VERMONT. A PROCLAMATION.

WEEREAS it appears, that the war, in which our country is unfortunately en-gaged, 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 independence, 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 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 Book of Common Prayer with Davids's Psalms.
(Price 1 dollar & 75 cents.) THE Presbyterian Meeting House is now finished-the subscribers are requested to come for-ward and discharge the balances due on their sub-Hymn Book, 37 cents; Psalm Book, 37 cents. Theodore Cyphon, a Novel, in 2 Vois. 2 dollars.

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 Laffery, 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, Samuel Roberts.

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.

Thomas Atwell

Jeremiah Arter

Abegaile Allen

Susannah Able

Walter Baker

Elizabeth Clark

Sally Carlisle

Nancy Connell

Clementius Davis

Joseph Duckwall

bert Drake

Mrs. Davenport

James Glenn

John Grove

James Grimes.

Rackel Gumes

Hezekiah Griffith

Mary Gunnell.

Frances C. Hite

Mathew Hobson

Abraham Huntsberry

Wm. Hickman

Henry Haines

Jonas Heath

John Jamison.

Benjamin King

October 6,

Samuel Howal

John Hanes

Lucy Ann Griffith

Clerk of the Superior

John Kelly James Kerchevall John Lang Charles Lowndes 2: 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

Rebecca M'Donald

Joseph M'Murren

James M'Kinney 2:

Hannah Mendenhall

Jacob H. Manning.

Elizabeth Napper Tandy

Humphrey F. Ogilvie

John Markquit

Cavalier Martin

Ann M'Endree

Joseph Malin

Caleb Neetham

Michael Nickels.

Thomas Osburn

John O'Banion.

Joseph Roberts

Margaret Reed

John Saunders

Sall, Saunders

Henry Small 2;

Hartly Sul ivan 2:

Hance H. Smith 2;

John Shirly 2;

Thomas P. Smith

John Strider 2;

Charles Strider 2;

Wm. Shepherd 2;

John D. Slemmons

George Sands 2;

John Swayne

Fanny Sweny

Henry Sagle

Wm. Tapscott

Thomas Taws

John Talbert

Maria Taylor

John W. Ware

Jonas Walraven

Samuel Warden

Samuel Williams

John Witson

Joseph Wysong Samuel Wright

James Whaley.

William Vestal.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

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.

Francis W. Washingto

George Templeton

Wm. Stidman

Lewis Swift

Geo. Slusser

John Shoaf

John Sewell

Jacob Rockenbaugh.

John Perry.

Mr. Mooks

John Miller

it on to the mill as soon as convenies CRAWFORD & BILLMYER, John Mackelfresh They wish to take two Apprentices between 15 and 16 years old, to learn the above business. James Milton Angus M'Donald September 22. Catharine Myers

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 The Christian's Companion in his Field & Garden. | not been heard of since—he has an intelligent countenance, stout and well proportioned. The 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.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hurper's

Sullivan, Alexander Taylor, Jacob Waltman, John

BIBLES.

One hundred BIBLES have come to hand for

he Bible Society of Jefferson County. The Ma-

nagers are requested to call and receive a supply for distribution. All those in indegent circum-

stances, who do not possess the Bible, are cordi-

er. All persons within the county, disposed to

wor the designs of this institution, are respect-

fully requested to make inquiry and give informa-tion to some one of the Managers, how many Bi-

bles may be distributed within their respective

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 Martins-

burgh road) in operation by the 15th inst. where they will carry on FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING OF CLOTH in all its various bran-

ches. They engage that all work done by them shall be executed in the best manner. Persons

wishing their cloth well manufactured, may send

By order of the Managers, JOHN MATTHEWS,

Waltman, Elizabeth Weezer, John Yates.
ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

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

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 descripally invited to come and receive that divine treation of the boundaries, and of said land, is consiore, 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 at 12 o'clock. The subscribers to convey in chation may be made to either of the Managers whose names have already appeared in this paracter 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, entled," An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. States' Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. 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 their 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 imme-

diate 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.

rupture of the negociation on any point, it was our anxious desire to employ all possible means

to 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 erro-

neous 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 a-

nongst them; that their possessions were secured

o 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 un-

der any former government; that even our citizens 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

voluntary treaty with our government, who gave them a satisfactory equivalent; and that through these means the United States had succeeded

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, whe-

ther the proposed Indian boundary was intended

oundary? And as a restriction upon the Indi-

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 purchas-

ing them ; and on reflection another of the Com-

issioners stated, that it was intended that the

[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 pow-ers exhibited by the British Commissioners at that conference; which was opened on their part by an expression of the sincere and earnest desire of their government, that the negociation might re-ault 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 disposi tion of their government, or varied its views as to the terms upon which it was willing to con-

We answered, that we heard these declarations | sion had, to our knowledge, ever been inserted in 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 Great Britain. 3. A revision of the boundary line 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

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 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.

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 appropriate the state of the stat 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-

the United States, to any such arrangement.

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 pre-

tensions of his government; since these would

example in the practice of European nations, it

treaties were made with them, both by G. Britain

and by the United States; upon which we point-

ed out the obvious and important difference be-tween the treaties we might make with Indians,

We were then asked by the British Commis-

sioners whether, in case they should enter further upon the discussion of the several points which had been stated, we could expect that it would

of a subsequent state of things.

the United States.

Indian territories should be a barrier between the British dominions and those of the United States; ture and seizure. that both G. Britain and the United States should We then stated that the two subjects, 1st be restricted from purchasing their lands; but that the Indians might sell them to a third party. Indian pacification, and boundary, and 2d of fisheries, were not embraced by our instructions. The proposition respecting Indian boundary hus explained, and connected with the right of We observed, that as these points had not been heretofore the grounds of any controversy beovereignty ascribed to the Indians over the countween the government of Great Britain and that of the United States, and had not been alluded to try, amounted to nothing less than a demand of the by lord Castlereagh, in his letter proposing the absolute cession of the rights both of sovereignty negociation, it could not be expected that they should have been anticipated and made the suband of soil. We cannot abstain from remarking to you, that the subject (of Indian boundary) was ndistinctly stated when first proposed, and that ject of instructions by our government; that it was natural to be supposed, that our instructions the explanations were at first obscure and always given with reluctance. And it was declared from were confined to those subjects upon which differences between the two countries were known to exist; and that the proposition to define, in a 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 treaty between the United States and Great Bricede to the Indians any part of our territory, we tain, the boundary of the Indian possessions thought it unnecessary to ask, what probably within our territories, was new and without exwould not have been answered till the principl was admitted, where the line of demarkation of the treaty of peace in 1783, nor in any other treathe Indian country was proposed to be established?
The British Commissioners, after having rety between the two countries No such proviany 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

peated 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 doubted, that peace with the Indians would certainly follow a peace with Great Britain : that we had information that Commissioners had already their own government on this state of things. been appointed to treat with them; that a treaty They proposed accordingly a suspension of the to that effect might, perhaps, have been already concluded: and that the United States having no conferences, until they should have received an answer, it being understood that each party might interest, nor any motive, to continue a separate call a meeting whenever they had any proposition to submit. They despatched a special messenwar against the Indians, there could never be a moment when our government would not be disger the same evening, and we are now waiting posed to make peace with them. for the result. We then expressed our wish to receive from the British commissioners a statement of the

Before the proposed adjournment took place, it was agreed, that there should be a protocol of the views and objects of Great Britain upon all the conferences; that a statement should for that purpose be drawn up by each party, and that we points, and our willingness to discuss them all, in order that, even if no arrangement should be ashould 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 congreed on, upon the points not included in our inscructions, the government of the United States might be possessed of the entire and precise inferences. 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 tentions of that of Great Britain, respecting these points, and that the British government might be fully informed of the objections, on the part of up on our part, for the purpose of making known In answer to our remark that these points had not been alluded to by lord Castlereagh, in his 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 depend upon ulterior events, and might arise out 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 In reply to our observation, that the proposed stipulation of an Indian boundary was without 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 was asserted, that the Indians must in some sort be considered as an independent people, since 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 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

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 instructed 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, gratuitously, 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 furto preclude the U. States from the right of pur-chasing by treaty from the Indians, without the nsent of G. Britain, lands lying beyond that her subjects considered by the government of The onited States as suitable for discussion: se agreed, of other neutral and belligerent rights.

2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals ans from selling by amicable treaties lands to the U. States as had been hitherto practised?

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 Britain, 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 respectsioners 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 discussion:

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 in-

cluded 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-

vernment of the United States as suitable for dis-

1. A definition of blockade, and, as far as may be agreed, of other neutral and belligerent 2. Certain claims of indemnity to individuals

for captures and seizures, preceding and subsequent to the war, 3. They further stated, that there were various other points to which their instructions exjects of discussion, either in the negotiation of the peace or in that part of the treaty of commerce, which in case of a propitious ter-mination 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 negocia-

The American Commissioners expressed their wish to receive from the British Commissioners a statement of the views and objects of Great Briain upon all the points, and their willingness to tiscuss them all, in order that if no arrangement sion of the entire and precise intentions of that of
Great Britain with regard to such points; and
that the British government might be fully informed of the objections on the part of the United

those lakes, and of holding military posts and establishments on their shores.

2. The boundary line west of Lake Superior, and thence to the Mississippi, to be revised; and States to any such arrangement.

They, the American Commissioners, were asked whether, if those of Great Britain should enter further upon the discussion, particularly respect-ing the Indian boundary, the American commissioners could expect it would terminate by some | from Lake Superior to that river provisional arrangement which they could con-clude, subject to the ratification of their govern-

They answered, that as any arrangement to which they could agree upon the subject must be with specific authority from their government, it was not possible for them previous to discussion to decide whether an article on the subject could be formed which would be mutually satisfactory, and to which they should think themselves, underhe discretionary powers, justified in acceding.
The British Commissioners declined entering

oners would say, that they considered it within their discretion to make a provisional arrangement on the subject, conformable to the view of it prescribed by the British government, and proposed to adjourn the conferences for the of consulting their own government on

this state of things. The British Commissioners were asked, whether it was understood as an effect of the proposed boundary for the Indians, that the U. States would territory from the Indians within that boundsry by amicable treaty with the Indians themselves, treaties, lands to the United States, as has been

They answered, that it was understood, that the Indian territories should be a barrier between the British possessions and those of the U. States : that the United States and Great Britain should both be restricted from such purchases of lands; that the Indians would not be restricted from selling to any third party.

C. HUGHES, Jr. True copy. Sec. of the Mission Extraordinary.

Mesers. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell, and Galla tin, to Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 19th August, 1814.

SIR-Mr Baker, Secretary to the British miscalled upon us to day, at 1 o'clock, and ine to be held at 3. This was agreed to, and the British Commissioners | their proposals to writing, before we gave them opened it, by saying that they had received the send us an official note without delay. a moment, in requesting a meeting for the par-pose of communicating the decision of their Go- Britain will receive from us an unanimous and de vernment. It is proper to notice that Lord Cas-tiereagh had arrived last night in this city, detain the John Advins for the purpose of transwhence, it is said, he will depart to-morrow on

his way to Brussels and Vienna. vernment had felt some surprize, that we were by this hasty, but correct sketch of our last confer not instructed respecting the Indians, as it could not have been expected that they would leave their Allies, in their comparatively weak situation, exposed to our resentment Great Britain might | spect, your obedient servants, ustly have supposed that the American Govern ment would have furnished us with instructions, authorising us to agree to a positive article on the subject; but the least she could demand was that we should sign a provisional article admitting the principle, subject to the ratification of our Government; so that, if it should be ratified, the treaty should take effect; and, if not, that it should be null and void; on our assent or refusal to admit such an article would depend the conti-

nuance or suspension of the negociation. As we had represented that the proposition made by them, on that subject, was not sufficient- result of the conference which they had the honor ly explicit, their Government had directed them of holding with them upon the 9th instant, in hast, 2nd Lt. who was greatly instrumental in Capt the Hon Wm. H. Percy, senior officer in the to give us every necessary explanation, and to | which they stated that they were unprovided with state distinctly the basis which must be consider-

ed an indispensable preliminary. It was a sine qua non that the Indians should be included in the pacification, and, as incident there- to the Indian territory. to, that the boundaries of their territory should be permanently established. Peace with the Indians

was a subject so simple, as to require no comment.
With respect to the boundaries which was to divide their territory from that of the U. States, the object of the British Government was, that the Indians should remain as a permanent barrier between our western settlements, and the adjacent British provinces, to prevent them from bene conterminous to each other : and that neither the United States, nor Great Britain, should ever pereafter have the right to purchase, or acquire any part of the territory thus recognized, as be-longing to the Indians. With regard to the ex-tent of the Indian territory, and the boundary ine, the British Government would propose the lines of the Greenville treaty, as a proper basis, subject, however, to discussion and modifications.

We stated that the Indian territory, according to these lines, would comprehend a great number of American citizens; not less perhaps than a hundred thousand; and asked what was the intention of the British Government, respecting them, and under whose government they would fall? It was answered that those settlements would be taken into consideration, when the line became a subject of discussion; but that such of he inhabitants, as would ultimately be included within the Indian territory, must make their own The British Commissioners here said that, con-

ciele, (that of agreeing to a provisional article) their Government had thought it right, that we should also be fully infogmed of its views, with line, between the dominions of Great Britain and the United States,

1st. Experience had proved that the joint possession of the Lakes, and a right common to both nations to keep up a naval force on them, necessarily produced collisions, and rendered peace insecure. As Great Britain could not he supposed to expect to make conquests in that quarter, and as that province was essentially weaker than the United States, and exposed to invasion, it was necessary, for its security, that Great Britain should require that the United States should hereaft. keep no armed naval force on the Western Lakes, from Lake Ontario to Lake Superior, both inclusive; that they should not erect any fortified or military post or establishment on the shores of those Lakes; and that they should not maintain those which were already existing. This must, they said, be considered as a moderate demand, since Great Britain, if she had not disclaimed the intention of any increase of territory, might with propriety have asked a cession of the adjacent American shores. The commercial navigation dould be agreed to upon the points not in their in- and intercourse would be left on the same footing ctructions, which would come within the scope of as heretofore. It was expressly stated, (in answer she powers committed to their discretion, the go-vernment of the U. States might be put in possess retain the right of having an armed naval force on retain the right of having an armed naval force on those lakes, and of holding military posts and es-

the treaty right of Great Britain to the navigation of the Mississippi, to be continued. When asked, whether they did not mean the line from the lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, the British Commissioners repeated, that they meant the line

3. A dire t communication from Halifax and the province of New Brunswick to Quebec, to be secured to Great Britain. In answer to our question, in what manner this was to be effected, we were told that it must be done by a cession to G. Britain of that portion of the district of Maine (in the state of Massachusetts) which intervenes be-tween New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents that direct communication.

Reverting to the proposed provisional article, respecting the Indian pacification and boundary, the British Commissioners concluded by stating upon the discussion, unless the American Com- to us, that if the conferences should be suspended by our refusal to agree to such an article, without having obtained further instructions from our government, Great Britain would not consider herself bound to abide by the terms which she now offered, but would be at liberty to vary and regulate her demands according to subsequent events, and in such manner as the state of the war, at the time of renewing the negociations, might warrant

We asked whether the statement made, respect ing the proposed revision of the boundary line be be precluded from the rights of purchasing | tween the United States and the dominions of G. Britain, embraced all the objects she meant to bring forward for discussion, and what were, pare without the consent of Great Britain ? And whe- ticularly, her vews with respect to Moose Island ther it was understood to operate as a restriction and such other Islands in the Bay of Passama. upon the Indians from selling by such amicable | quoddy, as had been in our possession till the present war, but had been lately captured ? We were answered that those Islands, belonging of right o Great Britain, (as much so, one of the Commissioners said, as Northamptonshire,) they would certainly be kept by her, and were not even supposed to be an object of liscussion

From the forcible manner in which the demand that the United States should keep no naval armed force on the Lakes, nor any military post on The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday 10th | their shores, had been brought forward, we were induced to inquire whether this condition was al so meant as a sine qua non? To this the British Commissioners declined giving a positive answer. They said that they had been sufficiently explicit; that they had given us one ine qua non, and when we had disposed of that, it would be time enough to give us an answer as to another.

We then stated that, considering the nature and importance of the communication made this day, wished the British commissioners to reduce ment, render advisable. ned it, by saying that they had received their an answer; this they agreed to and promised to

mitting to you the official notes which may pass on the subject and close the negociation. And we The British Commissioners stated that their Go- | have felt it our duty immediately to apprize you, ence, that there is not, at present, any hope of

. We have the honor to be, sir, with perfect re

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL, ALBERT GALLATIN. Note of the British Commissioners.

[Rec'd after the above letter was written. The undersigned, Plenipojentiaries of His Br tannic M jesty, do themselves the honor of acquainting the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, that they have communicated to their Court the any specific instructions, as to comprehending the Indian Nations in a treaty of peace to be made with Great Britain, and as to defining a boundary

The undersigned are instructed to acquaint the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, that his Majesty's government having at the outset of the negociation, with a view to the speedy restoration f peace, reduced as far as possible the number f points to be discussed, and having professed themselves willing to forego on some important opics any stipulation to the advantage of Great Britain, cannot but feel some surprise that the go vernment of the United States should not have urnished their Plenipotentiaries with instructions upon those points which could hardly fail to come

inder discussion. Under the inability of the American plenipoten tiaries, to conclude any article upon the subject of Indian pacification and Indian boundary, which shall bind the government of the United States, his Majesty's government conceive that they cannot give a better proof of their sincere desire for the restoration of peace, than by professing their willingness to accept a provisional article upon those heads, in the event of the American plenipotentiaries considering themselves authorised to accede to the general principles, upon which such an article ought to be founded. With a view to enable the American plenipotentiaries to decide, how far the conclusion of such an article is within the limit of their general discretion, the under-signed are directed to state, fully and distinctly, the basis upon which alone Great Britain sees any

sidering the importance of the question we had to | prospect of advantage in the continuance of the |

negociations at the present time. The undersigned have already had the honor of stating to the American plenipotentiaries, that in considering the points above referred to, as a sine qua non of any treaty of peace, the view of the British government is the permanent tranquility and security of the Indian nations, and the prevention of those jeulousies and irritations, to which the frequent alteration of the Indian limits has eretofore given rise.

For this purpose it is indispensably necessary, that the Indian nations who have been during the war in alliance with Great Britain should, at the termination of the war, be included in the pacifi-

It is equally necessary, that a definite boundary hould be assigned to the Indians, and that the intracting parties should guarrantee the integriof their territory, by a mutual stipulation, no to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, any territory within the specified limits. The British go ernment are willing to take, as the basis of an article on this subject, those stipulations of the treaty of Grenville, subject to modification, which elate to a boundary line.

As the undersigned are desirous of stating every oint in connection with the subject, which may asonably influence the decision of the American denipotentiaries in the exercise of their discreion, they avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat what they have already stated, that Great Britain desires the revision of the frontier between er North American dominions and those of the Inited States, not with any view to an acquisition f territory, as such, but for the purpose of sebring her possessions, and preventing future dis-

The British government consider the Lakes from Lake Outario to Lake Superior, both inclusive, to be the natural military frontier of the Briish possessions in North America. As the weakpower on the North American continent, the least capable of acting offensively, and the most exposed to sudden invasion, Great Britain considers the military occupation of these lakes as necessary to the security of her dominions. A oundary line equally dividing these waters, with a right to each nation to arm, both upon the lakes and upon their shores, is calculated to create a ontest for naval ascendancy in peace as well as in war. The power which occupies these Lakes should as a necessary result, have the military

cupation of both shores. In furtherance of this object, the British govern-ment is prepared to propose a boundary. But as this might be misconstrued as an intention to exend their possessions to the southward of the akes, which is by no means the object they have view, they are disposed to leave the territorial mits undisturbed, and as incident to them, the ree commercial navigation of the lakes, provided that the American government will stipulate not to maintain, or construct, any fortifications ipon, or within a limited distance of the shores, r maintain or construct any armed vessel upo he lakes in question, or in the rivers which empthemselves into the same.

If this can be adjusted, there will then remain or discussion the arrangement of the north western boundary between Lake Superior and the Misissippi, the free navigation of that river, and such a vacation of the line of frontier as may secure a direct communication between Quebec and

The undersigned trust, that the full statement which they have made of the views and objects of the British government in requiring the pacification of the Indian nations and a permanent linit to their territories, will enable the American lenipotentiaries to conculde a provisional article pon the bassis above stated. Should they feel it necessary to refer to the government of the Unit ed States for further instructions, the undersign ed feel it incumbent upon them to acquaint the American plenipotentiaries, that the government cannot be precluded by any thing that has passed from varying the terms at present proposed, in such a manner, as the state of war, at the time of resuming the conferences, may, in their judg-

The undersigned avail themselves of this occaon to-renew to the plen potentiaries of the U. tates, the assurance of their high consideration (Signed) GAMBIER. HENRY GOULBURN.

WILL MADAMS. Chest. 19th . Jug. 814

BLAKELEY'S LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Capt Johnson Blakely to the

Secretary of the Navy. U. S. S WASP, L'Orient, 8th July, 1814. SIR-On Thursday the 28th ult. being ther n lat. 48, 36, N. and long. 11, 15, W. we fell in with, engaged, and after an action of 19 minutes, captured his B. M. sloop of war the Reindeer, William Manners, Esq. commander. Annexed are the minutes of our proceeding on that day, prior to and during the continuance of the action. Where all did their duty and each appeared anxions to excel, it is very difficult to discrimin- on the Point of Mobile. ate. It is, however, only tendering them their I enclose a copy of the official report of Major merited due, when it is declared of Lts. Reily and Lawrence of the 2d Infantry, who commanded. Bury, 1st and 3d of this vessel, and whose names In addition to the particulars communicated in his will be found among those of the conquerers of | letter I have learnt that the ship which was dethe Guerriere and the Java; and of Mr. Tilling. | stroyed was the Harmes, of from 24 to 28 guns, the capture of the Boxer; that their conduct | Gatph of Maxico, and the brig so considerably and courage on this occasion fulfilled the highest | damaged is the Sophia, of 18 guns, Captain Wm expectation and gratified every wish. Sailing- Lockyer. The other ship was the Carron, of Master Carr is also entitled to great credit for from 24 to 28 guns, Captain Spencer, son of Earl

and man while exposed to the fire of the shifting who lost an eye by a splinter. The land force gun of the enemy and without an opportunity mation and ardor exhibited when actually engan- rines, and about 20 artilleris's, with one four and ed, or by the promptitude and firmness with a half inch howitzer, from which they discharged which every attempt of the enemy to board was shells and nine pound shot. They re-embarked met and successfully repelled. Such conduct | the piece and retreated by land towards Pensacomay be seen, but cannot well be described.

The Reindeer mounted 16 24 lb. carronades, 2 long 6 or 9 pounders, and a shifting 12 lb. caronade, with a complement of on board 118 men. | 158. Her crew were said to be the pride of Plymouth. Our loss in men has been severe, owing in part to the proximity of the two vessels & the extreme moothness of the sea, but chiefly in repelling | which may be drawn the most favorable augury. poarders. That of the enemy, however, was infinitely more as will be seen by the list of killed. and wounded on both sides.

Six round shot struck our hull, and many grape which did not penetrate far. The foremast received a 24 lb. shot, which passed through its centre, and our rigging and sails were a good The Reindeer was literally cut to pieces in a line with her ports; her upper works, boats and spare spars were one complete wreck. A breeze

springing up next forenoon the foremast went by

Having received all the prisoners on board. which from the number of wounded occupied much time, together with their baggage, the Reindeer was on the evening of the 29th set on fire, and in a few hours, blew up.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. WM JONES, Secretary of the Navy. The loss on board the Wasp was five killed and 21 wounded-On board the Reindeer 25 killed and 42 wounded.]

CHAUNCEY'S FLEET.

Copy of a letter from Com Chauncey to the Sere. eretary of the Navy, dated U. S. S. Superior, of the Ducks, Oct. 1, 1814.

Sra-On the 28th ult. at day light we disco. vered two of the enemy's ships standing out of Kingston, under a press of sail. As soon as they discovered us, they hove to. The wind being fresh from the northward and eastward, and fur to leave Kingston, I was impressed with a belief that Sir James had got his large ship ready, and that he was coming out with his whole fleet. I immediately made sail, in order to get the wind, but as soon as we tacked for them, the enemy's ships filled, made sail on a wind, and soon after tacked from us. The weather being hazy, it soon became so thick a fog that we could not discover objects more than 100 yards distance. I, however, continued to beat to windwa d, and late in the afternoon it cleared up for a short time, when we discovered the enemy's two ships out side of Nine mile Point; but as soon as he discovered that we had neared him considerably, and in a situa. tion to cut him off from Kingston, if he ventured further out, he immediately made all sail and beat into his anchorage.

As no other part of the enemy's squadron mule. their appearance, and these two ships from their manneuvres evidently wished to escape us, it struck me that the enemy had learnt the movements of Gen. Izard up the Lake, an I apprehend. ing an attack upon Gen. Drummond's army (which probably also was distressed for provisions) had induced him to put on board these two ships troops and provisions, and risk them for the relief of his army on the Niagara frontier; the wind and thick foggy weather also favoure lauch a movement. I determined to frustrate his de. signs if possible. Soon after sundown I anchor. ed the fleet between the Galooes and Grenadier Island, for the parpose of keeping them together, and put Lt. Skinner with an additional number of men on board the Lady of the Lake with orden to anchor between Pigeon and Snake Islands and if he discovered any movement of the enemy to make a signal with rockets or guns, his number, &c. It continued a thick fog during the nightthe enemy made no movement, and the next morning (29th) the weather cleared up, with the wind to the westward-weighed with the fleet and stood in for Kingston, until we opened the town-sent the Lady of the Lake close into reconnoitre and ascertain the state of forwardness of the new ship. Lt. Skinner found her hauled off in the stream, and completely rigged, but sails not bent-4 other ships and a large schooner lying also in the stream, and apparently ready to

From the present appearances. I have no doubt out the enemy will be on the Lake with his whole force in the course of a week, and I think his first movement will be to attempt to retrieve, at Sickett's Harbor, what he lost at Plattsburgh, I hope, however, that he will meet with the same gallant resistance upon this Lake that he caperienced on L. Champlain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, our obedient servant, I. CHAUNCEY. Hon. WM. JONES, Washington.

From the Same to the Same. U. S. S. Superior, off the Ducks, Oct. 1. SIR-Having a very commanding breeze yesterday, I sent the Lady of the Lake into Kingston to reconneitre. She stood close in with the form their shot and had a fair view. The ships lay is the same positions as on the 29th, and the large ship still without her sails bent-no visible preparation rations to embark troops, I shall watch them is this position as long as possible without endangering the fleet.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sit, your most obedient humble servant, 1SAAC CHAUNCEY. Hon. WM. JONES, Sec. of the Navy.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War. HEAD QUARTERS, 7th Military District,

Mobile, Sept. 17, 1314. SIR-With lively emotions of satisfaction I communicate that success has crowned the gallant efforts of our brave soldiers, in resisting and repelling a combined British naval and land force, which on the 15th instant, attacked Fort Bowyer,

I enclose a copy of the official report of Major the zeal and ability with which he discharged his | Spencer; the other names unknown. On board of the Carron 85 men were killed and wounded, The cool and patient conduct of every officer among whom was Col. Nicoll of the Royal Marines, consisted of 110 marines and 200 Creek In lins, eturning it, could only be equalled by the ani. | under the command of Captain Woodbine of man

la, whence they came. By the morning report of the 16th there were present in the fort, fit for duty, officers and men,

The result of this engagement has stamped a character on the war in this quarter highly favorable to the American arms-it is an event from An achievement so glorious in itself and so important in its consequences should be appreciated by the government, and those concerned are entitled to and will doubtless receive the most gratifying evidence of the approbation of their countrymen, In the words of Major Lawrence, where all behave well it is unnecessary to discu 'minate;" but all being meritorious I beg leave to annex the names of the officers who were engaged and present, and hope they will individually be deemed worthy of distinction.

Major Wm. Lawrence, 2d Infantry, commanding; Captain Walsh of the Artillery, Captains Infantry; Capt. Sands, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; Lieutenants Villard, Sturges, Conway, Saunders, T. R. Saunders, Brooks, Davis, and

Saunders, all of the 2d Infantry, I am confident that your own feelings will lead ou to participate in my wishes on this subject— ermit me to suggest the propriety and justice of wing to this gallant band the value of the vesdestroyed by them. I remain, with great respect, your ob't serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON. Major General Commanding.

the Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of Wor. [Major Lawrenc 's report will be given in our

HUZZA FOR THE PEACOCK.

The British Sloop of War Columbine SUNK by

the Peacock, New Hoven, Con. Oct. 11 .- Captain Renshaw, ate commander of the United States brig Rattlenake, arrived in this city on Sunday last, from Hulifax. Capt. R. sailed from Halifax in a cartel. and arrived at Newport on Friday last. He informs that the U. S. sloop of war Peacock had an engagement with the English sloop of war Columine, in the Irish Channel, which terminated, after a very short engagement, in the sinking of the enemy's vessel; and so suddenly, that not a man belonging to the Columbine could be saved. He "SIR" further states, that the Columbine had been fitted out expressly for the purpose of taking the Peacock, and had a picked crew.

The Columbine is rated in Steel's list at 18 uns-The Peacock is rated the same, but caries 22.-The English vessel, also, probably nounts more guns than she is rated at. The news above mentioned, Captain Renshaw ead in a London paper, which was received at Halifax a few days previous to his leaving that

NEW YORK, OCT. 7. LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR. Extract of a letter from a pentleman at Suckett's Harbor, to John Cook, Esq. in Albany, dated

October 7th "I have only time to say that our fleet has just urned to this harbor. The enemy's fleet has yet been heard of, and I presume has not yet iled from Kingston. I have not been able to earn what is the next object of our fleet, whether has come in to provision or for what other pur-

Albany, Oct. 10 -Nothing west of Utica came n last evening's mail.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated October 7

"The enemy's ship is ready for sea, excepting hat her sails are not bent, which it is expected they will be by the 12th. She is a large vessel of 102 guns. Her lower deck thirty-four 32 pounders; middle deck thirty four 24 pounders; has wenty 62 pound carronades on her upper deck, pesides other guns. It will be impossible for our feet to withstand the enemy on the Lake Probably the first object of the enemy will be to relieve Drummond's army, which is in great want of supplies. Bread is said to be a dollar a pound with them. The enemy made an attempt to send supplies up to them by two ships, some days "It is expected an attack will be made by sea and last , in a few days. The enemy is assembling his forces at Kingston for that purpose. Dram-

nond, it is said, will lead the attack by land.
"The harbor is completely surrounded by reastworks and entrenchments, and every prepaation making to give the foe a warm reception large additional militia force has been called ut, and is repairing to the harbor with great

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10. Albany Argus Office, ? Saturday morning, Oct. 8. 5 The western mails bring letters from Buffalo

nd the Harbor. Gen. Izard was at Lewistown with his army. hauncey was blockading the enemy in Kingston! lieut. Dickerson, with a detachment, had captured five boats of the enemy's loaded with goods of the North Western Company, valued at 12,000

350 seamen have gone from Lake Champlain to oin Chauncey. 330 British prisoners are 7 miles om this coming down from Erie.

Office of the Evening Post, ? New York, Oct. 14. We learn by the Steam Boat this morning fromlbany, that Gen. Izard had crossed with his arunction with Gen. Brown.

From the Niagara, our correspondent at Albaand Gen. Brown at Eric, reinforced by 1,000 men rom Ohio and Kentucky. So says a letter of the 7th." Report, however, says that Gen. Izard has crossed the river and formed a junction with

ALBANY, OCTOBER 10. The western mail due this evening, has just arrived -- nothing very new or interesting by it .-The following is a copy of a letter I received by it from Sackett's Harbon " Sacketts Harbor, 8th Oct. 1814.

Our fleet returned to this place last evening-An attack on this Harbor is expected by some, but the preparations are such that an attack, I believe is wished for." The Buffalo Gazette due on Sunday 'evening, came in this mail, but its contents are totally un-

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 14. Major General WINFIELD SCOTT arrived in is city yesterday with his aids, escorted by a detachment of Col. Laval's cavalry.

RICHMOND, OCT. 8. THE BRITISH LANDED! Extract of a letter to the Governor, from Major Tuberville, dated Westmoreland, Oct. 6, 10 o'clock, A. M. (RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.)

"SIR,—The enemy's whole fleet consisting of upwards of 40 vessels have before a stiff North West wind descended the Potomac, and are at this this moment out of sight.—They have gone down

hamberlain, Brownslar, and Bradley, of the 2d | the Bay, and have built since their arrival at St George's Island upwards of 100 Hoats-many of them of a large size. They have devastated several sections of this county and all the upper part of Northumberland, and a considerable force, reorted to be 2000 of them, encamped at the Court House of that County last night. Colonel Downing was within five miles of them at sun-set. One large ship lies off Cone Creek, I suppose to take their men on board. A detail of their movements shall be sent you by the first opportunity, I have directed the express to reach Richmond by

The Express (a Mr. Smith of King William belonging to Captain Ruffin's Company, in the Northern Neck) did not reach here at that time, because he was most inhumanly shot about 12 miles from this city by a man of the name of Cot-trell, whose horse he had impressed—Mr. S. was not dead when the bearer of the above dispatch left him-No other accounts of the transactions in the Northern Neck have reached us, but such as are too vague to be relied on.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

The four B itish prisoners mentioned in the folwing dispatch arrived here yesterday. We ancipate that a few more will be captured before the marauders get on board their ships again.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Bramham of Rich. mond to the Adjutant General, dated

" Richmond C. H. Oct. 5, 1814.

"Through you I beg leave to inform the Governor, that the bearer of this has taken on to the Marshal of the State, four British prisoners, taken yesterday near Northumberland Court House, by a detachment of that Militia-On the morning of yesterday, a considerable force landed from the British vessels lying in the Potomac, marched to Northumberland Court House, took possession of the place, and still retain it; the Regiment there retreating, before superior numbers; the force landed is variously stated from one to four thousand, though the prisoners state it at not more | ther of the President of the United States. than 700 men."

> manneman CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, OCTOBER 10. THE DESPATCHES.

The President's Message enclosing the letters rom our Commissioners, (published to day) having been read Mr. Porsyth moved that it be referred to the committee on Foreign relations and that 5,000 copies be printed for the use of he members. Mr. Hanson of Md. moved to amend the resolu

tion by inserting 10,000 copies in the place of

5000. He said he was persuaded the informa tion communicated in the Message had awakened but one feeling throughout the House, and stamp ed the same impression on every member. had always been his opinion that it became no this government to stand on idle, frivolous et uette, but to speak to the enemy, if indeed we desired to convert him to a friend, to speak to him frankly, plainly and directly, to the end that all ground for his doubting our sincerity might be removed He trusted that it would appear that our Commissioners had been instructed so to speak, and that they had so spoken. If then on fair and honorable terms proposed, England should have denied us peace—if other and new claims had been set up-if she has attempted to annex degrading and humiliating conditions-it she has presumed to trench upon our ascertaine rights as hitherto acknowledged and enjoyedfrom that moment Mr. H's, determination had long since been formed to un te in supporting the nost vigorous system of honorable war, with the bope of bringing the Briemy to a sense of justice. Mr. H. was satisfied that nothing more was necessary to make the war national than to conce the people that an honest and fair effort had been made to obtain peace and it had been denied upon terms mutually honorable. From that moment it ceased to be a party war, and of necessit became national. Mr. H. said he too well kne the party, with which it had been his pride and appiness to act, to doubt of their determining to ear a just share of the sacrifices to be incurred n defending the honor of the nation in a war that becomes just. Forgetting, as far as possible, the objections to the administration-stifling their complaints as far as might be, against the party that supports it, sacrificing all minor considerations, endeavoring to bury in oblivion the nume rous wrongs inflicted upon their party; omitting to every proper extent, a retrospect of the pas and looking to the present and the future, for the purpose of staunching the bleeding wounds their country, they would stand forth in this he hour of peril, in asserting and maiataining he established rights and honor. But, sir, said Mr ny, from Lewistown to Queenstown, and formed a | H. while we have ever been ready to sacrifice our political feelings upon the altar of our country the sacred duty we owe to it will require of u never to cease insisting on a reform in the mensures of the government, and the choice of honorable and enlightened men, competent to conduct its affairs in a crisis so awful .-- Unfortunately for ie country, the character of the men who now lirected its destines was not of this discription nor did they possess the confidence of the na-Mr. Oakley of N. Y. followed in a similar strain of Mr. Hanson, and did not fail, to improve the pportunity to abuse the government Besides the above remarks of Mr. Hanson and Mr Oakley,

A few remarks were made by Mr. Forsyth o Geo. and Mr. Wright of Md. the first acquiescing Mr. Hanson's motion, and the second approv ng the spirit of the remarks of his colleague, Mr

The motion to print 10,000 was agreed to. HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

The House, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the resolutions expressive of the sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by Major-Generals Brown, Scott, and Gaines, and Brig. General Macomb. These resolutions were yesterday amended in committee by the insertion of the names of Generals P H Porter, Ripley, and Miller. These amendments were, after considerable debate, confirmed by the House. The resolution approbatory of the conduct of Brig. Gen. M'Comb was also amended, on the motion of Mr. Shepherd of N. Y. by adding thereto the names of Major-General Mooers of the New-York militia, and Major General Strong of the militia of Vermont.

The resolutions, thus amended, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, Ayes 98.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 20.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent the State of Maryland in the Fourteenth Congress: REPUBLICAN. PEDERAL. Robert Wright,

Ph'lip Stuart, C. Goldsborough, William Pinkney, Nicholas R Moore, Alex. C. Hanson, Stevenson Archer. George Baer, John C. Herbert The Representation of Maryland in the present Congress is six Republicans and three Federalists.

REINFORCEMENT OF GEN. JACKSON.

The Tennessee courier of the 29th ult. published at Murfreesboro', says-" It is with pleasure we state, that within three days past, upwards of FIVE HUNDRED mounted Volunteers passed through this place on their way to join Gen JACKSON, at Mobile. They were all well fixed for the expedition, in good health and high spirits. They had just heard of the repulse of the enemy at Fort Bowyer."

REINFORCEMENT FOR BALTIMORE." A gentleman who has just arrived from Wash ngton informs, that he passed on the road about 1200 fine looking Virginians, from the counties of Culpepper, Madison, and Orange, who are to be encamped in the neighborhood of Snowden's Iron Works for the present. They are intended for the defence of Baltimore or Washington as the case may require. This excellent body of troops are under the command of Gen. MADISON, bro-

REMOVAL OF CONGRESS.

No business of moment was transacted in the House of Representatives to day except the question of removal of the seat of government. The question on the third reading of the bill for the removal was taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative, 74 for it and 83 against it. So the seat of government will not, at present be removed .- Wash. C. Gaz.

The President has conferred the brevet rank of Major General on Brigadier General MACOMB, for the brilliant defence of Plattsburg against the powerful force of the enemy under the Governor General of the Canadas.

Assistant Adjutant General Roger Jones, Captain in the corps of artillery, is brevetted a Major to rank from the 15th of August, and Major J. HINDMAN of the same corps, has been brevetted a Lieut. Col. to rank from the 15th of Au-Alexander J. Dallas, the new Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city on Thursday even-

We understand that a committee of a meeting of the citizens of this city is authorised to make to the Secretary of War an offer of the voluntary service of the citizens in executing any project or works of defence which the department may de-We are well informed also, that the banks of

this vicinity, together with individuals, are contemplating and will doubtless offer, a loan to the government for the purpose of rebuilding or erecting the necessary buildings for the accommidstion of Congress, the President and Public Maj Gen Scott, we are happy to learn is assigned to the command of this (the 10th) Militarry district, Gen. Winder having been ordered to

the northern frontier. aj Gen. Gaines is assigned to the command of the Philadelphia district. THE SLOOP OF WAR, PEACOCK.

A Gentleman, recently from Halifax, states that the Peacock, since she has been cruizing dong the coast of G. Britain, has destroyed a tenst one hundred British vessels, most of which vere consters.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Spain, to his friend in this city-dated, " Seville, July 25th, 1814.

"On the 21st instant the decree pass-

ed for restoring the holy inquisition! The monopolies, that of Tobacco included, had been previously re-established-nearly all the liberal and beneficial measures of the cortes have been done away, and the government appears to be consolidating itself on the principles of the ancient despotism as well as in commerce, in religion government, and policy. Many believe that a revolution is approaching. I can scarcely, however, believe that it will be effected. The nation is ignorant, biggotted and submissive beyond measure, to all the acts of the government. The leaders of the reformation are timid and irresolute, and the government carries every thing with such a high hand, as to disconcert their measures and destroy their combinations. Indeed, such is the present situation of the great mass of the nation, that an insurrection, even if successful, could produce very little advantage. The most it could effect would be to remedy a few of the most palpable abuses. Immense numbers of people are constantly arrested and imprisoned, and the extreme sufference of the people under such exertions of arbitrary power increases the daring violence of those in authority. A short time since they played off one of the tricks usually resorted to by weak and tyrannical governments. They arrested and imprisoned the greater part of the generals and other persons of distinction, and shortly afterwards discharged them, pretending that the orders were forged, and attempted to cast the odium of this

iniquitous measure on their enemics.

But this plot was so clumsify devised, that every one saw through it immediately. It however has struck a panic into the breasts of most people here, and they are afraid to speak on politics."

minimum,

Ways and Means for 1815. The following plan of proposed Revenue is now be-fore the committee of the Ways and Means.

PRESENT REVENUE-1814. Internal Duties, Sales of Public Lands, Direct Tax:s 1814, receivable in 1815, 600,000 Direct Taxes for 1815, 2,600,000

10,700,000 PROPOSED INCREASE OF TAXES. O percent of the direct tax of 1814 for 12 1-2 cents per gallon on Domestic spirits from domestic materials, and

10 cents per gallon from loveign 3.000,000 00 per cent. on Auction duties, 50 per cent. on postage of letters, 250,000 Playing Cards 25 cts. per pack, to be paid by the manufacturer. 200,000 Lotteries, payable by the managers, a per centage. 200,000 Pleasure horses exclusive for carriage and saddle, On Manufacturers of snuff and tobac-200,000

On manufacturers of candles (about 2 cents on Tallow.) 200,000 On manufacturers of castor hats 50 cents, wool do. 25 cents, 600,000 Cotton yarn, spun by steam or water machinery, 500,000 Woollen cloth (except the coarsest) finished by steam or wa-500,000 Leather payable by the manufac-300,000

fron, payable by the original manufacturer. Brewers, Potteries. Glass Houses, Paper mills. Hanging paper,

Merchant and Grist Mills. Shot manufactories, Sideboards, looking glasses and other expensive furniture, Watches and Jewelry, White topped boots,

Fine shoes,

which are at anchor.

Clocks,

20,259,000 NORFOLK, Oct. 15. Post of Observation, Pleasure House, Oct. 14, 1814, 7 o'clock, A. M. The enemy's force this morning in Lynhaven

300,000 50,000

100,000

50,000

50,000

Mr. Peerce's

Bay, is 30 sail, all under way standing to sea with

a light breeze from the West, except two frigates

SCHOLARS will be publicly examined on Tuesday the 25th-those immediately interested are respectfully invited to attend. Oct. 20.

Public Sale.

I will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 22nd mst. (at my shop in Charles Town) a number of WHEELS AND CHAIRS.

a quantity of 2 inch Poplar Plank, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. The MATTHEW WILSON October 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 31 of November, at the farm occupied by the late Daniel Eversole, all the property of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all kinds of Farming Utensils, a new Road Waggon, Wheat, Rye, and Gorn, in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by giving notes with approved security; all sums under five dollars the

cash must be paid.

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

JOHN ABELL, Adm'or.

TAILORING.

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

ted for a share of public patronage.
FZEKIEL SHOWERS. Martinsburgh, October 13. N. B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will e taken as apprentices.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN. HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were 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 friends would do wel: to call and view them.

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

Rye and Corn Wanted. THE Subscriter 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

ley County.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP FORT ERIE, September 29, 1814.

Sir-In my letter of the 13th inst. I informed you of the fortunate issue of the sortie which took place the day preceding. But it is due to the gallant officers and men, to whose bravery we are inthat I should give you a more circum-stantial and detailed account of this af-

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

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

About 20 minutes before 3 P. M. I found the left columns under the command of gen. Porter, which were destined to turn the enemy's right, within a few rods of the British intrenchments. They were ordered to advance and commence the action. Passing down the ravine, I judged from the report of musketry that the action had commenced on our left; I now hastened to gen. Miller and directed bim to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchments between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 20 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 3 and 2, the enemy's line of entrenchments, and his two block houses, were in our possession. Soon after, battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked by us and otherwise destroy-

ed, and the magazine of No. 1 was blown

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

Thus one thousand regulars and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action blasted the hopes of the enemy destroyed the fruits of fifty days la. bors, and diminished his eff clive force 1000 men at least. I am at a loss how to express my satisfaction at the gallant conduct of the officers and men of this division, whose valor has shone superior to every trial. General Porter in his offici-

perly noticed those patriotic citizens who have done so much honor to themselves, by freely and voluntarily tendering their services at a dangerous and critical pe-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACOB BROWN. Hon. Secretary of War.

al report sherein inclosed, has very pro- | Aggregate of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the army at Fort Eric, com-manded by major general Brown, in the sortic against the enemy's batteries on the 17th September, 1814.

Killed-1 brig. general, 1 lieut. colonel, 4 capains, 3 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 56

Wounded-1 major general, I brigadier general, 2 aid-de-camps, 2 brigade majors, 1 colonel.

1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 13 subalterns,
1 principal musician, 16 sergeants, 14 corporals,

Missing-1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, quarter master, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 17 corporals, 7 musicians, 172 privates. Aggregate-Officers 45; non-commissioned oficers, musicians and privates 466; aggregate 411. Return of prisoners taken in the sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th day of September, 1814.

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

Royal Artillery - 9 privates -total 9, 1st. Regt. of Royal Scots-2 serjeants, 16 privates-Total 18. 6th Regt -1 serjeant, 9 privates-Total 10.

8th or King's Regt .- 1 captain, I lieutenant, 1

ensign, 8 serjeants, 9 corporals, 66 privates-To-82nd Regt .- 9 privates -- Total 9. 89th Regt .- 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates GRAND TOTAL-2 majors, 4 captains, 4 lieu-tenants, 1 ensign, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 auf ser-

geants, 19 sergeants, 17 corporals, 1 drummer,

AGGREGATE-385. J. SNELLING, Inspector General.

THE BRITISH VANDALS.

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

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

Conrad Shindler,

COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz. PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COF-DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do.

TEA KETTLES. BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUCE, do. He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the 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 dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those who are in arrears to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN. THOMAS BROWN.

October 13. The business will be continued by
WM. BROWN

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather, which will be sold low, by the quantity, if imme-

diate 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.

Darkesville Factory.

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

JONA. WICKERSHAM. JONA. WICKERSHAM.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Nancy Bramhall, 2; Christopher Burnhouse, 2;
Orson Bestor, 5; John Breardy, John Buller, Jona Bustington, Jacob Crowl, Benjamin Caldwell, William Crisfield, John Cellars, Jacob Deleplane William Crisfield, John Cellars, Jacob Daleplane, or Joseph Deleplane, Joseph Deleplane, Thomas Gray, Margaret Gilpin, Sarah Gay, J hn P. Garrett, Alexander Grim, William Graham, Miss Ann Hoath, Jacob Hommer, Sarah Jones, Samu. Ann Hoath, Jacob Hommer, Sarat Jones, Samuel Johns, Gersham Keyes, Christian Kreps, Catharine Kreps, Samuel Murphey, William Miller, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Susannah Rymer, Joseph Majors, John Pierce, Bushan Rymer Robert Reid, Conrad Roler, Reuben Smi ver Smith, James Stedman, Samuel Strider, Jo ver Smith, James Stellivan, Jacob Waltman, John Sullivan, Alexander Taylor, Jacob Waltman, John Waltman, Elizabeth Weezer, John Yates. ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. X.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, Jef. ferson County, Va. -William Ager. B.—Benjamin Hoystone, Priscilla Buckles. D — Charity Duke, James Duglass (care 16

Lane.) E.—Jacob Eaty. F -- Benjamin Forman. G -Levi Gooding, Jacob Grove, H .- David Harris, William Holk. J____Matthew Jones L -Adam Link, John Lowry, George Laffer

y, 2; Elizabeth Long, Christopher Long. O .- Margaret O'Neal. P .- John Pierce, George Price, James T. Robertson, 2; William Richtstien, Ann Russell,

Samuel Roberts. S. __ James Swan, Daniel Smith, Alexander Sayers, Thomas S Stephens, Rawleigh Sulsin, William Strider, Samuel Strider, John Strider, Daniel Staley, Edward Southwood. T .- John G. Tabb, 2; Joseph Turner, 2; Richard Taylor, John Tees (care of Jacob Heart-

W ___John Williamson; 2; Joseph Wintler, William Walker, James Walton. Y.—Lacey Young.
JAMES BROWN, F. M.

September 30, 1814.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charles-Town, "Va. m. the 30th September, 1814.

John Kelly Thomas Atwell James Kerchevall John Lang Charles Lowndes 2; Robert Lewright Cordelia Lafever Maria Lewright John Lock Wm. F. Lock James Lock Douglas Butler John Lewis Thomas W. Lee

Ceorge W Bond Henry Buckles Charles C. Little. James Mahony Elizabeth Blackburn Cornelius M'Cornick J, & D Brown 2; Thomas M'Makin John Miller John Mackelfresh James Milton Angus M'Donald' Catharine Myers Richard Morgan 2: James W. M'Curdy Rebecca M'Donald Mr. Mooks

Charles Conner Clerk of the Superior Elizabeth Clark John Miller Mary Calahan Sally Carlisle James M'Kinney 2; Cavalier Martin Ann M'Endree Ann Coleman Joseph Malin Nancy Connell Hannah Mendenhill Michael Clark Caty Maver David Conklin Jacob H. Manning

Caleb Neetham

Michael Nickels.

Thomas Osburn

John Perry.

Mathew Ranson

John Rogers 2;

James Robardett

Joseph Roberts Robert Read

Margaret Reed

John Saunders

Sally Saunders

Henry Smith 2;

Hartly Sullivan 2;

Lewis Swift

Jacob Rockenbaugh.

Humphrey F. Ogilvie John O'Banion.

Elizabeth Napper Tandy

R. Custer. Clementius Davis Joseph Duckwall Mis. Davenport John Dix M. Dutro

Ezekial Deen John Dorsey Jacob Delenlane Richard Dennis. Benj. Edmonds Elisha Easton.

W. Fairfax 2; Henry Furry. James Glenn Lucy Ann Griffith John Grove James Grimes Rachel Gumes Hezekiah Griffith William Grove Alright Gruber Henry Garnhart

Hance H. Smith 2; John Shirly 2; John Shoaf Thomas P. Smith John S. Gallaher Mary Gunnell. John Sewell John Strider 2: John Hanes Wm. Stidman Frances C. Hite Charles Strider 2: Mathew Hobson Wm. Shepherd 2: Samuel Howal John D. Slemmons John A. Honore George Sands 2; John Swayne John Hartford Fanny Sweny Joseph Howell John Hager Henry Sagle Jacob Honnoll Wm. Tapscolt John B. Hendrick Abraham Huntsberry

Thomas Taws John Talbert John Hagen Maria Taylor George Templeton Mr. Haines Wm. Hickman John W. Wi 75 Henry Haines Jonas Walraven Jonas Heath Francis W. Washington Jacobina Hamilton Samuel Williams John Witson

Benjamin King William Vestal. HUMPHREY KEYES, P M.

James Whaley.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1814.

[No. 342.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is we Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the me of subscribing, and one at the expiration of he year. Distant subscribers will be required o pay the whole in advance. No paper will be

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square. will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly .- Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

TAll letters addressed to the Editor must be

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

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

Washington, October 13th, 1814.

Mr Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipo-tentiaries of the United States, for treating of Peace with Great Britain, dated Department of State, April 15th, 1813.

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

mediation of Russia, and he indu ges a strong tope that it will produce the desired effect, It is not known that Great Britain has acceded to the proposition, but it is presumed that she will not decline it. The President thought it impro-per to postpone his decision, until he should hear of that of the British government. Sincerely desirous of peace, he has been willing to avail himself of every opportunity which might tend to promote it, on just and honorable conditions, and in acthis overture he has been particularly graterrain for the Emperor Alexander. Should the British government accept the mediation, the ne gotiation to which it leads will be held at St. Petersburg. The President commits it to you, for which a commission is enclosed, and he has ap-

ointed Mr. Harris Secretary of the mission The impressment of our seamen and illegal lockades, as exemplified more particularly in the ncil, were the principal causes of the war. Had not Great Britain persevered obstinately in the violation of these important rights, the war would not have been declared. It will cease as soon as those rights are respected. The pro-position made by Mr. Russell to the British go-vernment immediately after the war, and the answer given by this department to Admiral Warrea's letter since, shew the ground on which the United States were willing to adjust the control

versy relative to impressment

This has been further evinced by a report of the committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, and an act of Congress passed in consequence of that report. By these docu ments you will see that to accommodate this important difference, the United States are disposed exclude British seamen altogether from the American service. This being effectually done, the British government can have no pretext for the practice. How shall it be done? By restraints to be imposed by each nation on the naturalization of the seamen of the other, excluding at the same time all others not naturalized-or shall the right of each nation to naturalize the seamen of the other be prohibited, and each exclude from its service the natives of the other?. Whate er the rule is, it ought to be reciprocal. If Great Britain is allowed to naturalize American seamed the United States should enjoy the same privilege If it is demanded that the United States shall ex a like exclusion of American citizens from the British service ought to be reciprocated. The mode also should be common to both countries Each should be at liberty to give the same facili

that the other does The President is willing to agree to either alternative, and to carry it into efect by the most eligible regulations that can b If the first alternative is adopted, the extent of the proposed exclusion will depend on the impediments to naturalization, on the efficacy of the regulations to prevent imposition, and the fidelity of their execution. The greater difficulty in ac quiring the right of citizenship, the easier will i be to avoid imposition, and the more complete the desired exclusion. The law of the last session of Congress relative to seamen proves how sincerely desirous the Legislative as well as Executive branch of our government, is to adjust this con-troversy on conditions which may be satisfactory to Great Britain. By that law it is made indispensable for every British subject who may hereafte become a citizen, to reside five years without in ermission within the United States, and so many guards are imposed to prevent frauds, that seems to be impossible that they should be cluded. No British subject can be employed in a public or private ship of the United States, unless he pro-

ducas to the commander in one instance, and to

he collector in the other, a certified copy of the

act by which he became naturalized. A list of the crew, in the case of a private ship must be taken, certified and recorded by the collector, and the

ties, or be bound to impose the same restraints

gation. The commander of a public ship receiving a person not duly qualified shall forfeit a thousand dollars, and the commander or owner of private ship, knowing thereof, five hundred dol-lars, to be recovered in an action of debt; one half to the informer and one balf to the U. States. It is also made penal, punishable as a felony by imprisonment and labor from three to five years, by fine, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, for any person to forge or counterfeit, of to pass, or use any forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or to sell or dispose o

may object to any seamen, and attend the investi-

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

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

If the second alternative is adopted; that is, it

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

marriage, of disease, or as an asylum for age. To a stipulation which shall operate prospelively only, the same objection does not apply. naturalizing foreigners, the United States may prescribe the limit to which their privileges shall extend. If it is made a condition that no native Those who might become citizens afterwards would acquire the right; subject to that condition and would be bound by it. To such a stipulation ry the same fully into effect, you are authorised o apply all the restraints and checks, with the necessary modifications, to suit the case, that are provided in the act above recited, relative to sea-

men, for the purposes of that act, In requiring that the stipulation to exclude Bri tish seamen from our service, with the regulations for carrying it into effect, be made reciprocal the President desires that you make a provision authorising the United States, if they should b so disposed to dispense with the obligations im posed by it on American citizens. The libera spirit of our Government and laws is unfriendly t restraints on our citizens, such at least as are im posed on British subjects from becoming mem bers of other societies This has been shewn in the law of the last session relative to seamen, t which your particular attention has been already | . f their rights, and her successors have generally drawn. This provision may likewise be recipro-

The President is not particularly solicitous tha either of these alternatives (making the propos eservation in case the latter be) should be pre erred. To secure the United States against im ressment he is willing to adopt either. He exects in return that a clear and distinct provision hall be made against the practice. The precise form in which it may be done is not insisted on provided the import is explicit. All that is repuired is, that in consideration of the act to b erformed on the part of the United States, the British Government shall stipulate in some ade quate manner, to terminate or forbear the practic f impressment from American vessels.

It has been suggested as an expedient mode for the adjustment of this controversy that British cruisers should have a right to search our vessels for British seamen, but that the Commander hereof should be subjected to penalties, in cas they made mistakes, and took from them American can citizens. By this the British Governmen would acquire the right of search for seamen, with that of impressing from our vessels the sul jects of all other Powers. It will not escape you attention, that by admitting the right, in any case, we give up the principle, and leave the door open to every kind of abuse. The same objection is applicable to any and every other arrangement which withholds the respect due to our flag l not allowing it to protect the crew sailing under If the first alternative should be adopted, it wil ollow, that none of the British seamen who may

acquire that right.

If the second is adopted, the number of native British seamen, who have been naturalized, and will be admissable into our service, will not, it is

consuls or commercial agents of Great Britain | believed exceed a few hundred, all others who | motive for it what it may. Such are entry, with may be in the United States at the time the Treaty takes effect, or who may arrive afterwards, will

> he principle of either alternative, it is expected list all American seamen, who have been imprespulsive service, will be permitted to withdraw. I have to repeat that the great object which you have to secure, in regard to impressment, is, that our flag shall protect the crew, and providing for this in a satisfactory manner, that you are authorised to secure Great Britain effectually against the employment of her seamen in the service of the United States. This it is believed would be done by the adoption of either of the above alternatives, and the application to that which may be adopted, of the checks contained in the law of the last session relative to seamen; in aid of which it will always he in the power of Great Britain to make regulations operating in her own ports, with a view to the same effect. To terminate, however, this The British government, aware of the truth of mences in the late declaration of the Prince Recontroversy in a manner satisfactory to both par-ties, the President is willing, should other checks be suggested as likely to be more effectual, consistent with the spirit of our constitution, that you should adopt them. The strong feature of the first alternative which authorises the naturalization of seamen, requires their continued residence in the United States for five years, as indispensable to the attainment of that right. In case this alternative be adopted, the President is willing, for example to secure a compliance with that con dition, to make it the duty of each alien, who may be desirous to become a citizen, to appear in court every year, for the term of five years, till his right shall be completed. This example is given, not as a limitation, but as an illustration of your power; for to the exclusion of British sea-men from our service, no repugnance is felt. To such exclusion the amicable adjustment of this

ing, however, from the conciliatory spirit of the A strong desire has heretofore been express by the British government to obtain of the United States an arrangement to prevent the desertion of British seamen, when in our ports, and it cannot be doubted, that a stipulation to that effect would be highly satisfactory, as well as useful to Great Britain. It is fairly to be presumed that it, alone, would afford to the British government a strong iducement to enter into a satisfactory arrangement of the difference relating to impressment .-The claim is not inadmissible, especially as the United States have a reciprocal interest in the restoration of descriers from American ves. sels in British ports. You may therefore agree to an article, such as hath been heretofore authorised by the United States, which shall make Of the right of the United States to be exempted who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to ilate on its merits. I must observe, however and would be bound by it.— To such a standard he had been side of the assent, although he would much prefer the alternative of restraints on any nation; that it is supported by no treat any nation; that it is supported by no treat any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and that a submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any; and the submission to it by the United any s that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of States, would be the shandonment, in favor of G. Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all. other rights on the ocean.

atroversy with Great Britain affords a strong

tive, but not the only one. It is a growing sen-

ument in the United States, that they ought to de-

their ships of war and merchant service; experi-

nce has shewn that it is an abundant resource .-

in expressing this sentiment, you will do it in a

hanner to inspire more fully a confidence, that

the arrangement which you may enter into, will

be carried faithfully into effect, without derogat-

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

This claim is in fact traced to another source, he allegiance due by British subjects to their overeign, and his right by virtue thereof, to heir service. This has been distinctly stated in a late declaration by the I rince Regent .- Knowing the nature of the claim, we know also the ex-tent of the right and obligations incident to it.— Allegiance is a political relation between a sovereign and his people. It is the obligation which binds the latter in return for the protection which they receive. These reciprocal duties have the same limit They are confined to the dominions of the sovereign, beyond which he has no rights, can afford no protection, and can of course claim no allegiance. A citizen or subject of one power, entering the dominions of another, owes allegiance to the latter, in return for the protection he re-ceives. Whether a sovereign has a right to takes effect, and who shall not have become citizens, will be admitted into our service, until they
zens, will be admitted into our service, until they
which also a difference of opinion may exist. It is certain that no sovereign has a right to pursue his subjects into the territories of another, be the

out the consent of the other power, would be a violation of its territory, and an act of hostility. Henders, even conspirators, cannot be persued by one power into the territory of another, nor are hey delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties, or by favor. That the vessels of a nation are considered a part of its territory, with the exception of the belligerent right only, is a principle too well established to be brought into discussion. Each state has exclusive jurisdiction over its own vessels. Its laws govern in them, and offences against those laws are punishable by its tribunals only. The flag of a nation protects every thing sailing under it, in time of peace, and in time of war likewise, with the exception of the belligerent rights growing out of the war. An entry on board the vessels of one power by the cruizers of another, in any other ase, and the exercise of any other authority over them, is a violation of Right, and an act of hosti-

ent. It has not contended that British cruizers ave a right to pursue and search for British seamen. It asserts only that they have a right to search them for other objects, and on board for a lawful cause, and finding British seamen there, that they have a right to impress and bring them away, under the claim of allegiance. When we see a systematic pursuit of our vessels by British cruizers, and the impressment of seamen from them, not at a port of the enemy, where a regular blockade had been instituted, and by the blockading squardron, but in every part of the ocean, on our coast, and even in our harbors, it is difficult to believe that impressment is not the real motive, and the other the pretext for it. But to place this argument of the British government on the strongest ground, let it be admitted that the entry was lawful, is it so to commit an act not warranted by the purpose for which the entry was made? There is a levity in this argument, which neither suits the parties nor the subject. The British government found its right of impressment from our ships on that of allegiance, which is a permanent right, equally ap-plicable to peace and war. The right of impressment, therefore from the vessels of other powers must likewise be permanent & equally applicable to peace and war It would not, however, take this broad ground, lest the injustice and extravagance of the pretention might excite the astanish ment and indignation of other powers, to whom t would be equally applicable. To claim it as a belligerent right would have been equally unjust and absurd, as no trace of it could be found in the belligerent Code. The British government was, therefore reduced to a very embarrassing dilemma. 'To acknowledge that it could not support the claim, on either principle, would be to relinquish it, and yet it could rely on neither. It endeavored to draw some aid from both, A state of war exists which brings the parties together, G. Britain, as a belligerent, the U. S ates as a neutral power. British officers have now right to board and search American vessels, but or what? Persons in the service of an enemy, contraband of war, or enemy's property ! This would not accomplish the end. It is, however, the utmost limit of the beliggerent right. Alle-British subject, who may hereafter occome a citi-zen, shall be employed in our public or private much has been already said, and with such abili-comes to her aid, and communicates all the a giance, which is an attribute of sovereignty to you, cessary power. The National Character of the ignty and jurisdiction over it is transferred to Great Britain. It is on this foundation that the British Government has raised this monstrous superstructure. It is with this kind of argument that it attempts to justify its practice of impressment from our vessels. The remark contained in the declaration of the Prince Regent, that in impressing British seamen

rom American vessels, Great Britain exercised no right which she was not willing to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen in British merchant ships, proves only, that the British government is conscious of the justice of the claim, and desirous of giving to it such aid as may be derived from a plausible argument. The semblance of equality, however, in this proposition, which strikes at first view, disappears on a fair examination. It is unfair, first, because it is impossible for the United States to take advantage of it. Impressment is not an A. merican practise, but utterly repugnant to our constitution and laws. In offering to reciprocate it, nothing was offered, as the British Government, well knew. It is unfair, secondly, because if impressment was allowable, a reciprocation of the practice would be no equivalent to the United States. The exercise of a right in common, at sea, by two Nations, each over the vessels of the other, the one powerful and the other comparatively weak, would be, to put the latter completely at the mercy of the former.-Great Britain, with her vast Navy, would soon be the only party which made impressment. The United States would be compelled to abstain from it, and either to submit to the British rule, with all the abuses incident to power, or to resist it :-But, should the United States he permitted to make impressment from British vessels, the effect would be unequal. Great Britain has, perhaps, thirty ships of war at sea, to one of the United States, and would profit of the arrangement in that proportion. Besides, impressment is a prac-tice incident to war, in which view, likewise, the requality is not less glaring, she being at least hirty years at war, to one of the United States. Other considerations prove that the British Go. vernment made this acknowledgement merely as a pretext to justify its practice of impressment, without intending that the right of practice should ever be reciprocated. What would be the effect of its adoption by American ships of war, with British merchant vessels. An American officer boards a British merchant vessel and claims; as American citizens, whom he pleases. How many British seamen would disclaim a title which would take them to the Un ted States and secure them there all the advantages of citizenship? The rule of evidence, as the ground of impressments in every instance, must likewise be reciprocated between the two governments. The acknowledgement of the men would surely be a better proof of their national character than the decision of the continued on the 4th Page.

(Continued on the 4th Page.)