NATURAL HISTORY.

We are indebted to Josiah Meigs, Esquire, Sur veyor General of the United States, for the following interesting paper.

The Grand Saline is situated about 280 miles S. W. of Fort Osage, between the forks of a small branch on the Arkansa, one of which washes its southern extremity, and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parrallel with and within a level plain of reddish colored sand, of an circumference full 30 miles. This plain is entirely covered, in dry hot weather, from 2 to 6 inches deep, with a crust of clean white salt, rather superior, I semblance to a field of brilliant white snow with a crust on it after a rain. The Grand others afford, on their declivities, thickets of dwarf Plumb bushes, not over 30 inches high, which yielded us (June 23) a great abundance of ripe plumbs, the largest and finest I ever tasted. I am of the opinion that the salt may be easily waggoned from this place to the Arkansa. where keel boats may receive it at certain seasons: The road is through an open Prairie all the way, and the distance not over 80 or 90 miles.

The Rock Saline lies about 75 miles North W. of the Grand Saline, surrounded by naked mountains of red clay and gupsum; it is a level flat of hard red sand of about 500 acres, one fifth of which, or about 100 acres, being on the S. W. side close under a tremendous hill, from the base of which issues several springs of salt water which gradually cover the plain, and by the action of the sun, is, in certain dry hot seasons, converted into a solid mass of salt several inches thick .-There are also in this plain four springs of salt water perfectly saturated, around which are found hollow coves of Rock Salt from 12 to 20 inches in thickness .-When I visited this Saline it had been, just before, inundated by excesssive rains, and all the salt was swept off, except that around the four springs; yet I found an immense quantity there, and actually blocked out with my tomahawk a very clear piece full 16 inches thick. From what I saw myself, and from what my faithful Indian guides told me on the spot, and had often told me before, I have not the least doubt but there are times when this section (next the hill) is covered completely with a solid rock of salt from 4 to 12 inches thick, resembling a field of ice in large flakes-the other section produces salt exactly alike that of the Grand Saline. This country around the Rock Saline is mountaneous, and the Saline can only be approached on foot, or (with some difficulty) on horse back. You have a specimen of the salt* which I got at the Saline from one of the springs; therefore I need not describe it.

G. SIBLEY. COL. RECTOR.

*This specimen is about 4 inches long and 2 inches diameter -it is in the possession of Dr. Drake of this town.

Mr. Sibley is the U. States Factor. From the Quebec Gazette, of Aug. 18.

We have a particular interest in wishing that these sentiments may not be permitted to preveil unreasonably, in the approaching treaty with America. We are persuaded that the treaty of 1783, contains the seeds of the future destruction of the British empire in America. of the British empire in America. They had already grown to luxuriance; the war of 1812 was intended to gather the fruit. That war was premature; and we may yet be permanently secured to the empige. But if that treaty is renewed, our doom is pronounced. We have only to wait pa-tiently its accomplishment, submit to the derision of our enemies, and meditate on our misfortunes. The Americans ought not to have a foot of territory upon the waters of the St. Lawrence. They ought no longer to be permitted to trample on the Indians. They must have no privileges on any part of the British American coasts or terri-British subjects, entirely severed and separated from the American stock; partaking of our advantages in peace, and our burthens in war.

Some of the writers in the London newspapers,

are already satisfying themselves that the prohi are already satisfying themselves that the prohibiting of the Americans from having a vessel of about 40 or 50 tons on the lakes, will be quite a sufficient security for the Canadas. The gentlemen are always providing for the future, without ever looking at the past. It is a matter of fact, that the Americans at the commencement of this that the Americans at the commencement of this war, had no vessel above that bufthen on any of the lakes, excepting a brig, recently built, of 18 guns, on Lake Ontario. We had at that time a number of large armed vessels on both lakes;— yet in the fall of 1812, they were masters of Lake ontario: in 1813, they were masters of Lake Ontario: in 1813, they were masters of both lakes; and at this moment, they are cruising on Lake Ontario, while the British fleet lies in Kingston. Such a stipulation in a treaty, would only be mortifying to the Americans, without any advantage to us. If they had good harbors off the lrkes, well fortified, and supported by a settled country, they will never want for ships at the

breaking but of any war; unless, indeed, it be part of the plan of the gentlemen of the English newspapers, to keep a large army stationed in Canada, over against the American harbors, ever reag dy, and fully authorised to take possession of them, as soon as the Americans prepare to build But it is not the harbors on the lakes alone, which are essential to the security of the Canadas. On the American bank of the St. Lawrence, between Sackett's Harbor and St. Regis, there are a hun-dred positions, which, by being fortified, will, whenever the country comes to be sufficiently settled, ensure the speedy conquest of all Upper Canada, and a ready communication into the heart of

The ighabitants of this colony wish to live un der the Beitish government. They are astonished mile of its opposite side. It is a hard and delighted at the display of British power which is now made in Canada. But if that power | P. M. for the purpose of receiving payment of irregular or mixed figure—its greatest that no other object than to compel the renewal of the treaties of 1783 and 1794, their astonishment other business relative to the Collection of the Internal Revenue of the United States. has no other object than to compel the renewal of

The Journal de Laden, June 24, contains the following extract of a letter from Paris: "His think, to the imported blown salt, in majesty Louis XVIII. gains more and more the this state the Saline bears a striking re- lities, & the n. denation and justice with which he hereby notified, that their notes will become due proceeds to reorganize all the branches of the adnistration. His choice of ministers is generally Saline is environed by ridges of sand hills, has lost a good deal of popular opinion, from the precipitation with which he acted while lieutenant clothed with verdure and small trees, and general of the kingdom. He is charged, among other things, with having signed too inconsid rately the convention of the 23d of April, by which the French army was to evacuate all the strong places without the frontier of old France, and many loudly assert, that to this precipitation was to be ascribed the cession which France was compelled to make of all these fortresses by the treaty

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Angle Sicilian army, dated from Genoa, May 12: "The court of inquiry into the conduct of sir J. Murray, at Tarragona is to assemble forthwith at Valencia, whither all he officers required in evidence are proceeding There is a surmise of part of this army being i ended to form a small expedition against America some artillery, with the 3d and 8th battalions of the king's German legion, and the 6th and 21st regiments, having received orders to embark for

A most infamous caricature was published on Saturday last in Paris, representing the different prison ships in the ports of this country. These are characterised as floating sepulchres, with a variety of designs and inscriptions, evidently tending ts inflame the public mind against the Eng-

The Frankfort Gazette says, that Bonaparte proposes to sell the severeignty of Elba to Tusca-A subscription has been opened in the town of

Manchester, for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue to the illustrious duke of Wellington. A sum, amounting to nearly 4000l, has already During the last few days, the sale has been going on of Mr. Cochrane Johnsone's effects, he having fled to France.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 13th of October next, at the late dwelling of Joseph M'Murran, dec'd, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, several tons of timothy and clover hay, two wagons and gears, ploughs and harrows, one wind-mill, one weaver's loom and tackling-household & kitchen furniture, consisting in part of feather beds & bedding, one eight day clock, one bureau & two cases ate stove, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS TOOLE, Adm'or

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Fulling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling Mill, near Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, wil be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Fulled Linsey for sale in September 29.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Fulling and Dying.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, at Litlor's Fulling Mill, six miles from Winchester, and two from Henry Seaver's, where all colours will be dyed on silk, cotton, thread and cloth-Fer the convenience of those living at a distance he has fixed a stand at Moses at present occupied by Mr. Elijah Williams, and Wilson & Son's store, in Charles Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every | There is a well of water in the yard, and good week to receive and return cloth—persons sending stabling, &c. with it, stating the manner in which they want it dressed. Cloth of any description left at the above places, will be done in the best manner, and BLIJAH JAMES.

September 29.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this place on the 10th inst. SAMUEL MATHEWS, a private in the 1st Rifle Regiment; five feet five inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, and dark brown hair—by his statement he was born dark brown hair—by his statement he was born in or near Baltimore; thirty years of age, and by profession a Cooper. The said Mathews was enlisted by me on the evening of the 28th Aug. last, after a few days had glapsed I gave him leave of absence, during which time he cloped, and has not been heard of since—he has an intelligent countenance, stout and well proportioned. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will deliver the sail deserter to any officer in the service of the United States.

H. COHEN, 1st Lieut.

U. S. Rifle Regt.

Write, to secure his own family from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undergined, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

U. States' Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

N. B. The editors of newspapers within the United States, are required to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper

U. S. Rifle Regt.

ENTERTAINMENT

now kept at Keyes' Ferry, on the road leading from Charlestown to Leesburg, Virginia.

NOTICE. THE Collector of the Revenue of the ninth coltavern in Charles Town, on the first day of each succeeding Court of Jefferson, until 2 o'clock, bonds for duties on stills, and to transact any

W. DAVISON, Col.

NOTICE. THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the estate of John Wager; dec'd, in January last, are on the 7th day of next month. The situation of that estate is such, that it will not be in the Subscriber's power to give any indulgence-He will attend at Mr. Williamson's at Harper's Ferry, on the 8th of next month, to give those, who may not discharge their notes before, an opportunity of deing so, on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Adm'or.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which subscribers by James Anderson, on the third day are a dwelling house and other houses? One of May, 1813, for the purpose of securing the other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa, payment of a sum of money therein stated to be hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fre.

Shepherd's Town, September 22.

A TRACT OF LAND n Jefferson county, containing twenty-two acres, same tract at present in the occupancy of Thomas Cochrell, lying on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and which, upon the 10th day of April, 1809, was conveyed by Mahlon Andreson and Rebecca his wife, to the said James Andreson, by Deed of Record in the county want of defferson: A particular descripained in said Deed of Trust. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. The subscribers to convey in character of Trustees to the purchaser. THOMAS GRIGGS, June. Trusices.

FULLING & DYING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the ublic, that they are carrying on said business in ts various branches at Mr. Henshaw's Fulling Mill, on Mill Crock, five miles from Smithfield From experience and attention they hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who ay serve them with their custom. For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed where raw cloth will be received with written directions, (diesed and returned with neatness and dispatel,) viz Daniel Fry's store in Smithfield, and

Regimental Orders.

T. CRAWFORD & ZIMMERMAN.

& T. Brown's store in Charles-Town.

rivates, that compose the 55th Regiment, V. M. e ordered to meet in Charles Town, on the 12th by of next month-The line will be formed at 10 clock, for the purpose of being mustered and illed according to law. A punctual attendance equired at the hour appointed.

JOSEPH GRANTHAM, Captain,

Commanding 55th regt. V. M.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing of Cloth.

The public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers will have their Fulling Mill (two miles from Shepherd's Town, on the Martinsburgh road) in operation by the 15th inst. where they will carry on FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING OF CLOTH in all its various branches. They engage that all work done by them shall be executed in the best manner. Persons wishing their cloth well manufactured, may send it on to the mill as soon 23 convenient.

CRAWFORD & BILLMYER. They wish to take two Apprentices between 15 and 16 years old, to learn the above business. September 22.

PUBLIC SALE. I will offer at Plone Sale, on Saturday the 1st of October next, a House and lot in Smithfield,

Smith field, Sept. 22.

Vaceine Matter,

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, agent for vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any physician or other eitizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) in the curren bank paper of any of the middle States, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter as will enable any discreet person who can read and write, to secure his own family from the Small

N. B. The editors of newspapers within the United States, are required to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by pest.

CARD.

ALI, those indented to me subscriber are enestly requested to come forward and dischartheir respective sums. The money is wanting imediately and he hopes that every person intereed with attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF Wrought and Cut Nails SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPE with many other acticles in demand, which w be sold on the most accommodating terms to t

Near the Market-House in Charles- ? Town, Va July 21, 1814.

RYE WANTED. THE Subscriber will give a liberal price ;

cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delive, ed at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County CONRAD KOWNSLAR

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND. desirably situated on the waters of Rappa.

hannock, Virginia. A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa hannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all neces, sary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining the due Patrick Daugherty, they or one of them, will sell on the premises on the 15th day of October next at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash site side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are site side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of word land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of vater for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [Lf.

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather,

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

Upper & Harness Leather, KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS. BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Topi, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c. Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814. P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The others in respectively. The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing mon, as those who are disposed to purchase will m doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be THE officers, non-commissioned officers and | made known by applying to the subscriber is ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4.

A NEW STORE ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRI

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BREEDIN, Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices.

From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlement are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel. are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Cords, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior August 4, 1814.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every sit, NICE SPINNING COTTON, Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.

FLAX-NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHO. COLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SU GAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,

Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's-Town. JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

LOOK HERE.

OWING to a requisition having been lately made from the county of Jefferson, for a certain number of men to perform a tour of duty in the service of the United States; I am compelled, 25 being one of that number to perform the tour, in being one of that number to perform the tour, in consequence of which I have got my brother, Ezekiel Showers, to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS for me, until I return, at my place of residence in the town of Smithfield, which will be done in all its various branches—I hope that my old customers. old customers and a generous public will not for-sake me in consequence of my absence, as the business will be carried on equally as well as if I was at home. I likewise hope that they will ac-cept my grateful acknowledgements for their past cept my grateful asknowledgments for their past

The public's humble servent, JOSHUA SHOWERS.

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

Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1814.

[No. 340.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the ume of subscribing, and one at the expiration of

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly .- Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements. I All letters addressed to the Editor must be

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from Brig Gen. Macomb, to the Head Quarters, Plattsburgh, September 15th, 1814.

518-I have the honor to communicate, for the oformation of the War Department, the partioulars of the advance of the enemy into the territory of the United States, the circumstances attending the siege of Plattsburgh, and the defence of the posts entrusted to my charge. The Governor General of the Canadas, Sir

George Prevost, having collected all the disposable force in Lower Canada, with a view of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Piconderous, entered the territories of the United States on the first of the month, and occupied the village of Champlain; there avowed his intentions, and issued orders and proclamations tending to dissuade the people from their allegiance, and uviting them to furnish his army with provisions. le immediately began to impress the waggons and teams in the vicinity, and loaded them with his heavy baggage and stores. From this I was persuaded he intended to attack this place. I had but just returned from the lines, where I had commanded a fine brigade, which was broken up to form the division under Maj. Gen. Izard, rdered to the westward. Being senior officer, e left me in command; and, except the four companies of the 6th regiment, I had not an organised battalion among those rentaining. The garrison was composed of convalescents and recruits of the new regiments-all in the greatest confusion, as well as the ordnance and stores,

and the works in no state of defence. To create an emulation and zeal among the officers and men in completing the works, I divided several forts; declaring in orders, that each detachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to defend it to the last extremity. The enemy advanced cautiously and by short marches, and our soldiers worked day and night; so that by the time he made his appearance be-

Scott. Besides these three works, we have two block houses strongly fortified. Finding, on examining the returns of the gar-rison, that our force did not exceed fifteen hundred effective men for duty, and well informed that the enemy had as many thousands, I called on Gen. Mooers, of the New York militia, and arranged with him plans for bringing forth the militia en masse. The inhabitants of the village the 76th regt was here destroyed, the three fled with their families and effects, except a few worthy citizens and some boys, who formed and the rest killed. fled with their families and effects, except a few themselves into a party, received rifles, and were exceedingly useful. By the 4th of the month, Gen. Mooers collected about seven hundred militia, and advanced seven miles on the Beckman Town road to watch the motions of the enemy, and to skirmish with him as he advanced; also to obstruct the roads with fallen trees, and to

break up the bridges.

On the Lake Road at Dead Creek Bridge, I posted two hundred men under Capt. Sproul of the 13th regt. with orders to abbatis the woods; to place obstructions in the road, and to fortify himself; to this party. I added two field pieces. In advance of that position, was heut. col. Appling, with 110 riflemen, watching the movements of the enemy, and procuring intelligence. It was ascertained, that before day light on the sixth, the enemy would advance in two columns, on the two roads before mentioned, dividing at column on the Beckman Town road proceeded deign to fire on them, except by their flankers and advanced patroles. The night previous, I ordered Major Wool to advance with a detachthem an example of firmness. Also, Capt. Leon! with two pieces to be on the ground before day ; stinacy, but the militia could not be prevailed on to stand, notwithstanding the exertions of their general and staff officers; although the fields were divided by strong walls, and they were told that the enemy could not possibly cut them off. into our hands. The State dragoons of New York wear red coats, The conduct right flank. The colonel fortunately arrived just n time to save his retreat and to full in with the head of a column debouching from the woods.— It. Root, who have all distinguished themselves ing there that there had been 11 barges at a Mr. The occupying the position it had advanced from

flemen at rest, and continued to annoy the column until he formed a junction with Major Wool. The field pieces did considerable execution among the enemy's columns. So undaunted, however, was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pressing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops crowding on us on all sides, Fordered the field pieces to retire across the bridge and form a battery for its protection and to cover the retreat of the infantry, which was accordingly done, and the parics of Appling and Wool, as well as that of Sproul, retired alternately, keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the bridge, ind kept up a constant firing from the windows and balconies, and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged these sharp hooters to retire. The whole day, until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavored to drive our guards from the bridge, but they suffered dearly for their perseverance. An attempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back. The column which marched by the Lake road was much impeded by the obstructions, and the removal of the bridge at Dead Creek, and, as it passed the creek and beach, the gallies kept up a

vely and galling fire. Our troops being now all on the south side of he Saranac, I directed the planks to be taken off he bridges and piled up in the form of breast works to cover our parties intended for disputing he passage, which afterwards enabled us to hold he bridges against very superior numbers. From the 7th to the 11th, the enemy was em

ployed in getting on his battering train, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at the bridges and fords. Bythis time the militia of New York, and the volunteers of Vermont were pouring in from all quarters. I advised Gen. Mooers to keep his force -along the Saranac, to prevent the enemy's crossing the river, and to send a strong body in his rear to harrass him day and night, and keep him in continual alarm.

The militia behaved with great spirit after the first day, and the volunteers of Vermont were exccedinly serviceable. Our regular troops, anotwithstanding the constant skirmishing, and repeated endeavors of the enemy to cross the river, kept at their work day and night strengthening he defences, and evinced a determination to hold out to the last extremity.

It was reported that the enemy only waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack - | ed and wounded 99. Missing-1 sergeant, 19 pri-About eight in the evening of the eleventh, as was expected, the flotilia appeared in sight round Cumberland Head, and at nine bore down and engaged our flotilla at anchor in the Bay off the town. At the same instant the batteries were opened on us, and continued throwing bombthem into detachments, and placed them near the shells, shrapnells, balls and congreve rockets until sun-set, when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by the superiority of our fire.—the paval engagement | A list of the principal officers of the British army, lasted but two hours in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonadefore the place, we were prepared to receive him. | and bombardment, with a view of assoulting the Gen, Izard named the principal work Fort Mo- works, and had prepared for that curpose an imreau, and to remind the troops of the actions of mense number of scaling landers. One attempt their brave countrymen, I called the redoubt on the right Fort Brown, and that on the left Fort at the upper bridge, and a third at a ford about three miles from the works .- At the two first he brigade, was repulsed by the regulars-at the ford by the braye volunteers and militia, where he suffered everely in killed, woun led and prisoners; a considerable body having crossed the stream, but were either killed taken or driven back. The

I cannot forego the pleasure of here stating the galfant conduct of captain McClassin of the 15th regt, who was ordered to ford the river, and at tack a party constructing a battery on the righ of the enemy's line, within five hundred yards of Fort Brown, which he handsomely executed at midnight with 50 men; drove off the working party, consisting of one hundred and fifty, and defeated a covering party of the same number-killing one officer and six men in the charge and

At dusk the enemy withdrew his artiflery from the batteries, and raised the siege; and at nine under cover of the night, sent off in a great hurry all the baggage he could find transport for, and also his aruliery .- At two the next morning the sick and wounded to our generosity-and the Governor left a note with a surgeon, requesting the Sampson's, a little below Chazy village The humane attention of the Commanding General. Vast quantities of provisions were left behind most rapidly; the militia skirmished with his and destroyed, also an immense quantity of bombadvanced parties, and, except a few brave men, shells cannon balls, grape shot, aminumition, flints, fell back most precipitately in the greatest disor-der, notwithstanding the British troops did not and marquess. A great seal has been found concealed in the ponds and creeks, and buried in the ground, and a vast quantity carried off by the in habitants .- Such was the precipitance of his rement of 250 men to support the militia, and set | treat, that he arrived at Chazy, a distance of eigh miles, before we discovered he had gone. The ard of the light artillery was directed to proceed light troops, volunteers and militia pursued immediately on learning of his flight; and some of yet he did not make his appearance until 8 the mounted men made prisoners five dragoons of o'clock, when the enemy had approached within the 9th regt, and several others of the fear guard. two miles of the village. With his conduct, therefore, I am not well pleased. Major Wool, with his party, disputed the road with great ob-

We have buried the British officers of the army and navy, with the honors of war, and shown eve ry attention and kindness to those who have fallen

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned and they being on the heights to watch the enemy gave constitut alarm to the militia, who mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in terms, and I feel it my duty to recommend to the lor's corps being sick and a guard being necessation of the enemy. The second of the lor's corps being sick and a guard being necessation of the lor's corps being sick and a their rear. Finding the enemy's columns had petrated within a mile of Plattsburg. I dispatched my aid de camp, it. Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform Lieut. Col.

Major Totten of the corps of Engineers, it is coupled by the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform Lieut. Col.

Gapt. Brooks of the Artillery, Capt. McGlassin of Capt. Brooks of the Artillery of the tage. Appling that I wished him to fall on the enemy's the 15th, Lieuts De Russy and Frescott of the heard that there was a party of thirty; when we

been greatly instrumental in producing the happy found respect, sir, your most obedient humble

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, pri soners and deserters, since his first appearance cannot fall short of two thousand five hundredneluding many officers, among whom is Gol. Wel ington of the Bull's. No. I. A report of the killed, wounded and

missing on our part.
No. 2. An exhibit of the force brought against No. 3. List of Prisoners taken from the British

army-total 75. Report of the killed, wounded and missing at Platts burg from the 6th, to the 11th Sept. 1814. 6th Reg -Killed-1 subaltern, 4 privates; total 15. Wounded-1 sergeant, 1 musician, 15 pri vates; total 17-total killed and wounded 22.

29th Reg.—Killed—1 sergeant, 14 privates; to-tal 15. Wounded—1 sergeant major, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 11 privates; total 16-total killed and wounded, 31. Missing-1 sergeant, 8 privates; total 9. 30th & 31st regt's .- Killed-1 private; total 1 Wounded—1 musician, 6 privates; total 7; total killed and wounded 8. Missing—4 privates; to-

33d and 34th regt's .- Killed-2 privates : total ? Wounded—1, subaltern, 3 privates, total 4; total killed and wounded 6. Missing—1 private; total

Capt. Sproul's command .- 3 privates killed Wounded-1 subaltern, 5 privates; total 6; total killed and wounded 9. Missing-3 privates; to-

4th reg -Killed-1 private; total 1. Wounded-1 private; total killed and wounded 2. 1st. Reg.-Killed-1 musician, 3 privates; total 4. Wounded-2 sergeants, 1 musician, 6 privates; total 9; total killed and wounded 13. Mis-

Light Artillery-Killed -- 3 privates; total 3 Wounded-1 private; total 1; total killed and wounded 4. Corps of Artillery-Killed-3 privates ; total 3 Wounded-1 private; total 1; total killed and

wounded 4. Aggregate-Killed-1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 musician; 34 privates; total 37. Wounded-2 subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 4 sergeants, 2 corparals, 4 musicians, 49 privates; total 62; total kill-

Commissioned Officers.

6th Regiment-1st Licut. George W. Runk, wounded on the 7th and died the 8th Sept. 13th Regiment-3d Lieut. Robert M. Harrison, wounded in the shoulder. 34 h Regiment-3d Lieut. Henry Taylor, wound-

and an exhibit of the several regiments and corps under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. Prevest at the siege of Plattsburg. Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Commander in

Major General De Rottenburg, second in com-

Major General Brisbane, commanding third bri-Major General Baynes, -Adjutant General. Sir Sidney Beckwith, Quarter Master General. Col Hugnes, Chief Engineer. Major Sinclair, commanding officer of Artillery. Lieut. Col. Tryall, Assistant Adj. General.

Capt. Burke, Deputy Assistant Adjutant Gene-Col. Murray, Assistant Qr. Master General. Major, Montgomery, do. do. Capt: Davis, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master

Col. Murray, Assistant Qr. Master General.

List of the Regiments and Captains. 4 Troops 19th Light Dragoons 1 Brigade of Rocketteers 1 Brigade Royal Sappers and Miners 1st Brigade-27th reg. 1st battalion 900

2d Brigade-88th 39th 27th 3d Bat. 800 3d Brigade-8 h or King's 2d Bat. 18th

1000 4th. Brigade-Muron's Reg. (Swiss) 1200 Canadian Chasseurs 200 Frontier Light Infantry (150

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT. Extract of a letter from Col. Fenwick, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary of War, dated LEONARD Town, Sept. 27, 1814, 12 o'clock, P. M.

"The brave Virginians you did me the honor. place at my disposal have been lucky; to-day we captured a barge and 15 prisoners, and killed or wounded three men at Port Bello a place on officers, and soldiers of my command, during this St. Mary's river. Of us, none were hurt except trying occasion cannot be represented in too high one a little by his horse falling. Ten of Capt. Tay-

Here he poured in a destructive fire from his ri- by their uncommon zeal and activity, and have | -- 's the day before, and that the British were there almost every day, we resolved to try our hance. We proceeded cautiously through fields intil we had approached the house within half & mile or less, when I discovered a centinel leap a fence. I was sure then of something to do. I ordered Captain Taylor to form in two divisions, which he most promptly executed, and was no sooner done than we dashed on at a full speed charge. When we reached the enclosure near the house I ordered the men to dismount, and hasten to the shore where we found two barges and the English in them pushing off as hard as they could. I ordered them to surrender, but finding them not disposed, we commenced a brisk fire upon the outermost bost. At the same time some of us rushed into the water and laid hold of the nearest, which we brought to shore. In the other, when we commenced a fire, they held up their hands and begged for mercy, at the same time were pushing off and some pretended to push in. I was deceived and they managed to get out of musket shot. I ordered the men to jump in the other boat and pursue them, which was eagerly obeyed, but I soon found my men were only soldiers, not sailors. Out of the first boat we got ten prisoners, in the one that got off three were shot, two fell overboard and one in the boat. We picked up the five others, two along shore and three returning with their plunder on two

> "From the prisoners we learnt that three Lieuchants and a Surgeon were still on shore at a ouse with twelve men. I furnished Captain Tayfor with a guide and sent him in pursuit of them with 14 men; and if it is possible he will catch hem, for a more brave and active man I neversaw. Just after the firing ceased six barges from about St. Mary's Church on the opposite side and three from the mouth of St. Inigoes shewed themselves, but they dared not venture near us. We waited till they had all gone down almost out of sight, when we moved off, after completely burn-

ng up the barge.
"Of the officers and men of Captain Taylor's corps it is impossible to say who behaved best; hey all acted the part of brave men" "2 o'clock, at night, Capt. Taylor has returned, not being able to find any of them " PRISONERS CAPTURED.

' 5 seamen; 2 artillery men; 1 sergeant; 6 regulars; 1 steward, all of the Diadem. Total 15 prisoners. Three killed or wounded.

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

H. Q. FORT ERIE, SEPT. 20, 1814. SIR-Among the officers lost to this army in the battle of Niagara Falls, was my Aid-de-camp Captain Ambrose Spencer, who, being mortally wounded, was left in the hands of the enemy.-By flags from the British army, I was shortly afterwards assured of his convalescence, and an offer was made me by Lieutenant General Drummond to exchange him for his own Aid, Captain Loring, then a prisoner of war with us. However, singular this proposition appeared, as Capt. Loring was not wounded, nor had received the slightest injury, I was willing to comply with it on Captain Spencer's account; but as I knew his wounds were severe, I first sent to ascertain the fact of his being then living. My messenger, with a flag was detained, nor even once permitted to see Captain S. though in his immediate vicinity.ce i wished to acquire railed, but my regard for Captain Spencer would not permit me longer to delay, and I informed General Drummond that his Aid should be exchanged even for he body of mine. This offer was, no doubt, glady accepted, and the corpse of Capt. S. sent to the

American shore. Indignant, as I am, at this ungenerous procedure, I yet hold myself bound in honor to Lieut-Gen: Drummond to return Captain Loring; and must, therefore, earnestly solicit of you his immediate release. He can return to Lieut. General Drummond by the way of Montreal. Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient ser-

Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of War.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS AT PLATISBURGII.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, ? 16th September; 1814. \$ GENERAL ORDER.

more correct information respecting the naval acon which took place in Plattsburgh Bay, on the ral Order of the 13th September, omitting such part of that statement as has not been confirmed:

Head Quarters, Odell-Town, 313th September, 1814. GENERAL ORDER.

. The commander of the forces has to thank the eft division for the steady discipline, unwearied exertions and gallantry, which have co spicuously marked its short service in the territory of the chemy so unfortunately arrested in its course by the disastrous fate of the flotilla, that had advanc-ed to co-operate in the ulterior object of the campaign - The intrepid valor with which cap-tain Downie led his flotilla into action, encouraged the most sanguine hopes of complete success which was early blasted by the fall of that gal-lant officer, combined with accidents to which naval warfare is exposed. The high spirit and conduct displayed by his Majesty's troops in surmounting every obstacle to the occupation of mounting every obstacle to the occupation of Plactsburg, and in afterwards forcing the passage of the Saranac, leaves no doubt in the mind of the commander of the forces, that the most complete and brilliant success would have crowned their ulterior operations, had not the existing circumstances imperiously imposed upon him the necessity of restraining their ardor, as without naval co-operation the further prosecution of the service would have been highly inexpedient. The commander of the forces avails himself of

this opportunity to acknowledge the high sense he entertains of the cordial support he has expejenced from Major General De Rottenburg and the Major Generals commanding brigades.

The orderly march made by the left division in

judicious arrangements of the Quarter Master General, and commissary-General, as well as the unwearied attention of the commanding officers of

sorps to they duty.

The commander of the forces has to express zealous exertions of Major Sinclair, and the officers of the Royal Artillery; nor is he disposed to overlook the alastity and intelligence of the Ju-nior officers of the Royal Engineers, who are thereby entitled to his acknowledgments.—His Excellency feels it a just tribute due the Canadan Voltigeurs and the Chasseurs, publicly to notice the report of Major General Brisbane, that the conduct of those corps in their peculiar du-ties of light troops, has or every occasion been conspicuously judicious and gallant.

(Digned) EDWARD BAYNES,

Adj. Gen. N. A. PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

From the Montreal Herald, Sept. 17. rticulars of the late disastrous Affair on Luke The brave and lamented captain Downie, in the

Confiance, led our small ffotilla into battle in a gallant style, and as far as talents, the valor of British tars, and enthusiastic devotion to their country, could command victory, the most successful event was reasonably expected. That noble officer fell in his country's cause, the second shot, but his place was ably filled by his ieutenant, who continued the engagement with unabated vigor, and was in the act of laying along side the largest ship of the enemy, when the rudder of the Confiance was unshipped by a shot from the enemy. The Linnet, a small brig, which, with the Confiance, was the only vessel of any size in our flotilla, went ashore; in this state laying like a log on the water, the Confiance maintained the unequal contest with the whole Rotilla of the enemy, in which were four vessels of large size. History produces nothing superior to the valor and gallantry of the officers and crew of the Confiance; suffice to say that she was literally fought to the water's edge: and if accounts are true, there remained but thirty of her men unhurt at the end of five hours' fighting. Such men will bring down the Americans, as their fathers have the Dutch, who without disparage. ment, were at one time yet better sailors than

Would that a veil could be drawn over the scene on shore! but it must afford a sad tale in the page of British history ! The Scientific, brave Generals, officers and soldiers of the Duke of Wellington's army, and the others who have before fought in our cause in the Canadas, did every thing which depended on them to support the noble efforts of their brothers on the water. That distinguished officer, Gen. Robinson, who has been twice wounded this year on the other continent, with part of his brigade, had braved all danger in an assault. Some of the pickets of the Fort were tore away, and a few minutes more would have given up the fortifications; with an immense train of artillery into our hards, and every American must have fallen or been made prisoner. It was thought necessary to check the ardor of the troops, and we must now instantly redouble our energies to obtain the command of the Lake, or with humility await our. future

Our whole loss in the action, says another private account, is estimated at about 170-that of the enemy nearly as great.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE N. YORK EVENING POST. Late London papers-To the politeness of Mr. David Smith, merchant of this city, we are indebted for the exclusive possession of London papers, from the 24th July to the 6th of August, received at Halifax by the Queensbury Packet, which arrived there on the — ult. in 36 days passage. Interesting items are with pleasure presented to our readers in the proper columns; and of those we consider the Prince Regent's Speech to be the most interesting. It will be seen, by turning to that important document, that of American affairs but a few words are suffered to escape him, which is easily accounted for by the present state of negociation.—From that little, however, weare far from deducing the conclusion of a hostile dis-

And what is there in his speech which wears a threatening aspect? Crimination and recriminati on are things of course; but here certainly is a desire for peace expressed in plain language, and so far from any indications that new and unexpected conditions will be demanded from us, terms the most general are employed to place a reconciliation on the most unexceptionable ground possible "conditions honorable to both" -- Who can expect or desire any other conditions?

Commissioners, at length, it appears, are not only actually appointed, but have set off on their mission. We should be sorry indeed that our opinion should influence any one in their business calculations, but we confess we see nothing in past or present occurrences, to induce us to abandon an opinion we have always held, though not always with equal confidence, that PRACE WOULD PROW OUT OF THE PRESENT NEGOCIATION.

From the London Englishman, or Sunday Express

Yesterday at half past one, the Prince Regent went in his usual state, by way of Charing Cross to the House of Lords, and closed the Session of Parliamet by a most gracious speech from the throne. The Duke of Wellington accompanied his Royal Highness in the state carriage.

The royal speech is brief. After lamenting the continued indisposition of the King, it alludes to the perseverance of his Royal Highness in the policy of the war, and praises the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and the forces in general, which, with the co-operation of our Allies, have ccomplished the objects of the war, and delivered Europe. It regards the restoration of various States as the best security for peace, and promises every effort at the Congress for confirming the general happiness and tranquility. The war with America is regretted; but its vigorous prosecution is recommended, until a peace, honorable to both countries, can be concluded. As rapid a reduction as possible will be made in the public expenditure, though, for the present, it is necessary to keep a large force in our pay on the Continent.—
The speech ends with a just tribute to the character and constitution of this country, and an appropriate ascription of our successes to Divine Pro-

COMM ISSIONERS.

BRUSSELS, JULY 30. The English Commissioners are expected at Ghent in the beginning of August, they have hired

on the 4th inst not withstanding the inclemency | a fine country house half a league from the city, | had persevered under so many and in such trying | thence west two miles to the eastern | bank of said Coosa, thence destern of the weather, and the very wretched state of and the American Legation has fired one of the the roads, exaces in the strongest manner, the finest hotels in the city. Their number is said to be complete, as soon as the son in law of Mr. Madison, private Secretary to one of the Ambassa-

It seems that a Russian Minister is to be pre sent at the Congress to mediate between England his entire approbation of the arrangements and | and America; but it is already evident that the negociations will be attended with many difficulties. Harlem Courant, July 30.

> LONBON, JULY 31. The Gazette of last night announces the apintment of Lord Gambier, Mr. H. Goulburn and Mr. Adams, as Commissioners to negotiate a trealy of peace with those appointed on the part of the American government. Mr. J. Baker, is appointed Secretary to the Commissioners, The Gazette at the same time contains a proclamation dated the 23d inst and issued by the Prince Regent in Council, recalling and prohibiting his Ma-jesty's natural born subjects from serving in the sea or land forces of the United States of America A free pardon is offered to all such persons, who shall withdraw themselves from the American service in four months from the date of the proclamation. Those subsequently entering the American service, or continuing therein, are to be punished

as traitors, with all the severity of the law. August 8 .- The Privateers Mary, Hunt, from Limerick to Plymouth, and Eliza, Davis, from Limerick to London, were captured the 26th uit near the Skelligs, by the Whig, American privateer ; the former was burnt, the latter given u to the crew; and : fer throwing part of her carg verboard and damaging the remainder, arrived at Milford on Saturday.

August 4 .- Lord Gambier, Mr. Goulburn, and Dr. Adams, the Commissioners appointed to discuss a Treaty of Peace with the American Comnissioners received their instructions this day, and leave town for Dover immediately. They are to embark on board of a sloop of war, and proceed

captured the Countess of Harcourt East India man, after a severe action.

August 5 .- It is now stated Lord Hill will not the nature of our situation will permit. eave this country for America till the beginning

A letter from Dublin, dated 1st of August, menions a circumstance of rather a surprising description. An American privateer, on the Saturday previous, entered Dublin Bay, where she captured and destroyed several vessels, amongst which was a ship from Bordeaux, with a cargo of randy, which she burnt, and landed the crew at Dunlary, about seven miles from the capitol. July 24 -It is not quite certain, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that American privateers are armed and victualled in the French ports; and it is further known that the Wasp, American privateer, that captured the Reindeer, was refitting at L'Orient, eight days ago. Parliament it is expected will not sit longer

than Tuesday se'night but the precise day for the prorogation is not yet fixed. Mr. Manning, who had undertaken, for a bet of

two hundred guineas, to go 60 miles a day for seven days, gave in on Friday being the 5th day .-A weakness in the ancles having rendered it impossible for him to succeed.

CORK, JULY 25. Sailed the Plover, Acbor, Escort, and Sharpfoundland and Halifax.

HAMBURGH, (Germany.) JULY 22. Letters from Copenhagen, of the 10th of July, confirm the news of the return of the Commission ers sent into Norway, who have entirely failed in their mission. This news has produced a veryconsiderable depression in the course of exchange

GOTTENBURGH, (Sweeden) JULY 16. All hopes of peace has vanished. The four commissioners, English, Russian, Austrian and Prussian, have returned from Christiania, without having obtained the least success in their negociation. The new king of Norway, prince Christian, has resisted all the arguments and even all the entreaties pressed upon him in the name of the al-

BERLIN, (Prassia,) JULY 12. A pillar is to be erected here in honor of the Emperor Alexander, in the square which bears

An evening paper of yesterday contains, on private authority, a singular and improbable story, which, though hardly worth the while to copy, we

"Paris, July 30 .- On Saturday, the 23d ult. a general went to the palace of the king of France, and requested an audience of the king. He was old, his majesty was then so indisposed as to be unable to see him, but that he might attend on Monday following. The general informed the messenger that he had matter of great moment to unicate; and, on being received, he acuninted the king, that his life was to be attempted next morning at Mass, by two officers of the Swiss guard. His majesty attended Mass, as usual; and two officers, answering the description given by S. having made their appearance, were mmediately secured, and found to have a brace of pistols each.

A similar communication was made on the Monday following (the 26th,) that his majesty's ife would be attempted on the next day by a person in the dress of the Legion of Honor. Strict njunctions were consequently laid on the officer on guard not to allow any one to pass ; and a person presenting himself, answering the description which had been given, on being questioned, leaped over the staircase and made his escape, dropping a loaded pistol.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH ON THE RISING OF THE

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, ? Saturday, July 30. 5

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indis-

I found this country engaged in a war with the greatest part of Europe.

" The zealous and unremitting support and assistance which I have received from you, and from all classes of his Majesty's subjects; the consummate skill and ability displayed by the great Commander whose services you have so justly acknowledged; and the valor and intrepidity of his Majesty's forces by sea and land have enabled me, under the blessing of Divine. Providence, to surmount all the difficulties with which I have had

"I have the satisfaction of contemplating the full accomplishment of all those objects for which the war was either undertaken or continued; and the unexampled exertions of this country, combined with those of his Majesty's Allies, have succeeded in effecting the deliverance of Europe from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it has ever taboured

"The restoration of so many of the accient and egitimate governments of the Continent affords he best prospect of the permanence of that peace. which, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, I have concluded; and you may rely on my efforts being directed, at the approaching Congress to complete the settlement of Europe, which has been already so conspicuously beging, and to pro-racte, upon principles of justice and impartiality, all those measures which may appear best calculated to secure the tranquility and happiness of all the nations engaged in the late war.

" I regret the continuance of hostilities with the United States of America. Notwithstanding the inprovoked aggressions of the Government of that country, and the circumstances under which it took place, I am sincerely desirous of the restoration of peace between the two nations upon conditions | ceive provisions at the United States gar. orable to both. But until this object can be obtained, I am persuaded you will see the necessity of my availing myself of the means now at my disposal to prosecute the war with increased vigor, " Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I thank you for the liberal provision which | tribe now gurranteed, to be delivered up you have made for the services of the present year. "The circumstances under which the war in Furope has been concluded, and the necessity of maintaining for a time a body of troops in British The Sabine American privateer is said to have pay upon the Continent, have rendered a continuation of our foreign expenditure unavoidable. You may rely, however, upon my determination to reduce the expences of the country as rapidly as

> " My Lords and Gentlemen, "It is a peculiar gratification to me to be enabled to assure you, that full justice is rendered | sippi territory. It contains some ver throughout Europe to that manly perseverance which, amidst the convulsions on the Continent, has preserved this country against all the designs of its enemies, has augmented the resources and extended the dominion of the British Empire, and has proved in its result as beneficial to other nalions as to our own.

" His Majesty's subjects cannot fail to be deeply sensible of the distinguished advantages which they have possessed; and I am persuaded they will ascribe them, under Providence, to that constitution which it has now for a century been the object of my family to maintain unimpaired, and under which the people of this realm have enjoy. ed more of real liberty at home, and of true glory abroad, than has ever fallen to the lot of any na-

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

" My Lords and Gentlemen, "It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued | same. shooter, with about 30 sail under convoy, for New. | to Saturday the 27th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 27th of August

DOMESTIC.

BUFFALO, SEPTEMBER 27. Un Wednesday the British retreated from their encampment near Fort Erie. They were pressed in the retreat by troops from the fort, and were bliged to destroy the bridge at Frenchman's Creek, and burn what stores they had at that

They are represented to be fortifying at Chippawa, and at Queenstown mountain. Gen. Ripley has been removed to Buffalo, and is doing well. Major Tremble, reported to have died, has been brought to Buffalo, and is doing as well as could be expected from his severe

LAKE ONTARIO SQUADRON: The following is believed to be a correct statement of our naval force, and that of the British, on Lake Untario.-The large ship of the enemy, the St. Lawrence, was nearly completed a few days since; and it was expected when that ship was ready, sir James would come out, and a combined attack by land and water would be made on Sack.

1	AMERICAN. Guns.	BRITISH. Guns
ţ	Ship Superior 62	Ship St. Lawrence 112
ŀ	Mohawk 54	Prince Regent 62
į	Pike 28	Prince Charlotte 54
Į	· Madison 24	Niagara 26
ŧ	Brig Jefferson 18	Montreal 28
ł	Jones 18	Brig Melville 22
ŀ	Sylph 16	Star 20
ORDER DE	Schr. Lady of Lake 2	Schr. Confiance
POTOTOTOTO AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES	One brig and two schooners in ordinary.	336 222
ă		To that Canada

Our vessels are all pierced for more guns than they mount-18 more could be put on them.

NASHVILLE, AUGUST 28.

CREEK TREATY. It is with pleasure we learn that the Creek war has been terminated by a treaty. It is understood a treaty was signed on the 9th instant, by general Jackson & the principal Chiefs of the tribe, by which we gain an accession of territory of about twenty-two millions of acres, including the whole of the Alabama, and | rated in the resolution as their merits in his op! the valuable part of the Coosa, Cahawba and Black warrior. The line begins on the Coosa at a point on the eastern, bank of the river, where the south boundary "When, in consequence of that calamity, the powers of government were first entrusted to me, running from thence down the east bank of the Coosa to one mile above the mouth "I determined to adhere to that line of policy which his Majesty had adopted, and in which he east two miles; thence south two miles; of Cedar creek at fort Williams, thence

bank of said Coosa, thence down the eastern bank thereof according to the various meanders to a point opposite the upper end of the great falls, called by the natives, Woetumka. Thence east by a true meredian line to a point due north of the Oakfuskee thence south by a line remning to the mouth of Oakluskee on the south side of the Tallapoosa river. thence up the said Oakfuskee according to its various meanders to a point where a direct course will cross the same, at the distance of ten miles from the mouth thereof, thence a direct line to the mouth of Summochico creek which empties into the Chatahootere river on the east side thereof below the Eufaulace town, thence east by a true meredian line to a point which shall intersect the line now dividing the lands claimed by the said Creek nation from those claimed and owned by the state of Georgia. - A mile square reserved around the residence of any

States. The remainder of the Creek lands are guaranteed to them, and the tribe to rerisons until their crops are fit for use-ill property taken from the United States! citizens to be returned, and every hostile Indian who enters the territory of the a prisoner to the United States. The above provisions we understand embrace the principal conditions of the treaty of capitulation.

friendly Indians who choses to live on the

land, otherwise it belongs to the I

This acquisition of territory cuts off all direct communication between Spanish agents and the Creek tribe, and ena. bles our government to connect the white settlements of Georgia and the Missis valuable land, especially that lying of Cahawba, and will no doubt be sold a considerable advantage as soon as the government authorise it .- [The Clarion

mmmm CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1814. Mr. Lacock submitted the following motion

or consideration : Resolved, That a committee be appointed to quire and report to the Senate the extent of injury done the Capitol and other public uildings of the U States by the enemy, the means of preserving from further damage by the weather the remains of these edifices, and theerpediency of an appropriation for repairing the

FOREIGN RELATIONS. The following message was received from the

President of the United States by Mr. Coles his To the Sendle of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate a report from the department of State complying with their resolution of the 26th ultimo. JAMES MADISON.

The undersigned, acting as Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the &nate, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate such information in his possession, respecting the existing state of the relations. etween the United States and the continental powers of Europe, as he may deem not improper o be communicated, has the honor to report : That the relations of the United States with the continental powers of Europe continue to be those of peace and amity; nor is there, so far as is known to this department, reason to believe that an unfavorable change is likely to take

Measures have been taken to continue our dilomatic relations with France under the existing government, and to renew those with Spain, which have been for a time inferrupted by the peculiar circumstances of that country. Diplomatic relations are also renewed with the United Provinces of the low countries. The new government has sent an envoy extraordinary and minister pienipotentiary to the United States, who has

With the other powers of the continent of Europe, our relations have undergone no change since the last session of congress. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE

Department of State, Oct. 1, 1814. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES?

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3. HONORARY REWARDS.

Mr. Troup of Geo, from the committee on Mitary Affairs, reported two joint resolutions, exressing the sense entertained by the Congress f the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the U. States had been sustained by Major Gens. Brown, Scott and Brig. Gen. Macomb, during the present campaign. Mr. Fisk of Vt. moved to refer the rasolves to a committee of the whole House. There were two names omitted in one resolve, he means those of General Porter and Gen. Ripley, which had been associated in all the actions named in it; and he did not see why, if such should also be the opinion of the House, they should not be incorpanion entitled them to be. The resolution was referred to a committee of

he whole, and ordered to be printed REMOVAL FROM WASHINGTON. Mr. Fisk of N. Y. from the committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of a temporary removal of the into the expediency of a temporary removal of the seat of government from the city of Washington, &c. reported, "That the committee had the same under consideration, and directed the Chairman to submit to the House the following resolution:

1. Provinced that it is fracted int to remove the " Resolved, that it is Inexpedient to remove the

The House having agreed to consider the re-

Mr. Fisk of New York said he had reported that resolution in conformity to the directions of a majority of the committee; but he now thour ht it his duty to move to strike out the word inexpedient and insert the word expedient. A short desultory conversation took place be-

tween several members in relation to the state of fence of the place, &c. When the question on Mr. Fisk's motion to amend (the effect of which was to declare it exedient to memove) was taken and decided as llows :-YEAS, 68.-NAYS, 68.

The House being equally divided-The SPEAKER said, he was now called on to give a vote as unexpected as painful. The neaker would, on this occasion, as on any other, regardless of the feelings which might be thereby excited, and the impression probably received, give that vote which be believed the interests, safety and honor of the nation under all the cirnumstances to require. He was deeply impressed with the belief that these considerations required him to vote in the affirmative, The reason for this vote was, that this district could not be defended except at an immense expence, at an expense perhaps half of that which would be necessary to carry on the war So the amendment was carried.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4. On motion of Mr. Cholson of Va. Resolved, That the committee of Ways and

Means be instructed to enquire into the expedienrof so amending the act laying a duty on licences to distillers, &c. as to allow the proprietors of spiimous liquors distilled from Domestic materials, of which they themselves are the growers, to sell without license any quantity thereof not less than

REMOVAL FROM WASHINGTON. The House, on motion of Mr. Lewis of Va. having taken up this subject, and being about to re-solve itself into a committee of the whole thereon— Mr. Newton of Va. observed that he believed much debate was not nacessary, as gentlemen had not only deliberated but already made up their minds. He wished to come at the question and with many others had rather render his vote on this subject than hear any discussion whatever and therefore moved an indefinite postponemen of the question.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Pickering o Mass. and Mr. Goldsborough of Md. both of whom placed their opposition on the ground of a desire for further information-the one however, declaring his present opinion in favor of, and the other against removal.

The question was then taken on indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, many of those opposed to removal, having, with Mr. Goldsborough, voted against indefinite postpone ment of the motion.

For the postponement 61 Against it

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair on the report above mentioned Mr. Pearson of N. C. rose to speak against the resolution and continued to speak until about 3 o'clock: when

The committee rose, and reported progress, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5. After the presentation and reference of two or three petitions-

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson of Virg. in the chair, on the report of the select committee on the expediency of a temporary removal of the seat The resolution under consideration stands as

"Resolved, That it is expedient at this time to remove the seat of government from the City of N. Y. spoke in favor of removal, and Mr. Macor of N. C. and Mr. Fisk of Vt. & Mr. Rhea of Tenn.

Mr. Pearson of N. C. had yesterday made a motion to amend the above resolve by striking out of e word "expediency" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "expedient" The question on this motion was decided in the negative by the following vote:

For the amendment Against The committee then rose, reported progress in i bained leave to sit again. Mr Lewis of Vanmoved to refer the report as an ded to a committee of the whole House that it might be more fully and freely discussed Mr Fisk having acceeded to the proposed re ference to a committee of the whole, the business was so disposed of, and made the order of the day.

for to-morrow. Mr. Montgomery of Ky, in offering the follow. ing resolution, assigned as a reason his desire to out officers and privates on the same footing in this respect. The bill which was passed in 1815 on this subject, contained, when sent from this house, a provision applying to soldiers as well as officers, but that clause embracing privates had been stricken out by the Senate. His motion

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making tia privates slain, in the service of the U- States. The motion having been amended, on sugges tion of Mr. Desha of Ky, so as to include also those who may die or have died whilst in the service, and also so as to refer the subject to the Military committee, instead of the committee of | Claims was agreed to-And the House adjourned.

mmmm LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

NEW YORK, OCT. 7.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Steam Boat Paragon, arrived yesterday morning, we learn, that on Thursday morning an express arrived in Albany, with a letter from Gen. Meyers, (who was on his way to New-York) dated Herkimer, at 9 o'clock, P. M. of the 4th, requiring his immediate return, as information had been received of an expected attack on Sackett's Marbor; Sir James Yeo having got out of Kings. ton with his large ship, and was in sight: as was also the troops on the land side headed by Sir George Prevost in person, with his whole force le informed him that the militia was ordered out

We also learn that our force at the Harbor consists of about 6000 men, principally militia. Com-Chauncey's squadron was anchored at Sandy or Stony Point, where fortifications had been thrown

Report says, the harbor was invested by the

seat of government at this time from the city of British, both by land and water—that the land forces were near the Harbor while the British

The Paragon this morning brings the following momentous intelligence. A dreadful conflict wil decide the mastery of Lake Ontario. If the event should be as propitious as that of Plattsburgh which Heaven grant-the campaign will close with glory and prosperity to our country. Inspired by the valor and success of their brethrer on Lake Champlam and at Eric, may the defend ers of Sackett's Harbor emulate their heroism and participate in their victory and triumph.

Herkimer, Wednesday morning, Oct. 2. "An express from the Harbor arrived here last night, with orders for our militia to turn out er masse, and, I am told to readezvous at Utica today.

From the Evening Post.

Albany, Thursday-half pa t 8, A. M. "I enclose you a letter which I received yes terday from Sackett's Harbor, and I have this mo ment learnt from a source which may be depend ed on, that an express had just arrived from the Harbor with information that the place was in vested by land and water by the enemy; that the militia were ordered out en masse, and that strong fears were entertained for the safety of the place. Such was the information given to me by a gentleman in whom I can place implicit confidence. From our Correspondent at Albany.

"An express this moment arrived, stating tha Sackett's Harbor was assailed by land and water; that the militia were called out en masse and that great fears, were entertained for the safety of that place. My information is from a genleman in whom I place confidence."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 13.

ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, Esqr. is appointed y the President and Senate, Secretary of the Treasury.

The House of Representatives on Thursday, october 6, voted by a majority of one vote, that t was expedient to remove the seat of government from Washington at this time, and a comnittee was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly. This vote is no certain indication of the final esult. We repeat our impression that the bill to be reported will not become a law. - Nat. Int.

The Washington, 71, was launched at Portsnouth, in superb style, at half past 12 o'clock, on the 1st inst. No accident occurred. The spectators were very numerous.

COURT MARTIAL.

CT A general Court Martial was to be assem-iled at Washington on Monday last, for the trial t Capt. Sumuel T. Dyson of the corps of Artilley, to be composed of the following officers, viz. President-Brig. Gen. W. Smith, of the District

Members-Col. H. Carberry, Lt. Cols. W Scott, James Thompson and D. Harris, Majors T. Lane, Geo. Keyser, W. B. Barney, Geo. Peter and R K. Heath Capts. John I. Stull, John Davidson and I. Moales.

Judge Advocate-R. H. Winder: Supernumeraries-Capts. H. C. Neale and E. B.

The Superior Court for the county of Fre lerick, terminated its session on Saturday last, during which came on the trial of John Breed-Joseph Cooper, a private, who were some time ers; and some discussion between their council and the commonwealth's attorney, they were both found guilty of Manslaughter, and sentenc-Republican Constellation.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated

Oct. 3. on Monday generals Brown and Izard the latter at Batavia. It was understood

Sir George Prevost is at Kingston, in-Sackett's Harbor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Or-

September 9th. provision for the widows and orphans of the mili- | received information that 1200 English troops have | ed to be for the purpose of obtaining adarrived at Pensacola. The distance from thence to Mobile, is about 40 or 50 miles, where our army, amounting to 2500, is stationed. The Go. difference between the two parties. vernor has made a draft of 1000 militia."

> The following is the principal part of the cargo of the valuable ship Stranger, a prize to the Fox, privateer, whose arrival was announced in our. ast, and now ordered for sale by the marshal on the 14th October, viz: Sixty-six iron guns, 24 pounders, on Congreve's principle, with the carriages, axletrees, trucks, beds, quoins, blocks for tackles, hooks, thimbles, straps, cordage for breeching, tackle falls, and indeed every essential and minute requisite for

placing them on board a vessel of war in readi-

THE GREAT PRIZE CARGO.

ness for actual service. Also-The following munitions of War : ARTICLES OF COPPER. Powder measures, Padlocks, Tallow, Tunnels Shovels, . Whiting, Emery, Burnishers, Hoops, Can hooks, Pole axes, Adze. Machine and machine Drivers, Vices, spikes, Slippers for maga-Twine, Wad guages, Snuffers

Powder horns,

Priming wires, Cutting knives, Firelocks. Locks, Cartouch boxes with

Seissors, and without belts Forge tonge, and frogs, Wad hooks, Sponges with & with Muskets with bayor Combs for sponges, ets and scabbards, Gunners' crows, Mallets, Steel purchase chis-Signal rockets, Port fires, Blue lights ! Painted caps for spon

Slings for muskets, Musket and pisto cartridge boxes, Magazine brooms, Flints. Cartridge & fine pape Flannel cartridges Swords with scab Dank & tin lantherns bards. Belta for ditto, Brass locks for can non from 32 to 9 Pikes, Drums, Lead aprons and Co

Round and grape rans for the locks pound shot, Leaden musket and pistol balls, Moulding, Ladle for leaden balls, Forms for lead and cartridges. ARMOURER'S TOOLS.

Vices, | Wrenches, Slakes, Hammers. Punches, Cold chissels.

ges, Budge brails,

Match rope,

Hand sorews,

of cannon,

Linch pins, 20d. 10d. 6d. nails,

Long match,

Ladle hooks,

Quill tubes.

Files of various kinds, Lock tools, Turn screws, &c. &c. Also. The following clothing, shipped for the use of miners and sappers, such as serjeants', corporals', musicians', drummers', and privates' conts, jackets, trowsers, shirts, drawers, stockings, shoes, guatres, caps, plumes, feathers, &c. &c. to-

Iron braces.

Square bitts.

Sets of drills.

gether with a variety of other articles. The above articles were designated by the enemy for his vessels of war building at Kingston. WINCHESTER, OCT. 11.

To correct a prevailing error respecting the nature of the orders received by Gen. Single ton yesterday from the Adjutant General in Rishmond, we deem it necessary to state, that they do not require any more troops from the 16th Brigade, as is the general impression; but that the detachment required to be held in readiness to march at a moments warning, by an order of the 20th of July, should immediately repair to Washington, and report themselves to the commander of that District the marching of which troops it will be recollected has been anticipated, and they have been in the service since the 27th August.

DIED, In Richmond, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. after a very short illness, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Eso the truly estimable and much respected Editor of the Virginia Argus.

minimum POSTCRIPT.

From the New York Columbian, Extra, of

October 6. INTERESTING ARRIVAL. Last evening arrived in the outer harbor of this port, in a passage of 36 days from the Texel, the U. S. Corvette John love, a sergeant in the United States army, and Adams, Capt. Angus, which sailed from N. York on the 26th of Feb. last as a carsince committed to gaol for the murdet of John
Stockton of N. L. Mr. Grosvenor and Fisk

Mr. Stockton of N. L. Mr. Grosvenor and Fisk

Mr. Stockton of N. L. Mr. Grosvenor and Fisk

Taskington."

N. York on the 20th of Feb. last as a cartel, with Messrs. Clay and Russell, and
tion of the witnesses for and against the prisontheir suites, for Gottenburgh.

Mr. Dallas, secretary of legation (to | Poiss), on King street, opposite the Globe Tavern, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard) has return- and will hold himself in readiness to execute all ed to two years confinement in the Penitentiary. | ed in this vessel, with despatches to government from our commissioners at latest fashions, and in the neatest as well as the Ghent, with which he lended, and proceeded to Washington this morning.

The British and American ministers The only News from the west is, that had commenced their negociations, and had continued them for about 3 weeks, at had an interview, and each returned to the time of Mr. Dallas's departure. A his command, the former at Erie, and Ghent paper of Aug. 22, stated that the proceedings had been partially suspended, that Izard's force would march immedi- until a messenger which had been sent to ately to Buffalo. The British were at London should return, but were resumed Chippews and Queenstown. We learn in consequence of a conference between nothing of the enemy's sailing from our commissioners and lord Castlereagh, (who had stopped there a few days on his way to the general European congress at tending to head the expedition against. Vienna) and were in a favorable train for

a speedy termination. Mr. Dallas, and the officers of the vesteans to his correspondent in New York, dated . sel, observe a proper silence on the state of the negociation, and the import of his "I wrote you on the 14th instant. I have since mission to this country which, is supposditional instructions on some points of

> The other news by this arrival are: That the prince of Norway had been defeated by the Swedish troops of Bernadotte, and compelled to relinquish his opposition to the annexation of Norway to Sweden.

That the U.S. sloop of war Peacock was cruising off Waterford, in Ireland and two British sloops of war (one of which was spoken by the J. A. were in pursuit of her, and that the Wasp was at Morlaix in France, refitting.

It is stated, we know not on what authority, that since the commencement of the negociations with our ministers, the expedition fitting out for this country at Portsmouth under lord Hill, had been, on the 14th August, suspended.

The French brig Oliver, arrived at

L'Orient from this port, in 19 days. For any thing further of our diplomatic concerns, we must in all probability wait until their developement at the scat Nails with iron boops, of government.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra, Oct. 8, 11, A. M.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Mobile, Sept. 17th, 1814, 10, A. M.

SIR-I have but a moment to spare to tell you since the departure of my letter of this morning a messenger has returned from Fort Bowyer with the pleasing intelligence that major Laurence has gallantly repulsed the enemy with great loss, blowing up a vessel of 36 guns. Only four of our men were killed and five wounded. The officers bringing the despatches will be here in an hour, when I will be enabledto give you the particulars. I have the honor to be, very respect-

fully your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. The Hon. John Armstrong, _ . . Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter received in Washington. "By a letter just received from gen. Jackson, he has beaten the British and Indians at Mobile Point, blown up the admiral's ship and sunk one brig. About 20 of their crews saved. The letter I saw. WM. DONNISON. Fayetteville, Tennessee,

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, OCT. 13. Captain VAN BENNETT, bis Officers and oldiers, who lately volunteered their services in defence of their country, are respectfully invited to a Barbecue to be given by sundry citizens of Jefferson County, at Mr. John Wingerd's spring, near this place, on Wednesday next the 19th inst. he anniversary of the glorious and ever memorable capture of the British Army under Lord Cornwallis, at York Town,

Sept. 24, 1814.

Conrad Shindler,

COPPER SMITH, espectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz.

PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COF-FEE POTS, DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, de.

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

Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead. Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13. N. B -Any order in the Foundary line, will be

executed with dispatch.

NOTICE. THE Partnership of W. & T. Brown being dis-

olved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those

who are in arrears to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed. WILLIAM BROWN. THOMAS BROWN. October 13. [3 w.

The business will be continued by WM. BROWN.

TAILORING, IN all its variety will be carried on by the subkind of work in his line of business, including officers regimentals, ladies riding habits, &c. in the most permanent manner. The inhabitants of this-Town and its vicinity, also, his old customers in his and Jefferson county, are respectfully solicit-

ted for a sliare of public patronage.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS. Martinsburgh, October 13. [3 w. N. B Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will e taken as apprentices.

Berryville Races. WILL be run for, over the course near Berryille, on Tuesday the 18th inst. 100 bushels of wheat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, 4 mile heats, running agreeably to the Winchester lockey Club-and on Wednesday will be run for. 5 bushels of wheat and 25 dollars in Cash, 3 mile eats-and on Thursday, a handsome sweepstake, 2 mile heats. Four horses to start on each day,

GEORGE S. LANE. HOFFMAN & BREEDIN. HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, &. number of Packages, consisting principally of -CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A

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

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

Mill for Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on the 17th inst. a Mill and five acres of land, the property of the late Frederick Siyh, dec'd, agreea-bly to the last will and testament of the said Frederick Slyh, the lease right of the said deceased;
5 acres adjoining the Mill, and called the Mill
Lot. Sale to take place on the premises, at ten MATHIAS SLYH,

HENRY SLYH. Rye and Corn Wanted.

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

VERMONT. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that the war, in which our country is unfortunately engaged, has assumed an entirely different character, since its first commencement, and has become almost exclusively defensive, and is prosecuted by the enemy with a spirit, unexampled during pending negociations for peace, which leaves no prospect of safety but in a manly and united determination to meet invasion at every point, and expel the invader."

AND, whereas, notwithstanding the signal and glorious naval victory lately achieved by our gallant commodore M'-DONOUGH and his brave officers and seamen, over a superior British naval force, on lake Champlain; and a like discomfiture of the enemy's whole land force, concentrated at Plattsburg, by general MACOMB's small but valiant band of regular troops, aided and powerfully supported by our patriotic, virtuous and brave volunteers, who flew to meet the invader with an alertness & spirit, unexampled in this or any other country, it is made known to me, that the British army is still on the frontier of our sister state, collecting and concentrating a powerful force, indicating further operations of aggression :

AND, WHEREAS, the conflict has become a common, and not a party conceru, the time has now arrived when all de-grading party distinctions and animosities, however we may have differed re-specting the policy of declaring, or the mode of prosecuting the war, ought to be laid aside; that every heart may be stimulated, and every arm nerved, for the protection of our common country, our liberty, our altars, and our firesides; in the defence of which we may, with a humble confidence, look to Heaven for assistance and protection :

Now, THEREFORE, I, MARTIN CHIT-TENDEN, governor and commander in chief in and over the state of Vermout, do issue this my proclamation, earnestly exhorting all the good people of this state by that love of country, which so signally distinguished our fathers, in their glorious and successful struggle for our inde-pendence, to unite, both heart and hand, in defence of our common interest, and every thing dear to freemen.

I do enjoin it upon all officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies of the militia of this state, to exert themselves in the execution of their respective duties, in placing those under their command in a complete state of readiness, and, without further order, to march at a moment's warning, to meet any invasion which may be attempted, and to chastise and expel

AND I would carnestly recommend it to those, who, by the lenity of our laws, are exempt from ordinary military duty, where they have not already done it, to W. Fairfax 2; organize themselves into companies, and Henry Furry. equip, and stand in readiness to meet the approaching crisis, reminding them that it is their property, themselves and their families that are, in common with others, to be protected.

And more especially, I would recom- William Grove mend it to the select-men and civil authorities of the respective towns, to be vigilant in the execution of the duties enjoined on them in providing ammunition, and in affording such assistance to the militia John Hanes as their situations may require.

AFTER witnessing the severe and degrading terms imposed on many of our fellow-citizens on the sea-board, no man, who is mindful of what he owes to his country and to his own character, can ad- John Hager vocate submission while resistance is Jacob Honnoll

The fate of Alexandria forcibly appeals to the proud feelings of every American, to exert the augmented force and resources with what it has pleased a beneficent Providence to bless us, for the defence and security of that soil and those | Jacobina Hamilton. rights, rendered inestimable by having been purchased by the blood of our fa-

Given under my hand at Jerico, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the

MARTIN CHITTENDEN. By his Excellency's command, SAMUEL SWIFT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Presbyterian Meeting House is now finished-the subscribers are requested to come for-ward and discharge the balances due on their sub-

JOHN DOWNEY, JAMES STEPHENSON.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A List of Letters

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

A.—William Ager.

B.—Benjamin Boystone, Priscilla Buckles.

D.—Charity Duke, James Duglas (care Mr. E .- Jacob Eaty.

F .- Ber jamin Forman. G -Levi Gooding, Jacob Grove. H.—David Harris, William Holk. J ____Matthew Jones. L. __Adam Link, John Lowry, George Laffer-

y, 2; Elizabeth Long, Christopher Long. O -- Margaret O'Neal. P .- John Pierce, George Price, James To R .- George Ronemus 2; James Rice, James

Robertson, 2: William Richtstien, Ann Russell, S.—James Swan, Daniel Smith, Alexander Savers, Thomas S. Stephens, Rawleigh Sulson, William Strider, Samuel Strider, John Strider, Daniel Staley, Edward Southwood. T .- John C. Tabb, 2; Joseph Turner, 2 Richard Taylor, John Tees (care of Jacob Heart

W. John Williamson, 2; Joseph Wintler, Villiam Walker, James Walton. Y .-- Lacey Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

September 30, 1814

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office. Charles, Town, Va. on

the 30th September, 1814. John Kelly James Kerchevall

Thomas Atwell John Lang Charles Lowndes 2: Abegaile Allen Susannah Able Robert Lewright Cordelia Lalever Maria Lewright Win. F Lock Jam . Luck John Lewis Thomas W. Lee Robert Lewright Charles C. Little.

James Mahony Elizabeth Blackburn Cornelius M'Cormiel Thomas M'Makin John Mackelfresh James Milton Angus M'Donald Catharine Myers Clerk of the Superior Rebecca M'Donald Mr. Mooks John Miller Joseph M'Murren John Markquit

James M'Kinney 2:

Hannah Mendenhall

Cavalier Martin

Ann M'Endree

Joseph Malin

Elizabeth Clark Sally Carlisle

James Glenn

John Grove

James Grimes.

Rackel Gumes

Hezekiah Griffith

Mary Gunnell.

Frances C. Hite

Mathew Hobson

Samuel Howal

Lucy Ann Griffith

Jacob H. Manning. Caleb Neetham Elizabeth Napper Tandy Clementius Davis Joseph Duckwall Michael Nickels. bert Drake Mrs. Davenport Thomas Osburn Humphrey F. Ogilvie John O'Banion.

John Perry. Joseph Roberts

Margaret Reed Jacob Rockenbaugh. John Saunders Sall, Saunders Henry Small 2; Lewis Swift Hartly Sul ivan 2: Geo. Slusser Hance H. Smith 2; John Shirly 2; John Shoaf Thomas P. Smith

John Sewell John Strider 2; Wm. Stidman Charles Strider 2; Wm. Shepherd 2; John D. Slemmons George Sands 2; John Swayne Fanny Sweny

Henry Sagle Wm. Tapscott Thomas Taws Abraham Huntsberry John Talbert Maria Taylor George Templeton Wm. Hickman Henry Haines John W. Ware Jonas Heath Jonas Walraven

Francis W. Washingto Samuel Warden Samuel Williams John Witson Joseph Wysong Samuel Wright James Whaley. John Jamison.

Benjamin King William Vestal. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M. October 6,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The Christian's Companion in his Field & Garden. | not been heard of since—he has an intelligent countenance, stout and well proportioned. The The Book of Common Prayer with Davids's Psalms.
(Price 1 dollar & 75 cents.) Hymn Book, 37 cents; Psalm Book, 37 cents. Theodore Cyphon, a Novel, in 2 Vois. 2 dollars.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, (Price 121 cents) WORDS OF COMMAND. And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important Manoeuvres now in use in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's

Ferry, Va. on the 30th September, 1814. Nancy Bramhall, 2. Christopher Burnhouse, 2; on the road leading from on Buffington, Jacob Crowl, Benjamin Caldwell, William Crisfield, John Cellars, Jacob Delepiane, William Crisfield, John Cellars, Jacob Dziepiane, or Joseph Delepiane, Joseph Deleplane, Thomas Gray, Margaret Gilpin, Sarah Gay, J. hn P. Garrett, Alexander Grim, William Graham, Miss Ann Heath, Jacob Hommer, Sarah Jones, Samuel Johns, Gersham Keyes, Christian Kreps, Cartharine Kreps, Samuel Murphey, William Miller, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Susannah Rymer, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Susannah Rymer, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Susannah Rymer, Robert Reid, Conrad Roler, Reuben Smith, Oli ven Smith, James Stedman, Samuel Strider, John Sullivan, Alexander Taylor, Jacob Waltman, John Waltman, Elizabeth Weezer, John Yates.
ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

BIBLES. One hundred BIBLES have come to hand for nagers are requested to call and receive a supply for distribution. All those in indegent circumstances, who do not possess the Bible, are cordially invited to come and receive that divine treasiore, on the same terms with the salvation which it offers - without money and without price. Applica. tained in said Deed of Trust. Sale to commence tion may be made to either of the Managers whose names have already appeared in this paer. All persons within the county, disposed to wor the designs of this institution, are respectfully requested to make inquiry and give informa-tion to some one of the Managers, how many Bibles may be distributed within their respective

By order of the Managers, JOHN MATTHEWS,

Fulling, Dying and Dress-ing of Cloth.

The public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers will have their Fulling Mill (two miles from Shepherd's Town, on the Martinsburgh road) in operation by the 15th inst. where they will carry on FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING OF CLOTH in all its various branches. They engage that all work done by them shall be executed in the best manner. Persons wishing their cloth well manufactured, may send it on to the mill as soon as convenien

CRAWFORD & BILLMYER, They wish to take two Apprentices between 15 and 16 years old, to learn the above business. September 22.

FULLING & DYING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they are carrying on said business in Mill, on Mill Creek, five miles from Smithfield From experience and attention they hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may serve them with their custom. For the convenience of those living at a dis-

tance, the following places are appointed where raw cloth will be received with written directions (dressed and returned with neatness and dispatch.) viz. Daniel Fry's store in Smithfield, and W. & T. Brown's store in Charles-Town. T. CRAWFORD & ZIMMERMAN.

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining

Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES he found under the late prices, and will be sold

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commence t-Full ng, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling Mill, near Buckles Town-Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, will be attended to as usual-he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Fulled Linsey for sale in a JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 29.

Fulling and Dying. THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he coninues to carry on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, at Litlor's Fulling Mill, six miles from Winchester, and two from Hahry Seaver's, where all colours will be dyed on silk, cotton thread and cloth-For the convenience of those iving at a distance he has fixed a stand at Moses Wilson & Son's store, in Charles Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every week to receive and return cloth-persons sending cloth are requested to send written directions with it, stating the manner in which they want it dressed. Cloth of any description left at the above places, will be done in the best manner, and shortest notice. ELIJAH JAMES.

September 29. Fifty Dollars Reward. DESERTED from this place on the 10th inst.

SAMUEL MATHEWS, a private in the 1st Rifle Regiment; five feet five inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, and dark brown hair-by his statement he was born in or near Baltimore; thirty years of age, and by profession a Cooper. The said Mathews was enlisted by me on the evening of the 28th Aug. last, after a few days had elapsed I gave him leave of absence, during which time he eloped, and has countenance, stout and well proportioned. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will deliver the said deserter to any officer in the service of the United States.

H. COHEN, 1st Lieut. U. S. Rifle Regt. Recruiting Rendezvous, Shepherd's Town, Va.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICF. ENTERTAINMENT

now kept at Keyes' Ferry, on the road leading from Virginia.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the by virtue of a Deed Anderson, on the third day of May, 1813, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein stated to be due Patrick Daugherty, they or one of them, will sell on the premises on the 15th day of October next, at Public Sale to the be heat bidder for cash

A TRACT OF LAND in Jefferson county, containing twenty-two acres.

one rood and twenty-two poles more or less, the same tract at present in the occupancy of Thomas Cochrell, lying on the main road lesding from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and which, upon the 10th day of April, 1809, was conveyed by Markon Anderson and Rebecca his wife, to the said James Anderson, by Deed of Record in the county court of Jefferson: A particular description of the boundaries, and of said land, is con. at 12 o'clock. The subscribers to convey in character of Trustees to the purchaser.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Junr. Trustees. WILLIAM TATE,

Vaccine Matter.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, agent for vaccine tion, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to im for it. The application must be made by post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle States, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter as will enable any discreet person who can read and write, to secure his own family from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any

trouble or danger.
All letters on this subject, to or from the under signed, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight are carried by the United States mail free of perage, in conformity to a late act of Congress; to tled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,

U. States' Agent for Vaccination, Bultimore. N. B. The editors of newspapers within the Inited States, are required to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a page containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by post.

Aug. 18—Sept. 10.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are ear nestly requested to come forward and discharge heir respective sums. The money is wanting inmediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF Wrought and Cut Nails, SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the

Near the Market-House in Charles Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

RYE WANTED.

ed at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkel County. CONRAD KOWNSLAR

July 14.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rapps. hannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa annock river in the county of Culpepper, ab it 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair o feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all nece wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Frederickshurg running I pair 6 feet burrs and 1 dericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills at 450 acres of wood land-both of these situation are admirably calculated for cotton and wool miter for any purpose-the terms will be made ess). JOHN ALLCOCK.

Cu'pepper County, Va. June 9. 10,000 lbs. prime Sweat

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

Upper & Harness Leather, KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814. P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

For Sale, A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair. The other improvements are also in good repair.

and there is at all seasons a complete suppl water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more as those who are disposed to purchase will a doubt view the property. Terms of sale will made known by applying to the subscriber a Smithfield. ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1814.

[No. 341.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the PARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required ter into degociation on these several points ? and, to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent tion. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day, in order to afford us the opportunity of publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 11. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following message was yesterday sent to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States. The sentiments it excited in both Houses were purely national, and almost unani-

To the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States. I lay before Congress communications just received from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, charged with negotiating peace with Great Britain; shewing the conditions on which alone that government is willing to put an end to

The instructions to those plenipotentiaries, dis closing the grounds, on which they were authorised to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, will be the subject of another communication. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, October 10, 1814. DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, - Ciny, and Russell, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of

Ghent, 12th August, 1814. SIR-We have the honor to inform you that the British Commissioners, Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, Esq. and William Adams, Esq. arrived in this city on Saturday evening, the sixth instant. The day after their arrival, Mr. Baker, their Secretary, called upon us to give us notice of the fact, and to propose a meeting, at a certain hour, on the ensuing day. The place having been agreed upon we accordingly met, at one

o'clock, on Monday, the eighth inst. We enclose, herewith, a copy of the full powers exhibited by the British Commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the success and earnest desire of their government, there is a succession of the success their government, that the negociation might re-sult in a solid peace, honorable to both parties. They, at the same time, declared, that no events which had occurred since the first proposal for this negotiation, had altered the pacific disposition of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to con-

on, and that our government had acceded to the proposal of negociation, with the most sincere desire to put an end to the differences which divided the two countries, and to lay upon just and liberal grounds the foundation of a peace which, securing the rights and interests of both nations, should unite them by lasting

The British Commissioners then stated the following subjects, as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions would be likely to turn, and on which they were entrusted.

1. The foroible seizure of mariners on board of merchant vessels, and in connection with it, the claim of his Britannic Majesty to the allegiance of all the native subjects of Great Britain. We understand them to intimate, that the British government did not propose this point as one which they were particularly desirous of discussing; but that, as it had occupied so prominent a place in the disputes between the two countries, it necessarily attracted notice and was considered as a subject which would come under discus-

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a definite boundary to be settled for their territory. rangement upon this point was a sine qua non: that they were not authorised to conclude a treaty of peace which did not embrace the Indians, as allies of His Britannic Majesty; and that the es-tablishment of a definite boundary of the Indian territory was necessary to secure a permanent peace, not only with the Indians, but also between

the United States and the adjacent British colo-With respect to this point, they expressly disclaimed any intention, on the part of their government, to acquire an increase of territory, and represented the proposed revision as intended merely for the purpose of preventing uncertainty

3. A revision of the boundary line between

the United States and Great Britain.

After having stated these three points, as subjects of discussion, the British Commisioners added, that before they desired any answer from us they felt it incumbent upon them to declare, that the British government did not deny the right of the Americans to the fisheries generally, or in the open seas; but that the privileges, formerly granted by treaty to the United States, of fishing

The extent of what was considered by them as waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they ware not apprious the taken it has discovered. waters peculiarly British, was not stated. From the manner in which they brought this subject into view, they seemed to wish us to understand that they were not anxious that it should be discussed, and that they only intended to give us notice that these privileges had ceased to exist, and would not be again granted without an equiva-

Pressly in the treaty of peace for their renewal.

The British Commissioners having stated, that these were all the subjects which they intended to bring forward or to suggest, requested to be informed, whether we were instructed to enwhether there was any amongst these which we thought it unnecessary to bring into the negocia-tion? and they desired us to state, on our part, ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, such other subjects as we might intend to pro-will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers pose for discussion in the course of the negociaconsulting among ourselves, before we gave an

In the course of the evening of the same day, we received your letters of the 25th and 27th of

There could be no hesitation, on our part, in nforming the British Commissioners, that we were not instructed on the subjects of Indian pa-cification or boundary, and of fisheries. Nor did it seem probable, although neither of these points had been stated with sufficient precission in that first verbal conference, that they could be admited in any shape. We did not wish, however, to prejudge the result, or by any hasty proceeding abruptly to break off the negociation. It was not impossible that, on the subject of the Indians, the British government had received erroneous inpressions from the Indian traders in Canada, which our representations might remove : And it appeared, at all events, important, to ascertain distinctly the precise intentions of Great Britain. on both points. We, therefore, thought it advisable to invite the British Commissioners to a general conversation on all the points; stating to them, at the same time, our want of instructions on two of them, and holding out no expectation of the probability of our agreeing to any article respecting them.

At our meeting on the ensuing day we informed the British Commissioners, that upon the first and third points proposed by them we were provided with instructions, and we presented as further subjects considered by our government as suitable for discussion 1st. A definition of blockade; and as far as

might be mutually agreed of other neutral and elligerent rights.

2d. Claims of indemtity in certain cases of cap-

ture and seizure. We then stated that the two subjects, 1st Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions. We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, and had not been alluded to by lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the subject of instructions by our government; that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, the boundary of the Indian possessions within our territories, was new and without ex-

the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treaty between the two countries No such provi-We answered, that we heard these declarations | sion had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in any treaty made by Great Britain or any other European power in relation to the same description of people, existing under like circumstances. We would say, however, that it would not be doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great Britain : that we had information that Commissioners had already been appointed to treat with them; that a treaty to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded: and that the United States having no interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate war against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be dis-

posed to make peace with them. We then expressed our wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be agreed on, upon the points not included in our inscructions, the government of the United States might be possessed of the entire and precise intentions of that of Great Britain, respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of

the United States, to any such arrangement. In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the negociation, it was said, that it could not be expected, that, in a letter merely intended to invite a negociation, he should enu merate the topics of discussion, or state the pretensions of his government; since these would depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out of a subsequent state of things.

In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without example in the practice of European nations, it was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since treaties were made with them, both by G. Britain and by the United States; upon which we pointed out the obvious and important difference be-tween the treaties we might make with Indians, living in our territory, and such a treaty as was proposed to be made, respecting them, with a foreign power, who had solemnly acknowledged the territory on which they resided to be part of the United States.

We were then asked by the British Commissioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would within the limits of the British jurisdiction, and of landing and drying fish on the shores of the British territories, would not be renewed without an equivalent.

rupture of the negociation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means o avert an event so serious in its consequences; and that we had not been without hopes that a liacussion might correct the effect of any erroneous information which the British government night have received on the subject, which they

had proposed as a preliminary basis.

We took this opportunity to remark, that no nation observed a policy more liberal and humane towards the Indians than that pursued by the United States; that our object had been, by all practicable means, to introduce civilization amongst them; that their possessions were secured to them by well defined boundaries; that their ersons, lands and other property were now nore effectually protected against violence or rauds from any quarter, than they had been under any former government; that even our citi-zens were not allowed to purchase their lands; that when they gave up their title to any portion of their country to the United States, it was by oluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the United States had succeede n preserving, since the treaty of Greenville of 1795, an unterupted peace of 16 years, with all the Indian tribes; a period of tranquility much onger than they were known to have enjoyed

the proposition respecting the Indians, was not distinctly understood. We asked whether the pacification, and the settlement of a boundary or them were both made a sine que non? Which was answered in the affirmative. The question was then asked the British Commissioners, whether the proposed Indian boundary was intended ther the proposed Indian boundary was intended to preclude the U. States from the right of purchasing by treaty from the Indians, without the macht of G. Britain, lands lying beyond that oundary? And as a restriction upon the Indians from selling by amicable treaties lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

To this question, it was first answered by one of the Commissioners, that the Indians would not be restricted from selling their lands, but that the U. States would be restricted from purchasing them ; and on reflection another of the Comissioners stated, that it was intended that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the United States; that both G. Britain and the United States should

be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party. The proposition respecting Indian boundary hus explained, and connected with the right of overeignty ascribed to the Indians over the country, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty and of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was ndistinctly stated when first proposed, and that the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from the first moment, to be a sine quo non, rendering any discussion unprofitable until it was admitted as a basis. Knowing that we had no power to cede to the Indians any part of our territory, we thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably would not have been answered till the principl

was admitted, where the line of demarkation of the Indian country was proposed to be established?
The British Commissioners, after having repeated that their instructions on the subject of the Indians were peremptory, stated that unless we could give some assurance, that our powers would allow us to make at least a provisional arrangement on the subject, any further discussion would be fruitless, and that they must consult their own government on this state of things. They proposed accordingly a suspension of the conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit. They despatched a special messenger the same evening, and we are now waiting for the result.

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the conferences; that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we should meet the next day to compare the statements. We accordingly met again on Wednesday the 10th instant, and ultimately agreed upon what should constitute the protocol of the conferences. A copy of this instrument, we have the honor to transmit with this despatch; and we also enclose a copy of the statement originally drawn up on our part, for the purpose of making known to you the passages to which the British Commis.

Their objection to some of the passages was, that they appeared to be argumentative, and that the object of the protocol was to contain a mere statement of facts. They, however, objected to the insertion of the answer which they had give to our question respecting the effect of the proposed Indian boundary; but they agreed to an alteration of their original proposition on that sub-ject, which renders it much more explicit than as stated, either in the first conference or in their proposed draught of the protocol. They also objected to the insertion of the fact, that they had proposed to adjourn the conferences, until they ould obtain further instructions from their government. The return of their messenger may, perhaps, disclose the motive of their reluctance in

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your humble and obedient servants, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. J.-A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, " JONA. RUSSELL

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE.

August 8th, 1814. The British and American Commissioners having met, their full powers were respectively pro-duced, which were found satisfactory, and copies thereof were exchanged.

The British Commissioners stated the following:

The British Commissioners stated the following subjects as those upon which it appeared to them that the discussions between themselves and the American Commissioners, would be likely to turn.

1. The forcible seizure of mariners from on heard merchant ships on the high seas, and in connection with it the right of the king of Great

We added, that as we should deeply deplore a | Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects, 2. That the peace be extended to the Indian their territory be definitively marked out, as a permanent barrier between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States. An arrangement on this subject to be a sine qua non of a treaty of

> 3. A revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with the view to

prevent future uncertainty and dispute.

The British Commissioners requested informaon whether the American Commissioners were nstructed to enter into negociation on the above points? But before they desired any answer, they felt it right to communicate the intentions of their government as to the North American fisheries. viz. That the British government did not intend to grant to the United States, gratifitously, the privileges formerly granted by treaty to them, of fishing within the limits of the British sovereignty and of using the shores of the British territories for purposes connected with the fisheries.

Angust 9. The meeting being adjourned to the 9th of August, the Commissioners met again that day. The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government, and that the second and fourth of these points were not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had ap-pointed Commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians, and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

The American Commissioners presented as furher subjects considered by the government of The Inited States as suitable for discussion: we agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals. for captures and seizures preceding and subse-

. They further stated that there were various other points to which their instructions extended, which might with propriety be objects of discusaion, either in the negociation of the peace, or in that of a treaty of commerce, which in the case of a propitious termination of the present conferences they were likewise authorised to conclude. That for the purpose of facilitating the first and most essential object of peace, they had discarded every subject which was not considered as peculiarly connected with that, and presented only

those points which appeared to be immediately relevant to this negociation.

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great British, upon all the points, and their willingness to

discuss them all. They, the American Commissioners were asked, whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon this discussion, particularly respect-ing the Indian boundary, the American Commissioners could expect that it would terminate by some provisional arrangement, which they could conclude, subject to the ratification of their go-

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject most be without specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them, previous to discussion, to decide whether any article on this ubject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, under their discretionary powers,

ustified in acceding. The meeting was adjourned.

True copy, CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr. Secretary of Legation

Draught of original protocol made by the American Ministers, of the two first conferences held with the British Commissioners. At a meeting between the Commissioners of his Britannic Majesty and those of the U. States of America, for negotiating and concluding a peace, held at Ghent, 8th August, 1814, the following points were presented by the Commissioners on

the part of Great Britain as subjects for discus-1. The forcible se zure of mariners on board of

merchant vessels, and the claim of allegiance of his Britannic Majesty upon all the native born subjects of Great Britain.

2. The Indian allies of Great Britain to be included in the pacification, and a boundary to be settled between the dominions of the Indians and those of the United States. Both parts of this point are considered by the British government as a sine qua non to the con-

clusion of a treaty.

3. The revision of the boundary line between the territories of the United States and those. of Great Britain, adjoining them in North

4. The Fisheries—Respecting which the British government will not allow the people of the United States the privilege of landing and drying fish, within the territorial jurisdiction. of Great Britain, without an equivalent.

The American Commissioners were requested to say, whether their instructions from their go-

vernment authorised them to treat upon these ac-versal points: and to state on their part such other points as they might be further instructed to pro-pose for discussion. The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th August, on which day the Commissioners met

The American Commissioners at this meeting stated, that upon the first and third points proposed by the British Commissioners, they were provided with instructions from their government; and that on the second and fourth of those ment; and that on the second and fourth of those points, there not having existed heretofore any differences between the two governments, they had not been anticipated by the government of the United States, and were therefore, not provided for in their instructions. That in relation to an Indian pacification, they knew that the government of the United States had appointed commissioners to treat of peace with the Indians; and that it was not improbable that peace had been made with them.

made, with them. The American Commissioners further points (subjects) considered by the go-