace of our country : "When our constituted authorities are reviled " and insulted : and when the- most daring attempts to separate the people from their go-"vernment, are openly made and avowed : at " such a crisis, we are excited no less by our in "climation, than our duty to reprobate," &c. &c. Here, we at once recognise Otis, Q tincy, Bigelow and others-the very men who, with a consistency peculiar to themselves, could at the present ay, when our country is at war, draft and adopt disorganizing memorial, calculated to separate the people from their government. And at the same time, encourage, if not aid and comfort the enemy ! And however abortive all such efforts are likely to prove, still the intention was not the less criminal: For which (as they now stand self convicted) may they receive that reward-that measure, which they were once so ready to mete to others-the "abhorrence and reprobation" of honest men of every party. PIKE.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army 1 his friend in this place, dated FORT GEORGE, July 9, 1813.

" Since my last from this place, the enemy has made some inroads upon us. A party crossed over from Queen's-Town to Schlosser a few nights since, and took from us some stores, that were there, a brass six pounder, and a small guard | The latter is President of the Academy at that with an officer, who was stationed there with it. Our picquets are frequently attacked-Yesterday tion. Mrs. Hopkins is also a lady of ve y high resone of them was assailed by a party of British | fectability, and of the most unquestionable veraciand Indians, which was reinforced from our main iv: a good deal of skirmishing took placelost 24 killed, wounded and missing, and a valu able young man, adjutant of the 13th regiment who in consequence of a wound he received, was made a prisoner. We killed some of the enemy but cannot say how many, as they had the pre caution to have waggons prepared to carry them off. I do not apprehend the enemy will have the temerity to make a general attack-We have formed an entrenched camp on the plain on th right of Fort George, the river in our rear, and the town of Newsrk on our right. Aided by ou position, the number of our cannon, both in th fort and in the breast works, we should be able to repel an attack from triple our force. I can not pretend to hazard a conjecture as to our next movements- The superiority on the lake is ye undecided, and until that takes place the uppe province will be enabled to keep up a pretty strong opposition."

on that place, by the British, was appre- mor, is substantially correct. Pike is ready .- [Patriot.

twelves.

AGARA.

the following resolution :---

Jects referred to in the resolutions of the port.

21st day of June, 1813, meets with the ! approbation of this House." It was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for a gentleman at Norwich has invented a long. 30, by the United States' frigate Thursday.

OUTRAGES AT HAMPTON. [Communicated for the Virginia Argus]

the first respectability, to his friend in this place, dated

". Irmstead, near Hampton, ? July 10th, 1813.

just received through the politeness of but a few feet from the stern of the Rami- Kitty, from Newfoundland, and sent her Major Crutchfield, who has had it for- lies, and was observed by the centinels on to France. Ten men from the Admitwarded to me at this place. I am sur- deck, who sung out "boat aboy"-im- tance, entered on board the President .-prised to hear that you have among you a mediately on hearing which, the boat de- Left the President in chase of a brig, man, who would endeavor to apologize scended without making a reply. Seeing thought to be a sloop of war. Had seen for the unprecedented villainy and brutal this, an alarm gun was fired on board the no British armed vessels except the Curconduct of the enemy in Hampton. Be ship, and all hands called to quarters- lew, since she left Boston. ussured of one fact, that which I informed cable cut and the ship got under way with you of in my last was strictly true.-You all possible dispatch, expecting every morequest me to make known to you a few | ment to be blown up by a torpedo. In of the distressing particulars, in a way the third attempt he came up directly unsell stiled disciples of Washington should have which will force conviction upon the der the Ramilies, and fastened himself minds of the incredulous. I will attend and his boat to her keel, where he reto it, my friend, that you may be enabled mained half an hour, and succeeded in light, several Expresses reached this ci4 to confound such with positive proofs .- perforating a hole through her copper, ty, announcing that the British squadron, At present you must content yourself and while engaged in screwing a torpedo or a part of it, was in our waters, forty or with the following, and believe it as reli- to her bottom, the screw broke, and de- fifty miles from this place, and menaced giously as any fact beyond denial. Mrs. feated his object for that time. So great an attack on this city or some neighboring Turnbul was pursued up to her waist in is the alarm and fear on board of the Ra- town the water and dragged on shore by 10 or | milies of some such stratagem being play-12 of these ruffians, who satiated their ed off upon them, that commodore Hardy brutal desires upon her, after pulling off | has withdrawn his force from before N. her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This London, and keeps his ship under way all all the Regulars encamped in the neighwas seen by your nephew, Kieth, and ma- the time, instead of lying at anchor as borhood, and nearly all the Volunteer ny others. Another case-A married formerly. woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the same fate. Two young women, well known to many, whose names will not be cock, N. C. on the 4th inst. from a pros- ed; not a man shrunk from the combat revealed at this time, suffered in like man- perous cruize. The A. had on board which appeared to offer itself. ner. *Dr. Cotton, Parson Halson, and \$75,000 in specie, captured from an Mrs. Hopkins have informed me of the English brig called the King's Packet, person; Colonel Monroe (the Secretary particulars-Another in the presence of bound from Rio Janeiro to England, of State) and many gentlemen not attach-Mr. Hope, had her gown, &c. cut off | which she fell in with on the 14th of May, | with a sword and violence offered in his] in the lat. of the Cape de Verds. The presence, which he endeavored to pre- | brig mounted 11 twelve pound carronvent, but had to quit the room, leaving | ades, and had on board 230 stand of small | the unfortunate victim in their possession, arms. She fought the privateer 45 miwho no doubt was abused in the same nutes, when her flag was struck, and way. +Old Mr. Hope himself was strip- | again hoisted union down ; her spars and ped naked, picked with a bayonet in the rigging were cut to pieces, and she had arm, and slapt in the face-and were I to | five feet water in her hold. The Anacon- which has blown these two days. His mention a hundred cases in addition to da received no injury. After removing force is fourteen sail in the Potomac. the above, I do not know that I should the specie and other valuables on board exaggerate."

Britain. - [Ed. Compiler.

. The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately statioard at Humpton, and is a young gentlemin of the first respectability. place, and stands deservedly high in public estima-

A his worthy old gentleman is porchi he pressure of age, being upwards of 65 or 70, if not olders has a numerous family, most of them sons, now in the service of their country.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, from Hampton, upon the subject of the enemy's conduct after getting possession of that town ; we felt great solicitude for the result of our enquiries, for we were unwilling to admit that even an enemy whose conduct in war is characterised by inhumanity, could have committed acts, at the bare-mention of which, the blood runs cold, and the heart sickens. But our informants confirm the sad story of the worse than savage brutality of the Bri-We learn from Utica, N. Y. that com- tish soldiery. They affirm that what has modore Chauncey sailed with the fleet been circulated upon the occasion, and under his command from Sackett's Har- what every man of feeling would fain bor, on the 2d instant. Another attack | have persuaded himself was but idle ru-

hended. Gen. Lewis had arrived, and The unfortunate females who had not had taken the command of the land the means of effecting their escape from forces. The General Pike remained in | the town were literally hunted down by port, not yet completed. Or We are in these fiends in human shape, and made the hopes that Commodore Chauncey will not victims of indignity and brutal outrage.hazard an engagement with the British These monsters, who are defending force on lake Ontario, until the General ! " the religion we profess," (as the white livered governor of Massachusetts hath said) broke into the church and plundered The new Sloops of War of the United | it of whatever was valuable, even ripping States Navy, lately built at Erie, are no- off the velvet which covered the pulpit ! ble vessels. They are of the rate of the And yet we have men amongst us, native Wasp and Hornet, each mounting eigh- Americans, who cannot hear these things teen 32 pound carronades and two long alledged against the barbarian foe, withbut attempting to palliate them ! Is it ne-One is called the LAWRENCE, in honor | cessary for us to stop to enquire whether of our lamented Hero-the other NI- his blood hounds are of the English, the French, the Scotch or the Irish breed ? Is it a justification of the crime if one man A desultory debate took place in the hires the brand with which he hurls de-House of Representatives on a report of | struction on another? Or is it the instruthe committee of Foreign Relations, to ment that is accountable for its deeds, and mond, 12th instant-with which we have been whom was referred the President's Mes- not the hand that uses it? We shall say furnished, states, that when the officers tendered sage of the 12th inst. and accompanying no more upon the subject at present.documents. The report concludes with | The Eecutive has appointed a committee | mation by express that the B lish had landed at to investigate it thoroughly. This com- Old Point Comfort, and were committing great "Resolved, That the conduct of the mittee have been to Hampton for the pur- ravages-upon the receipt of which the services Executive, in relation to the various sub- pose, and we may shortly expect their re- of the Troop were immediately accepted, and they were to leave Richmond for Hampton on Tuesday Norfolk Herald.

SUB-MARINE EXPLOSION.

Bushnell the Second .- We understand Diving-Boat, which by means of paddles President. The President had taken the he can propel under water at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and ascend and descend at | Montrose, from Falmouth for the Westpleasure. He has made a number of ex. Indies, and had her then in company, Extract of a letter from a gentleman of periments, and has been three times un der the bottom of the Ramilies, off New- truce, with 45 prisoners. Mr. D. West, London. In the first attempt, after re- | the commodore's private secretary, was maining under some time, he came to the going in her as agent. The mail of the top of the water, like the porpoise, for .. "Your favor of the 7th inst. has been air, and, as luck would have it, came up The President had captured British brig N. Y. Ev. Post.

Successful Privateering.

The privateer brig Annaconda, captain near three thousand men were under Shaler, of New-York, arrived at Ocra- arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailthe privateer, Captain Shaler ransomed Will any still affect to be incredulous the brig for \$ 8000. The Anaconda burton heights last night ; the remainder oncerning the British enormities at shortly after captured the brig Mary from Hampton ?-Yes, every advocate of G. | Gibraltar bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine, and silks, invoiced at \$35000 and the brig Harriot, bound from Buenos Avres to London, laden with hides and tallow; cargo invoiced at \$ 100,000.

The Anaconda landed her specie at it has been transmitted to Tarborough, to boat. be deposited in the vaults of the Bank at that place. Norfolk Herald.

From the Richmond Daily Compiler. GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The following extract of a letter, addressed to the Governor, by a gentleman of the first respectability, dated " Surry, July 8, 1813," shows the latest movements of the enemy, and the destruction of one of his vessels, occasioned by the desperate opposition of a small detachment of militia :--

"Several of the enemy's vessels, in dewere several vessels ; two of which they captured and burnt the evening before the time on the creek. Information had, however, been given to one detachment, which moved down in the night, and yesterday morning early, a warm engagement, for a short time, took place between the enemy and a few of this county, (Surry) militia, who had volunteered and crossed Lawn's Creek, which is the dividing line between Isle of Wight and Surry. About twenty-three or four, exclusive of officers, were opposed to seven barges, and other vessels. One of their schooners being aground, every effort was made by them to save her ; but notwithstanding the fire from one of their brigs, and other vessels, they were comelled to set fire to her, and she was burnt. After which, all the barges (7 in number) were compelled to retreat. During the engagement, several of the enemy were seen to fall, and one of them has floated on shore. The militia received no injury whatever."

A letter from an officer of Captain TUCKER's company of Voluntser Cavalry, dated at Richtheir services to the governor, they were rejectedbut the governor a short time after received inforlast .- [Winchester Constellation.

Intest news of Com. Rodgers. The ship Admittance, arrived at Boston, was boarded on the 11th of June, in lat. 43, night before, British packet Duke of ready to sail for England as a flag of packet was sunk previous to her capture.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16. Yesterday morning, soon after day

Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assemblage of our Military Forces, and by 10 o'clock, Companies of the City and Georgetown were on the march for Fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours,

The Secretary at War went down in

ed to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers. At 10 o'clock last night, one of captain Caldwell's troopers came up express from Fort Warburton, and brought the pleasing intelligence that the enemy has not advanced since the alarm was first given, notwithstanding the very favorable wind About one half of the regulars, drafted militia and volunteers encamped at War-

within a few miles of them. The frigate Adams lies, with some gun boats, near the fort at Warburton, which is in very good order and well garrisoned.

The last accounts from Annapolis state that eight sail of British vessels had been Edenton, from whence, we understand, seen coming up the Bay by the lookout

> formed that the British fleet remained at the Narrows, sbout 80 miles below Alexandria. No danger was apprehended.

Of A meeting of the Volunteer Company, who have enrolled themselves for immed ate service, is requested on Saturday, the 24th inst. at Fulton's Hotel, for electing officers, &c.

ITA CAMP MEETING will be held in Jefferson county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 m les from Charlestown-to commence on the 18th of August next. And whereas the scending the river, came too opposite the | Congregation has been imposed upon at several mouth of Lawn's Creek, in which there | camp meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors cider, heer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great in jury. of the meeting, and the feelings of hose who superintend, and as this practice will last, there being no militia stationed at | not comport with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, t is hoped no person will come and interrupt hem in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground-and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such ersons from the ground adjoining.

A HINT.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber either by ond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. Finding it necessary o close my former business, I hope that those indebted will come forward immediately and settle the same. Necessity compels this notice, and it is hoped persons will attend to it M. WILSON, Sen. Charlestown, July 21.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable jury from the licentiousness of persons throwng down his fences and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practices in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law. BENJA. BEELER. Millis Grove, July 22.

STRAY HORSE. STRAYED away from the subscriber on the hight of the 5th of June last, a bright Grey Horse between fourteen and fifteen hands high, blind of the near cyc. Whoever takes up said horse and gives me information so that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home. MICHAEL STRIDER.

Buckles-Town, July 22, 1813.

By the last accounts from Alexandria we are in-

(Concluded from the 1st Page.) ffrom it. The right was reserved, to be brought orward and urged again, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the practice of impressment was persevered in with vigor. At the time when war was declared against Great Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered, or likely to be obtained, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the re-peal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government render-

ed such an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which Great Britain had adopted against the U. States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least become more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May 1806 was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order, January, 1807, it was hardly possible that this government should have even heard of the Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, &c. decree of Berlin to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for some time afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the Bri- Shad and Pickled Salmon. tish government would proceed with the government of France, part passu, in the revocation .---After the declaration, however, of the French go-vernment of the 5th August, 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to, raise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute ; although the only condition attached to it, was that Great Britain should follow the example, or the United States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the U.S. and lastly, that the ports of her enemies and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels ; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied

with, but to terminate the discussion. On full consideration of all circumstances, it came the duty of the United States to take that attitude with Great Britain, which was due to crisis would have been to abandon every thing vaseamen to British impressment, with the destruc-tion of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the na-

tional honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of free government, to inspire in the body of the people generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it --The proof of their weakness would have been recorded ; but not on them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the protensions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects! Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand ? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonored, its weakness and that of their institutions demonstrated, the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also

have been durable. The constituted authorities of the U. States neither dreaded or anticipated these evils. They had full confidence in the strength of the Union, in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied, when the appeal should be made, that ample proof would be afforded, that their confidence had not been misplaced. Foreign pressure it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign partialities and prejudices, if- such existed, and unite us more closely together as one people. In declaring war against G. Britain the U. States have placed themselves in a situation to refort the hostility which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honorable conditions, ample proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at] London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the Mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, -much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in conseguence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the United States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The U. States have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed, to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States. The result of the negociation will be communicated to Congress in due time. The papers marked 1, contain copies of two letters, addressed from this Department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 16th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other of the 14th July following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the United States

and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it. All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES' MONROE.

Department of State, July 12, 1813. The President of the U. States. TA number of Documents accompany this .reort, as designated above, some of which have been before communicated to congress and published, but being necessary to a connected and complete view of the subject, are therefore again

Nat. Intel. FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

ommunicated. We are very reluctantly compel-

led to defer their publication till our next.]

Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and - sizes, IUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGE-

THER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW FANCY ARTICLES, * AND OTHER VALUABLE

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. -ALSO-

New Fish-Susquehannah Herrings,

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF Homemade Linens, Twilled Bags, and Long nice Flax, Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

JAMES S. LANE. P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, July 15.

WANTED,

A man to attend a SAW MILL, who can come

ell recommended, and can keep accounts. One vith a small family would be prefered. JOHN DOWNEY. July 15th 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until appeared that the period had arrived when it be- all is sold, the residue of the estate of John Milburn, dec'd, (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of milch and dry Cattle, their violated rights, to the security of their most | Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.-Household and Kitchen important interests, and to their character as an | furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain independent nation. To have shrunk from the of different kinds, Farming Utensils of all sorts. Also, that valuable farm, on which the said John luable to a free people, The surrender of our died, situate about four and a half miles N. E. of Winchester, and about two S. of Hopewell Meeting-House, containing about one hundred and se- | Mallery, David Grove, John George, Saml: Howventy acres. On this farm is an excellent spring, of linestone water near the house, a large proportion of good watered, and also bottom meadow, orchard, &c. all in good order. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at the Mansion House, on the farm, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, by

WILLIAM TYLER, } Secutors. 7th month 8th, 1815.

cleared land, adjoining the lands of Wm. Tate | kind of work on a farm, a good Ostler and Garand Thomas Hammond, Esquires, and twenty-nine | dener-healthy, and I believe honest. For terms acres of wood land, adjoining Mesars. M. Frame | apply to the Printer. and Ranson-the cleared land is under good fencing, and the wood land lays level, and is well cloathed with timber. Apply to the subscriber or in his absence enquire of the Printer. JOHN HUMPHREYS,

Charles-Town, July 15.

Agent for J. Calhoun, Jun.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from the Barricks in Charles Town, on the 21st June, 1813, FRANCIS KENADAY, a soldier in the service of the United States; he was born in Maryland, aged 27 years, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, and dark hair.—Any person who shall take up said deserter and deliver him to me, or any officer in the U. States army shall receive the above reward.

AMOS J. BRUCE, Lientenant Cassimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings, 12th U. S. Infantry, Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, 12th U. S. Infantry. July 15, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Shepherd's-Town,

on the 1st day of July 1813. A .- Nancy Aynsworth, William Addy, 2. B .- John Bowers, Michael Burkett, John Brein, Daniel Buckles, 2.

C .- Henry Copenhaver, Charles Catro, Isaac Clymer, Samuel H. Chaplain, Mary Crumly. D.-John Doodie. E .- Samuel Engle, John Evans, Sarahan Em-

erson H.-Hannah Hodgekins, Petre Hull, sen'r, John Hofnoggle, Catharine Haynes, Polly How, John Hosle J .-- Jacob Israel, John Jones, 2; Thomas Jor-

K .- F. Kemblemver. L .- David Lindsly, Thomas Lee, Nathaniel

M .- Elizabeth Mappin, George Moser, Fredeick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jo- | Linen Cambrick Handker Men's and Boys' Coarse as M'Pherson, Lewis Myer, (comb maker.)

N .-- Mary Matilda Newnam, James Nearn. P .- Mrs. Perry, Rev. Mr. Price.

S .- Isaac S. Sweringen, Jacob Shaw, Francis Stockwell, Philip Schoppart, Edward Southwood, William Shingler. T .- Van Swearingen,-Lydia Thomson, Wil-

liam Taylor, Richard Taylor. Elizabeth Turner. U .- John Unseld, Samuel Uptagrafi, 2. V .- Martha Vanzant.

Y .- Josiah Yearkes. JAMES BROWN, P. M. July 8, 1813.

ESTRAYS.

Came to the subscriber's farm in Jefferson coun. ty some time in January last a Bull of a Brindle color, except a white back and belly, also, a grey mare, supposed to be 6 years old. The owner will receive the above property, by proving it, and paying the charges of this advertisement. IAMES BROWN, & Co. MASON BENNETT. July 8, 1815.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN, VA. I list of letters remaining in this Office, June

'30th, 1813. A .- Thomas Atwell, Jeremiah Arter.

B .- John Briscoe, Edmond Beall, Peter Bremall, Jesse Beechee, Stephen Butler, Permenus Briscoe, Nathaniel Buckmaster. C .- Sarah Cooper, Samuel J. Cramer, Daniel okus, James Conn, Lucinda Christian, Edmond arter, John H. Cassaday, James Carney, James

D .- Mary Downing, Jacob Delaplain, Stephen Dandridge, James Duke, Thomas II. Duke, Peer Dillow.

E .- Joseph English, Joseph Edwardst F .- Joseph Fryer, Robert Fultor, Jas. & Ro.

bert Fulton, William P. Flood. G .-- Doctor Green, Susan Goins, Robert Goldsorough, Gooding & Burress, 2; Peter Garver, William Grove, Thomas H. Grayday. H-William Howard, Samuel Holmes, Robert Hart, Joseph Hite, 2; Maria Heath, Peter Hand-

sekere, George Hagley, Samuel Howard, Jacob Huetwohl, 2; Henry Hains, David Howell, Wm. Hickman J .- David Johnson, 3 ; , William Jeans, 2 ; Kat-

Jenkins. Ki-James Kirchevall, F. Kimmelmeyer, Benamin King.

L .- A. Madame Le Grand, Thomas T. Loury, Robert C. Lee, Margarett C. Little, John P. Little. Thomas Louden, Robert Lott. 'M.-Hugh M'Greese, Wm or Gco. M'Williams, Edward Mason, James Milton, Jacob Mooler,

Issac Myer, Baker Moore, Rose M'Hara, Robert M'Makin, Rebecca Molin, Robert Moore. N .- John O'Neale, Francis O'Neale, Gregory O'Neale. P .- Licut. John Packet, Junior, John Packet

John Prake. R-Samuel Right, James Ramsey, John Rus-

sell. Samuel Russell. S .- Hauce H. Smith, Able L. Smith, Samuel Swayne, Laurence Washington Stith, Benjamin Strong, John Showls, Chanceller H. Saunders, Sally R. Snunders, Isaac Strider, Philip Swezy, Rebecca Swayne, 2 ; Charles Strider. T .- William Tate, 2; Bennett Taylor, Joseph

Turner, Sen'r. W .- Racheal Willite, John Whitson, Patty | Elegant and Plain Fami- & Lives of English Poets Webb, James Wat's, Asa Owing, Jonas Walravan 2; James Whaley, Mrs. Adam Weaver, Mantha Worthington, Richard Williams, Wm. West, Grandison Ware, Benjamin Watson, James Wel- D.Iworth's. Spelling & Don Quixotte don, Thomas Waluntine, Isaac S. White, Samuel Wright.

HUMPRHEY KEYES, F. N.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry

on the 30th of June, 1813. Jesse P. Adams, David Bonnor, 2; Miss Catharine Briscoe, Charlotte Clarke, Joseph Climer, William Carr, 4; Elizabeth Evans, care Geo. ard, care B. Williamson, Robert Lucas, Miss Ellen Moler, Christian Moser, Joshua P. Morris, Jacob Nicholl, John Perry, Abraham Rick, Elizabeth Reid, William Scrivenner, Elizabeth Stott, William Shubridge, John Soliven, John Sullivan, John Woolt, George Walker, Caleb Warfield. ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

June 8, 1812.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO BOY,

T WILL sell at a fair price, *eighty three* acres | about sixteen years of age, capable of doing any July 1, 1813.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at

their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,

A large and elegant Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfine & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons

Stockinets & Manchestry, Ginghams, Calicoes and | Mo.se's Universal Geo- 5 English and India Nan-keens, Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves, Thornton Abbey-Marseilles Quiltings, White Jeans and Cords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety ditto,

of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cot-Irish, German, British and ton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag- ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton gings, &c. &c. American Chambrays, Shawls, Plaids, Stripes, counter-Handkerchiefs fully as- Do. Life of Winter

panes, Towelings and sorted, A complete assortment | Memoirs of Fox Table Cloths, Mushins and Spun Cottons of Ribbons, Home-made and im- Kitt's Elements assorted.

White, Black, Drab, Yel- ported Threads, low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Balls, White & Faber on the Prophe- ? Pike's do. Figured Cambricks, Coloured, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Sewing Silks & Twists Knotted & Leno Muslins Ladies' Kid and Mo-Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Shoes, Misses Gibson's Surveying

Lawns, and Children's ditto, chiefs, and Kenting for and Fine Leather do. - Cotton Cards and Spin-

Orange, and Lead co-Books and Stationery, loured, with a variety Hard Ware, of other fancifully figur. China, Queen's and ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware. Groceries and Liquors,

Cambrick and Common Best large twist Chew-Dimities, French, Italian and Canton Crapes, Snuff and Spanish Ci-Black and White Parason gars, &c. &c. &c.

etts and figured Gauze, The foregoing comprises but a very li-

mited proportion of the present stock on chased with the greatest care and attenti- the Printer.

dolls, per annum. By order of the Standing Committee. July 8, 1813.

Jefferson County; Se't.

Ann Frame,

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, nathay. ng entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules y Jackson, Charles Johnson, Sarah Jones, Nelly of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth : On the motion of the Plaintiff by her council it is ordered that the said Defend. ant do apps ar here on the fourth Monday in Au. gust next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and

> of said County. A Copy.

> > May 28, 1813.

ly Bibles shool Bibles Ho. Testaments Books Webster's do.

Primers

Children's Books Walker's Large and & Pocket Do. Small Dictionary ohnson's Large do. ooking Glass Yorick's Journey Watts' Hymns

Polite Learning 'rinciples of Politeness Gulliver's Travels Italian Nun Elizabeth O'Neal's Geography Indian Wars Testaments

Juvenile Anecdotes Child's True Friend

Village Orphans Portraits Coleman's Poems Confession of Faith Arts and Sciences

Children of the Abbey Fair Sex Dodsley's Fables . Franklin's Works Spectator-8vols.

Pigeon Ready Reckoner Universal Chronology Simpon's Euclid Gurran's Speeches Robertson's America

Do. Scotland Do. Ladia Do. Scott's Poeins Roderick Random Constitutions Taylor's Holy Dying Baxter's Calls Addison's Evidence Campbell's Rhetoric.

Bigland's Letters Clark's Travels Blair's Lectures Mease's United States & Physician's Vade Megraphy Atlas for do. Elements of Morality 5 Fife's Anatomy Village Sermons Do. Dialogues Paul and Virginia

Mad. Lauren's Essays Jay's Sermons Halybert's Sermons Universal Gazetteer Bible Explained

cies pels

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY; SUCH AS Slates, Wafers, Ink Powdar, Blank Books of differentsizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, -Post du.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be and in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore. May 28 FOR SALE, A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE.

Made in Little York, with steel springs, nevel tas been run but a few miles, calculated for two hand ; the whole of which has been pur- horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of June 25.

Apprentices Indentures For sale at this Office.

Handkerchiefs, White, Blask, Pink, Green, ning Cotton, bonnets,

W .- Sally Westpail, Elizabeth Wear.

Shepherd's-town Seminary. BY a late resolution of the Board of Trustees, an B additional number of pupils may now be re-ceived. Notice is therefore given, to all thus who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Frea. surer. The terms of thition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the se. cond 20 dolls, and for the third or junior class 1

P. MARMADUKE, Secretary

May Court, 1813. Plaintiff. Suthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants, IN CHANCERY.

that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months sucsively, and posted at the door of the Court-House Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. L. C.

JOHN CARLILE WAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES TOWN.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS:

CONSISTING OF ? Hervey's Works, 6 vols. Biographical Dictionary S Beauties of Sterne

Edgeworth's Tales Greaves' Adventures Jacob's Law Dictionary Octavo Bible

Brydone's Tour Belisarius Watts' Poems Young's Roems Life of Bishop Criminal Recorder

Trial of Antichrist Wakefield's Botany S Rowe's Exercises Young's Night Thous Bennet's Letters S Beattie's Evidence

Brother & Sister Vicar of Wakefield S Blair's Philosophy Syren Original Poems

Monument S Plurality of Worlds Domestic Recreations Force of Truth Gunion on Prayer

5 Book of Games Manners and Customs S Murray's Introduction Vatteli's Law of Nations____

S Montifier's Compend. Henning and Munford Tidd's Practice Gunnington on Ejectments

Charles V. 5 Peake's Evidence East's Law Newland on Contracts Chilty on Pleading

Lady's Pocket Library > Bacon's Abridgment Baily's Anatomy ¿ Lavoisier's Chemistry. S Burns' Midwifery

S Bell's Surgery Medical Lexicon S Lawrence on Ruptures 5 Barton's Cullen

Desault's Surgery cum

Bard's Compend. Brevett's Medical Repository 'Mac Kenzie's Voyages & Grammar of Chemistry

> Chitty's Law of Nations Virgil Delphini. Wilson's Lectures

2 Smythe's Infantry Re-- gulations Herrie's Cavalry 5 Minstrel

Mnemonikon Goldsmith's Works-5 vols > Dilworth's Arithmetic

Morse's Geog. abrid. Campbell's Four Gos- 5 Goldsmith's do. & Atlas Burns' Poems

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1813.

Vol. VI.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY i Two Dellars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers

for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication .- Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

BOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE EECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(A) Expact of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Mon. rue, deted Parie, May 12, 1812. After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to eaclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to anof that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here en- lowing words : clestd. This, though dated the 10th did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present soon as possible. "I am' confident that the President will ap

and the carnest manner in which I pressed the rights to be respected by the English" minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to note, the President of the United States issued, on use the argument that belonged to the subject .- | the 2d of November a proclamation to announce When, in the conversation above alluded to, the the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th | and der lared that in consequence thereof all the of April, 1811, I made no comment on the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of French government dated the 28th of April, 1811. strange manner in which it had been so long | May must cease with respect to France and her concealed from me, and probably from you, -1 only asked him if that decree had been publish- partment addressed a circular to all the collectors ed : He said, no; but declared it had been of the customs of the United States which enjoins knowledging the receipt of my communication, communicated to my predecessor here, and like them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. wise sent to Mr. Serrurier with orders to commu-nicate it to you, I assured him it was not among apply, after the 21 of February next, to English the archives of this legation ; that I never before Itad heard of it, and since he had consented to arising from the soil and industry, or the comanswer my note, I desired him to send me, in that merce of England and her dependencies, the law official manner, a copy of that decree, and of any which prohibits all commercial relations, if at other documents that might prove the incredu- | that period the revocation of the English cr-Ious of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and un- | Neutrality of the U.S. should not be announced by . conditionally repealed with regard to the United | the Treasury department. States. He then promised me he would do it," and he has performed his promise.

likewise of the letter of the grand judge and that of the minister of finances, though the two latter | nieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO ME. EARLOW. TRANSLATION

Paris, May 10, 1812. surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was | council, and the American vessels restored, proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge and Minister of Finances wrote on the 25th December 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April. 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the

Americans, was not known to you. " I have the honor to send you as you have desired a copy of these three acts ; you will consider them without doubt, sir, the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperer. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his mejesty has expressed in favor of Ama rican commerce, and the good dispositions whic have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest. Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) "The DUKE of BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the minister of Finance to the Count of Sueza, counsellor of State, directar general of the customs, duied December 25,

On the 5th of last August, the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister, pleaipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the first of Nov. they would cease to have effect, it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the Englishwould reveale their orders in council, and re-nounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of Noveraber, a preclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, after the first of November ; and which declares, that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependen-

The same day, the Treasury Department adlar, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States, armed French to English vessels of every description, as well | to the British government."

as the productions of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies. His Majesty having seen, in these two pieces, the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the second of February next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Ber lin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the first of November or may enter in future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these decrees, | cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, m st be the object of a special report. 'On the 24 of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the atentions of the emperor with regard to the defimive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation. I have the honor to salute-you. The ministers ing that our memories should not accord on the finance.

THE DUKE OF GAETE. (Signed) (Translation.) FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, December 26th, 1810. Copy of a latter from His Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, 'to the Connector of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

Mu PRESIDENT, The minister of foreign relations, by order of his majesty, the emperor and king, addressed swering my note of the lat of May. Some 'naces on the 5 h of August last, to the plenipotentiary of the U.S of America, a note containing the fol-

"I am authorised to declare to you; that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease crisis of our affairs with England, that I dispatch- to have effect ; it being well understood that, in of the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Rus- consequence of this declaration, the English will sell, with orders to return with his answer as revoke their orders in council and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U.S. in conformity to the prove the motive of my solicitude in this affair, act you have just communicated will cause their

In consequence of the communication of this dependencies : on the same day the Treasury De- 25th December, 1810. I also send you copies of vessels of every description, and to productions ders in council, and of all the acts violating the

In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the United States, to " I send you a copy of the April decree, as | cause their rights to be respected, his Majesty's orders, that all the causes that may be pending in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the first of November, and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall rersain suspended; the vessels captured or tion of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in ralation seized to remain only in a state of sequestration, " SIR-In conversing with you about the note | and the rights of the proprietors being reserved | ch you did me the honor to address to me on | for them until the 2d of February next, the pethe 1st of May, I could not concerd from you my | riod at which the U. S. having fulfilied the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, he said captures shall be declared null by the together with their cargoes, to their proprietors. Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The DUKE of MESSA. TRANSLATION. Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.

Napoleon Emperor of the French &c. &c. On the report of our minister of Foreign Rela

10113 : Seeing by a law passed on the 21 of March 1811, the Congress of the United Stantes has orlered the execution of the provisions of the ac of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of G. B. her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the U. States.

Considering that the said law is an act of resis tance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British orders in council and a formal refusal o adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows : The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitivey, and to date from the 1st of Nov. last, considered as not having existed (non avenus) in regard to American vessels.

NAPOLEON. (Signed) By the Emperor: The minister Secretary of State.

The Count DARA. (Signed) Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow, to Mr. Rus

sel, dated PARIS, May 11th, 1812. " I concluded to despatch the Wasp to Eng

and, expressly to carry to you the document herewith enclosed "I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the

British government, that the French decrees of to form a more efficient administration, has dri Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as appli- | ven the old ministers to offer their resignation .cable to the United States. On reading that declaration. I therefore addressed to the duke of | Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected. Bassano, a note bearing date the. 1st of May, of which I enclose you a copy. "This drew from him the answer, of which 1 | der as a circumstance very auspicious to us.

likewise hand you a copy, with the three documents that accompanied it. The most remarka-This piece I had never before seen ; it appears The same day, the Treasury Department ad-dressed to the collectors of the customs a circu-its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the second of February next, the law of the first of me that it was so communicated. Be this as it The probability t May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation, may, I am convinced it has not been made known

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Bar-

" London, May 29th, 1812. "Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French ministers of the 21st of Decem- cmbargo, the evidence before parliament of the ber, 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811; to this government. The letters change of ministers itself, afford both cause and were already known, but the decree, from the namely " an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me," was entirely new. The Duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprissubject."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Mon-

" London, 30th May, 1812. "With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow in a letter to me, makes the following remarks : " this piece I had never before seen, it seems that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding t among the archives of the legation, I suspect that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government." I content myself with saying, that, until communicated to me by Mr. Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuade myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explana-

tion or comment on this strange business." With great respect, 1 am, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL. (F.)

MR RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE. London, 25th May, 1812. SIR-I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 20th of this month, comnunicating to Lord Cast'ereagh a decree of the and two letters of the French Ministers of the that decree and of a note from his Lordship, ac and engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Re-I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, vour faithful servant,

JONA. RUSSELL. (Signed) The Hon. James Monroe, Sc. Sc. Sc.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH. 18, Bentick St. 20 h Mey, 1812. The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the U tates of America, has the honor to transmit to Lord Castler: agh authentic copies of a decree purorting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by the Franch Minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of December, 1310, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Justice to the President of the Council of Prizes. to the United States, and distinctly make this reon to take effect from the first day of Nov 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are now presented to his Britannic Majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British Orders in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the U. S. which the obvious interests of both nations require. The undersigned avails himself of this occaion to assure his Lordship of his highest consi-

cration. (Signed). JONA. RUSSELL. The Right Hon.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, Se Se. NOTE .- For the enclosures, sce.correspon lence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL. Forsign Office, May 23, 1812. Lord Castleresgli presents his compliments t Mr. Rassell and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st instan ransmitting copies of two official letters of the French ministers, dated December 25th, 1810 and of a decree of the French government, bearng date the 28th of April, 1811. Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these Regent, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurance of his high consideration.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, May 25, 1812. SIR-The assassination of Mr. Perceval has ed to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may we are concerned. The vote, on motion of Mr. Stewart Wortley,

on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, The new arrangements are entrusted to Lord Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his ordship in this business, which I cannot consi-There will undoubtedly, be much difficulty in forming the new cubinet, none of the old minis ble of these is the decree of the 28th April, 1811. | ters will act under Lord Wellesley, he having so recently refused to act under them. Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of opposition have a repugnance to act under any leader not taken from Russian and Prussian armies had been united betheir own ranks, and they certainly will not con-stitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system. The probability therefore is, that either Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in | and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, af-

color for this proceeding. I say nothing of the French decree, of which I have been disregarded.

With great respect, I am, &c. (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL. Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, June 13, 1812. "The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the House of Commons appear to have acted last evening, in giving to ministers, on the second motion of Mr. Wortley, a majority of 125.

"Notwithstanding these inauspicious circum-

on without the certainty of a triumph." Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

place those which are to be revoked.

with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part. (Signed) Extracts of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr.

"I have, at length, had the satisfaction to anrevocation of the orders in council. prised that this revocation is founded on the

speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded.

destitute of this support.

" What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and reconciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force. and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endcavoured to compromise by giving up as little as possible. "It was decided by the cabinet, in consequence of the vague declarations of his lordship on that locuments before his Royal Highness the Prince | night, to suspend the orders in council, and to

make this suspension to depend upon conditions Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it ; with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasend to an abandonment of his system, as far as ten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new, form?

(To be concluded in our next.) RUSSIAN ACCOUNT

of the Battle of Lutzen, on the 2d of May. RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Field of Battle May 3. The Emperor Napo-leon, had quitted Mayence on the 12th (24th) of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive. In consequence the combined genstein, had soon convinced himself by good

Jonathan Russell, esq &c. &c.

[No. 279.

performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our distresses occasioned by those orders, and the

this day send you a copy, as, without the circum-stances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded,

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cher-

stances and all the prejudice of the men now in place, respecting the U. S. yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country. It is impossible, in the face of the evidence now before Parliament, to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and, obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system, or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next, produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come

LONDON, June 18, 1812. Sir-I hand you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that cither the promised revocation will not take place, or, what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to re-I hope, until the doings here are ascertained

With great respect, your obedient servant. JONA. RUSSELL.

Alonroe. LONDON, June 30, 1812.

nounce to you, in my letters of the 26th inst. the "You will, without doubt, be somewhat sur-

French decree of the 25th of April, 1811. "The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable ; and an apprehension of still greater misery, from the calamities of war, drove them to

" Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the northern counties, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is, therefore, the country, and not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brougham wou'd have been in vain had it been