If G eat Britain had found the employment of

her seamen in our service injurious to her, and been disposed to respect our rights, the regular course of proceeding would have been for her go. course of proceeding would have been for her gogovernment, to have complained to the government of the United States of the injury and to
have proposed a remedy. Had this been done,
and no reasonable remedy been adopted, sound
in principal and reciprocal in its operation, the
British government might have had some cause
of complaint, and some plea for taking the remedy into its own hands.—Such a procedure would,
at least, have given to its claim of impressment
the greatest plausibility. We know that such
complaint was never made, except in defence of
the practice of impressment, and that in the the practice of impressment, and that in the mean time the practice has gone on, and grown into an usage, which, with all its abuses, had resistance been longer delayed, might have become a law. The origin and progress of this
usurpation afford strong illustrations of the Briusurpation afford strong illustrations of the British policy. The practice and the claim began together, soon after the close of our revolutionary measure, which remonstrance was laid before the war, and were applicable to deserters only. They ded next to all British seamen-then to all British subjects, including as in the case of emigrants from Ireland, persons who would not have been subject to impressment in British ports, not being seafaring men—and finally, to Swedes, Danes, and others, known to be not British subjects, and by their protections appearing to be naturalized citizens of the United States. Other views may be taken of the subject, to 1801, 4th sec. 3d art. which declares, "that in shew the unlawfulness and absurdity of the British claim. If British cruizers have a right to aded port, that denomination is given only to a take British seamen from our vessels, without port where there is by the disposition of the powregarding the abuses inseparable from the practice, they may take from them, on the same principle, and with much greater reason, every species of property to which the British government these definitions, but prefers the first as more has any kind of claim. Allegiance cannot give to a sovereign a better right to take his subjects a sovereign a better right to take his subjects than ownership to take his property.—There would be no limit to this pretention or its consequences. All property forfeited by exportation, contrary to the laws of Great Britain, every article to which her sovereignty, jurisdiction or ownership would extend, in British vessels, made the liable to seizure in those of the United servers than that they should on the restoration of States. The laws of England would be executory in them. Instead of being a part of the American, they would become a part of the British ter-

tain would have given, by her conduct some support to her pretensions; that if she had not dis-claimed altogether the principle of naturalization, she would at least have excluded from her service foreigo seamen. Her conduct however has been altogether at variance with precept. She has given great facility to naturalization in all instances | France. It took place in 1805, did extensive inwhere it could advance her interest, and peculiar encouragement to that of foreign seamen .- She naturalizes by special act of Parliament. She naturalizes all persons who reside a certain term of years in British colonies, all those who are born of British subjects, in foreign dominions, and all with Great Britain that was signed by Mr. Monseamen who have served a certain short term in roe and Mr. Pinkney on the S1st December, 1806, the British service, and would doubtless protect all such as British subjects, if required by them lating to that article of the 20th of May, 1807.—

so to do. Her Governors of neighboring Provisces are at this time compelling emigrants this islands of her enemies, diminishes the importance ther from the United States to bear arms against of any regulation of this subject; but as they may

Britain; as well as the United States a fair opportunity of accommodating this controversy with power, friendly to both parties, could not be declined by either, on just ground, especially by Great Britain, between whom and Russia there exists at this time a very interesting relation example between China and her enemy, as for example between China and France. The absurtant of decline them. Should she do it, still adherenced. It will not, however, be unworthying to her former pretensions. When the British Ministers are made acquainted having to her former pretensions, her motive United States would thenceforward become the common cause of nations. A concession by them would operate to the disadvantage of every other power. They would all find in the conduct of Great Britain an unequivocal determination to destroy the rights of other flags, and to usurp the destroy the rights of other flags, and to usure the absolute dominion of the ocean It is to be presumed that the British government will find it linquished by the British government in the 9th neither for the honor or interest of Great Britain, neither for the honor or interest of Great Britain, article of the project above recited, you will endeavor in like manner to provide against it. It is deavor in like manner to provide against it. It is

that from its prosecution Great Britain can pro-mise to herself no advantage, while she exposes herself to great expenses, and to the danger of at London in his instructions of the 5th January, mise to herself no advantage, while she exposes herself to great expenses, and to the danger of still greater loses. The people of the United Stat s, accust med to the indulgence of a long peace, roused by the causes and progress of the war, are rapidly acquiring military habits and be-coming a military people. Our knowledge in na-val tactics has increased, as has our maritime strength. The gallantry and success of our little navy have formed an epoch in naval bistory. The laurels which these brave men have gained, not for themselves alone, but for their country, from an enemy pre-crainent in naval exploits, for ages past, are among the psoudest boasts of their grateful and affeorionate fellow-citizens. Our manufactures have taken an astonishing growth. In short, in every circumstance, in which the war is felt, its pressure tends evidently to unite our in the days and our resources, to invigorate.

of Russia, with the sincere desire to restore a good intelligence between the two countries, it may be presumed that a fair opportunity will be afforded for the arrangement of many other important interests, with advantage to both parties. The adjustment of the controversy relating to impressment only, though very important, would idave much unfinished. Almost every neutral wight has been violated, and its violation parasted in to the moment that war was declared. The President sincerely desires, and it is doubtless for

in future. The interposition of the Emperor of Russia to promote an accommodation of those differences is deemed particularly auspicious.

A strong hope is, therefore, entestained, that full powers will be given to the British commis-

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

The British government has recently, in two formal acts, given definitions of blockade, either of which would be satisfactory. The first is to be seen in a communication from Mr. Merry to this Department bearing date on the 12th of April, 1804. The following are the circumstances attending it. Commodore Hood, the commander of a British squadron in the West Indies in 1803, hav-Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in England, who replied, "that they had sent orders not to consider any blockade of those islands as existing unless in respect of particular ports, which might be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports, unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them." The second definition is to be found in a convenion between Great Britain and Russia in June, precise and determinate; and when it is consider-President, as it would afford a proof of a disposi-It might naturally be expected that Great Brition in the British government, not simply to

compromise a difference, but to re-establish sincere friendship between the two nations. An interference with our commerce between the enemy's colonies and their parent country was among the violations of our neutral rights, committed by Great Britain in her present war with jury and produced universal excitement. In sering us against a repetition of it, you will attend to an article of the convention between Russia and

be restored by a treaty of peace, it merits particu-The mediation offered by Russia presents to G. | lar attention. It being understood, however, that unless such a trade can be obtained in a proper extent, and without a relinquishment of the prin honor. The interposition of so distinguished a ciple contended for by the United States, it will be best that the treaty be silent on the subject.

A disposition has been shewn by the British government to extend this principle so far as to in hibit a trade to neutrals even between a power a peace with Great Britain and her enemy, as fo

British cruizers were authorised to take neutra vessels laden with innocent articles on their re turn from an enemy's port, on the pretence that they had carried to such port contraband of war. This order is directly repugnant to the law of nations, as the circumstance of having contraband, to St Petersburg with powers to adjust the con- manders of neutral vessels which they meet at sea,

troversy on fair and just conditions.

Should improper impressions have been taken of the probable consequences of the war, you will have ample means to remove them. It is certain dure need not be mentioned. You will endeavor 1804. You will endeavor likewise to restrict con-

traband of war, as much as in your power, to the list contained in the 4th article of that roject. The pretension of Great Britain to interdict the passage of neutral vessels with their cargoes from one port to another port of an enemy, is illegal and very injurious to the commerce of neutral powers. Still more unjustifiable is the attempt to interdict their passage from a port of one inde-pendent nation to that of another, on the pretence

people, to draw out our resources, to invigorate it, in case you obtain a satisfactory stipulation our means, and to make us more truly an independent nation, and, as far as may be necessary, a | der our flag, protection of the crew. The manner great maritime power.

If the British government accepts the mediation of Russiu, with the sincere desire to restore a enter into to secure Great Britain against the in-

I the interest of Great Britain, to prevent the like | States do, on the solid ground of right, it is not in future. The interposition of the Emperor of | presumable that Great Britain, especially after he advantage she may derive from the arrange ment proposed, would ever revive her pretension In forming any stipulation on this subject, you will be careful not to impair by it the right of the United States, or to sanction the principle of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

. (To be concluded in our next)

Rye and Corn Wanted.

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

TAILORING,

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa hannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and I pair country stones, with all neces-ary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Popular

other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappanannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fre 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 are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool maufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose-the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLCOCK. Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

For Sale,

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

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Partie Sale, on Thursday, the 3d of November, at the farm or upied by the late Daniel Eversole, all the property of the decessed consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all kinds of Farming Utensits, a n Road Waggon, Wheat, Rye, and Corn, in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to cention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by giving notes with approved sequely; all sums under five dollars it.

All persons indebted to the Deceased are to mested to pay the same before the day of salehose having claims will bring them in on that day JOHN ABELL, Adm'er.

HOFFMAN & BREEEIN. HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, 1 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 well to call and view them.

Thornly, on the Hill year? Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13. 5

For Sale or Rent.

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLIANG HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Hames' tavera in Gurles' Town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Ste. phenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immedi-JOHN HAINES.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sik on fair terms. uJne 30, 1814.

Conrad Shindler, COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manuface tures all kinds of Copper Work, viz. PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COF. FEE POTS,

DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do. TEA KETTLES. BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUCE, do.

He always keeps on hand a complete assort. ment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to seil 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 managed

at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead. Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13. N. B .- Any order in the Foundary line, will be executed with dispatch.

NOTICE

THE Partnership of W. & T. Brown being dis who are in arrears to them, to settle their belances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN THOMAS BROWN. October 13. October 13.
UF The business will be continued by
WM. BROWN

Weavers' Slays or Reeds, OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COLTON,

Low priced ditto, at 12 1-3 cents per lb. FLAX-NAILS,

Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHO. COLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SU-GAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town. JAMES S. LANE. July 21, 1814.

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather,

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

Upper & Harness Leather, KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERBINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c. JAMES S LANE. Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Darkesville Factory.

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

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 29. September 29.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

made to the Senate. The president instructs me

to inform you, that you will both be included in it,

and that he wishes you to repair, immediately on

the receipt of this, to the appointed rendezvous.

It is probable the business may not be limited to

yourselves on account of the interests involved in

be duly forwarded to you, as soon as the arrange-

In taking leave of the Russian government, you

will be careful to make known to it the sensibility

of the President to the friendly disposition of the

Emperor, manifested by the offer of his media-

tion; the regret felt at its rejection by the British

government; and a desire, that, in future, the greatest confidence and cordiality, and the best

understanding may prevail between the two go-

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the American

Plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg.

The British government having declined the

Russian mediation, and proposed to treat directly with the United States—the President has, on

You will consider the instructions, given to the

Department of State, Jan. 28, 1814.

JAMES MONROE.

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

ments shall be finally made.

Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1814.

[No. 343.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

All letters addressed to the Editor must be

INSTRUCTIONS. [CONCLUDED.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of

State to the Commissioners of the United States, for treating of peace with Great Britain, dated Department of State, June 23, 18:3.

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

orders in council, and the blockade of May, 1806,

and all other illegal blockades, and having de

they are of a nature highly interesting to the pub-lic. You will understand their true character by

extracts of two letters from Governor Cass, which

over the Indian tribes within our limits, as well

known to, and sanctioned by, the British govern-

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipoten-tiaries of the U. S. at St Petersburg.

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to transmit to

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 8th, 1814.

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

sia, as applicable to the negociation with which clared that it would institute no blockade which should not be supported by an adequate force, it ou are now charged, except as they may be mowas thought better to leave that question on that ground, than to continue the war to obtain a I shall call your attention to the most important more precise definition of blockade, after the o-ther essential cause of the war, that of impressgrounds of the controversy with Great Britain ony, and make such remarks on each, and on the ment should be removed. But when it is consihole subject, as have occurred since the date of dered that a stipulated definition of blockade will cost Great Britain nothing after having thus ble to the present juncture, taking into view the negociation in which you are about to enrecognized the principle and that such definition gage. On impressment, as to the right of the United is calculated to give additional confidence, in the future security of our commerce, it is expected that she will agree to it. It is true, this cause of States to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President war being removed, the United States are under no obligation to continue it, for the want of such have undergone no change on that important substipulated definition, more especially as they reject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the United States cannot consider themselves an independent natain in their hands the remedy against any new violation of their rights, whenever made. The same remark is applicable to the case of impresstion. To settle this difference amicably, the Pre ment for if the British government had issued sident is willing, as you are already informed by the orders to its cruizers not to impress seamen from former instructions, to remove all pretexts for i our vessels, and notified the same to this goto the British government. by excluding all Bri verment, that cause of war would also have been tish seamen from our vessels, and even to extend removed. In making peace it is better for both the exclusion to all British subjects, if necessary, excepting only the few already naturalized, and to nations, that the controversy respecting the block-ade, should be arranged by treaty, as well as that stipulate likewise, the surrender of all British respecting impressment. The omission to arrange seamen deserting in our ports in future from Briit may be productive of injury. Without a pre-cise definition of blockade, improper pretensions tish vessels, public or private. It was presumed by all dispassionate persons, that the late law of Congress relative to seamen would effectually acmight be set up on each side, respect ng their rights, which might possibly hazard the future ing, as you find, to prevent a possibility of fai good understanding between the two countries. -Should a restitution of territory be agreed on, lure, to go further. Should a treaty be made, it is proper, and it will be proper for you to make a provision for settling the boundary between the United States hould be paid for their services by the British Lakes, from the point at which the line between government, for the time of their detention, the them strikes the St. Lawrence, to the north western corner of the Lake of the Woods, according to the principles of the treaty of peace. The set tlement of this boundary is important, from the circumstances that there are several islands in the river and lakes, of some extent and great value, the dominion over which is claimed by both par ties. It may be an advisable course to appoin commissioners on each side, with full powers to

wages which they might have obtained in the serice of their own country.

Blockade is the subject next in point of impor ince, which you will have to arringe. In the structions bearing date on the 15 h of April 1813, it was remarked, that as the British goerament had revoked its orders in council, and greed that no blockade could be legal which was ot supported by an adequate force, and that such adjust, on fair and equitable considerations, this adequate force should be applied to any block ade which it might bereafter institute, this cause boundary. To enable you to adopt a suitable provision for the purpose, it will be proper for you to recur to the instructions heretofore given f controversy seemed to be removed Further reflection however, has added great force to the

on the subject, published in the documents in your possession." expediency and importance of a precise definition of the public law on this subject. There is much cause to presume, that if the repeal of the orders Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipo-tentiaries of the United States, at St. Petersn council had taken place in time to have been known here before the declaration of war, and had the effect of preventing the declaration Department of State, Jan. 1st. 1814. not only that no provision would have been ob-GENTLEMEN .- I have not received a letter tained against impressment, but under the name from you since your appointment to meet minis. of blockade the same extent of coast would have ters from Great Britain, at St. Petersburg, to ne een covered by proclamation as had been covergociate a treaty of peace, under the mediation of ed by the orders in council.-The war, which the Emperor of Russia. This is doubtless owing hese abuses and impressment contribute'so m to the miscarriage of your despatches.

The message of the President, of which I have to produce, might possibly prevent that couse quence. But it would be more satisfactory, i the honor to transmit you a copy, will make you acquainted with the progress of the war with G. Britain, to that period, and the other documents which are forwarded, will communicate what has ot more safe, to guard against it by a formal de inition in the treaty. It is true should the Br ish government violate again the legitimate prin ciples of blockade, in whatever terms, or und Among the advantages attending our success whatever pretext it might be done, the Unite in Upper Canada, was the important one of making capture of General I roctor's baggage, with States would have in their hands a corresponden resort; but a principal object in making peace all the public documents belonging to the British government in his possession. It is probable that these documents will be laid before Congress, as o prevent, by the justice and reciprocity of the onditions, a recurrence again to war, for the same cause. If the British government sincere

wishes to make a durable peace with the Uni-States, it can have no reasonable o jection to just definition of blockade, especially as the two governments have agreed in their correspondence are enclosed to you. By these it appears that the British government has exercised its influence n all its essential features. The instructions of the 15th of April, 1813, have stated in what man as elsewhere, in peace, for hostile purposes to-wards the United States; and that the Indian ner the President is willing to arrange this differparbarities, since the war were, in many instances, On the other neutral rights, enumerated in the former instructions, I shall remark only, that the catalogue is 'limited in a manner to evince a spi-

rit of accommodation, that the arrangement pro corresponds with the general spirit of treaties between commercial powers, and that Great Britain has sanctioned it in many treaties, and gone beyond it in some.

On the claim of indemnity for spoliations, I posed in each instance is just in itself; that it

ou a copy of a leter from Lord Castlercagh to this lepartment, and of a note from Lord Catheart to the Russian government, with my reply to the

sions should be issued correspondent with it, and should be returned to their owners, or paid for at for this purpose that a new nomination should be their full value. It is known that a shameful traftheir full value. It is known that a shameful traffic has been carried on in the West Indies, by the sale of these persons there, by those who professed to be their deliverers. Of this fact, the proof which has reached this department shall be urnished you. If these slaves are considered as ion-combatants, they ought to be restored : if, as he result. The commissions and instructions will property, they ought to be paid for. The treaty f peace contains an article, which recognises

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

In accepting the overture of the British government to treat independently of the Russian mediation, the United States have acted on prin ciples which governed them in every transaction relating to peace since the war. Had the British government accepted the Russian Mediation, the due consideration, thought proper to accept the overture. To give effect to this arrangement, it independently of any other power, and had Great United States would have treated for themselves, was necessary that a new commission should be formed, and for that purpose that a new nomination should be made to the Senate, by whose addition should be made to the Senate, by whose additions and accorde to such conditions, and attempted to vice and consent this important trust is committed | dictate others, a knowledge of the views of other powers on those points might have been useful to the United States. In agreeing to treat directly with Great Britain, not only is no concession con-templated, on any point in controversy, but the ommission to treat under the mediation of Russame desire is cherished to preserve a good un-derstanding with Russia, and the other Baltic powers, as if the negociation had taken place under the mediation of Russia.

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

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State to the Plenipoten

tiaries of the U S. at Gottenburg. Department of State, Jan. 30, 1814. Gentlemen-In addition to the claims to indemnity, stated in your preceding instructions I have would have a conciliatory effect, that all our im-pressed seamen who may be discharged under it. which it is presumed there can be no objective. On the declaration of war by the United States.

there happened to be, is the ordinary course of commerce, several American vessels and cargoes in the ports of Great Britain, which were serzed and condemned; and, in one instance, an American ship which fied from Algiers, in consequence of the declaration of war by the Dey, to Gibraltar, with the American consul and some public stores on board, shared a like fate. an act allowing to British subjects six months.

After the declaration of war, Congress passed rom the date of the declaration, to remove their property out of the Uni ed States, in consequence of which many vessels were removed with their cargoes. I add, with confidence, that on a liberal construction of the spirit of the law, some vessels were permitted to depart even after the expiration of the term specified in the law. I will endeavor to pur in your possession a list of these case . A general reciproral provision, however, will be pest adopted to the objec in view. I have the honor to be, ac &c.

(S gned)

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

Department of State, Feb 10, 1814. Gentlemen-Should you conclude a treaty and ot obtain a satisfactory arrangement of neutral he United States shall have advantage of any stipulations more favourable to neutral nations, that may be established between Great Britain and ther powers. A precedent for such a provision found in a declaratory article between Great Britain and Russia, bearing date on the 8th October, 1801, explanatory of the 21 section, 3d article, of a convention concluded between them on the 5 h of June of the same year.

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

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

Department of State, Feb. 14, 1814.

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

department, and of a note from Lord Castleragh to this department, and of a note from Lord Catherst to the Russian government, with my reply to the The arrangement of a negociation to be beld at Gottenburg, directly between the United States and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian government with my reply to the The arrangement of a negociation to be beld at and Great Britain, without the aid of the Russian government is communication.

I have only to refer you to what was said in the former instructions. I have to add, that should a treaty be formed, it is just in itself, and would have a happy effect on the future relations of the sources, strengthens this inference. If this view of the conduct of the British government is well founded, the motive for it cannot be mistaken. It may fairly be presumed that it was to prevent a ranged in the same instrument. By stipulating

mediation, makes it necessary that new commis- , that the negroes taken from the Southern States, | good understanding and concert between the United States and Russia and Sweden, on the ubject of neutral rights in the hope that by trawing the negociation to England, and deprivng you of an opportunity of free communication with those powers, a treaty less favorable to the United States might be obtained, which might afterwards be used with advantage by G. Britain in.

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

Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to the Plenipo-tentiaries of the U-S at Gottenburg. Department of State, 21st of March, 1814.

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

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

JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Monroe, to the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the U. States Department of State, June 25, 1814.

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

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

At war with Great Britain, and injured by rance, the United States have sustained the attiwas placed on the good offices of France, in bringing the war with Great Britain to a satisfactory conclusion. Looking steadily to an honorable peace, and the ultimate attainment of justice from both powers, the President has endeavored. by a consistent and honorable policy, to take advantage of every circumstance that might promote that result. He, nevertheless, knew that France held a place in the political system of Europe and of the world, which, as a check on England, could not fail to be useful to us. What effect the late events may have had, in these respects, is the important circumstance of which you are doubtless better informed than we can he. The President accepted the mediation of Russia, from a respect for the character of the Emperor, and a belief that our cause, in all the points in controversy, would gain strength by bene preferred (in accepting the British overture, to treat independently of the Russian mediation) to open the negociation on the continent, rather than

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

ject shall in the mean time be reserved, the faith of the British government will be pledged to a fair experiment in an amicable mode, and the honor and rights of the U. States secured -The U. States having resisted by war, the practice of impressment, and continued the war until that practice had ceased, by a peace in Europe, their object has been essentially obtained for the present. It may reasonably be expected, that the arrangement contemplated and provided for, will take effect before a new war in Europe, shall furnish an occasion for reviving the practice. Should this arrangement, however, fail, and the practice be again revived, the United States will again be at the liberty to repel it by war; and that they will do so cannot be doubted; for of the proof which they have already given of a firm resistance in that mode persevered in until the practice had ceased, under circumstances the most unfavorable, it cannot be presumed that the practice will ever be tolerated again. Certain it is, that every day will render it more eligible in Great Britain

to make the attempt. In contemplating the appointment of commis-sioners, to be made after the ratification of the present treaty, to negociate and conclude a trea-ty to regulate commerce and provide against im-pressment, it is meant only to shew the extent to which you may go, in a spirit of accommodation, if necessary. Should the British government be willing to take the subject up immediately with you, it would be much preferred, in which case the proposed article would, of course, be adopted for the purpose.

Information has been received from a quarter deserving attention, that the late events in France have produced such an effect on the British go-vernment, as to make it probable that a demand will be made at Gottenburg, to surrender our right to the fisheries, to abandon all trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and cede Louisiana to pain. We cannot believe that such a demand will be made; should it be, you will of course treat it as it deserves. These rights must not be brought into discussion. If insisted on, your negociations will cease.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

"Whereas by the peace in Europe, the essential causes of the war between the United States and Great Britain, and particularly the practice of impressment, have ceased, and a sincere desire. exists to arrange, in a manner satisfactory to both parties, all questions concerning seamen; and it is also their desire and intention to arrange, in a like satisfactory manner, the commerce between to negotiate and conclude a treaty, as soon as it may be practicable, for the arrangement of those important interests. It is nevertheless understood, that until such treaty be formed, each party shall retain all its rights, and that all American citizens who have been impressed into the British service shall be forthwith discharged."

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

Department of State, June 27, 1814. " The omission to send ministers to Gottenburg without a previous and official notification of the appointment and arrival there of those of the U. States, a formality, which, if due from either par-ty, might have been expected from that making the overture, rather than accepting it, is a proof of a dilatory policy, and would, in other respects justify animadversions, if there was less disposition nere to overlook circumstances of form, when interfering with more substantial objects.

"By my letter of the 25th inst. which goes with

this, you will find that the subject had already been acted on under similar impressions with those which Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin's letter could not fail to produce. The view, however, tled to much greater attention. The President has taken the subject into consideration again, and given to their suggestions all the weight to which they are justly entitled.
"On mature consideration it has been decided,

that under all the circumstances above alluded to, incident to a prosecution of the war, you may omit any stipulation on the subject of impressment, if found indispensably necessary to terminate it. You will, of course, not recur to this expedient until all your efforts to adjust the controversy i a more satisfactory manner have failed. As it is not the intention of the United States, in suffering the treaty to be silent on the subject of impress ment, to admit the British claim thereon, or to relinquish that of the United States, it is highly tant that any such inference be entirely prehided by a declaration or protest in some form or other, that the omission is not to have any such effect or tendency. Any modification of the practice, to prevent abuses, being an acknowledgment of the right in Great Britain, is utterly inad-

seat of the negotiation, yet your commission itself does not confine you to it. You are at liberty, therefore, to transfer the negociation to any other | division. place made more eligible by a change of circumces. Amsterdam & the Hague readily present themselves, as preferable to any place in England. If, however, you should be of opinion, that under all circumstances, the negotiation in that country will be attended with advantages, outweighing the objections to it, you are at liberty to transfer it there."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to the Commissioners of the United States, for treat-ing of Peace with Great Britain, dated

Department of State, August 11, 1814. "I had the honor to receive on the third of this month a letter from Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin, of the 23d of May, and one from Mr. Gallating of

"The President approves the arrangement communicated by those gentlemen for transferring the negotiation with the British government from Gottenburg to Ghent. It is presumed from Mr. Gallatin's letter that the meeting took place towards the latter end of June, and that we shall soon hear from you what will be its probable re.

"By my letters of the 25th and 27th June, of which another copy is now forwarded, the senti-ments of the President, as to the conditions, on which it will be proper for you to conclude a treaty of peace, are made known to you. It is presumed that either in the mode suggested in my letter of the 25th June, which is much preferred, or by permitting the treaty to be silent on the sub-ject, as is authorised in the letter of the 27th ne, the question of impressment may be so dissed of, as to form no obstacle to a pacification. This government can go no further, because it

on the conditions which you are authorised to adopt, she has other objects in it than those for which she has hitherto professed to contend.— That such are entertained, there is much reason to presume. These, whatever they may be, must and will be resisted by the United States. The conflict may be severe, but it will be borne with firmness, and, as we confidently believe, be at-

NEW YORK, OCT. 24 From our Burlington correspondent, we have eccived Montreal papers to the 8th inst. inclusive. In these papers we find, among other artides of some interest, an authentic account of the capture of three American vessels on Lake Huron. The British, it seems, made a sudden and unexpected attack upon these vessels, by boats and ca-

noes; and carried them by boarding.

The following extracts are all that we can give from these papers to day,—Additional selections shall be published in our next.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 1. In drawing conclusions on the campaign, we cannot view things in a very favorable light; no-thing can be effected for a length of time having at all the character of decision. Gen. Izard has gone to Sackett's Harbor, with 4,000 men, and those Chauncey may either take by water or they may be ordered by land, as the naval and military manders suggest. Chauncey has been, and will be cautious; he will not venture upon the Lake; he knows our hundred gun ship, the St. Lawrence, is ready; this vessel in close action, would destroy all the American beavy vessels .-Therefore Izard's troops will have to march by land; but they will make the enemy superior on the Niagara frontier.-This is the result of the wavering measures in some quarter; measures which may protract the war for several years inger than it otherwise would, had "savage Ge: nerals" commanded, who never think it a sin to kill an enemy. We, however, still think that the Niagara frontier will be defended, and the supeority on Lake Ontario be secured, and Kingston saved; but that in November, things will not be much better than they were 12 months before; notwithstanding an addition of 10,000 of the best troops. Past circumstances fully justify this con-clusion. On this point we feel no fear of censure

from any other press of liberal principles.
Oct. 8.—Intelligence is received from Mackinac, via Matchedache and York, stating that the enemy had left two armed schrs; to blockade the place, until the water should set in, and then retire. Col. M'Dowal, it is said, conceived and executed the plan of capturing them. This was done in the night by a combined attack of soldiers and Indians, in canoes and boats. We hope this news may prove correct.

POSTSCRIPT. Half past 1 o'clock .- This moment we have been handsomely handed the following letter, which confirms the report of yesterday morning. " La Clocke, 17th Sept. 1814.

My Dear Sir-I have only time to say, that I am thus far on my way to Montreal, with part of the crews of the blockading squadron, whom we have taken by boarding; say two large schooners and one cartel, that we have detained at Mackinac till all danger is over. I will be down by York, as I am to forward the canoes that put back, and deliver the prisoners, the crews of the said two

WM. M'KAY. (Signed)

New York, October 26. By the Steam Boat Fulton, which arrived yesterday morning, we have received the following letter from our Albany Correspondent :-

October 24th, 1814. "The report of yes erday, that General Iz with his army had compelled the enemy to retreat towards Fort George, and that they had crossed the Chippewa River in pursuit, is incorrect. The mail from Buffalo, due last night, had not arrived at Canandaigua when the post started from thence; so that we have nothing but verbal information. A gentleman of respectability in-forms, that General Izard had fallen back upon French Creek, in consequence it was supposed of the British having been reinforced. Letters of the 20th from Sackett's Harbor contain no news.".

Extract of a letter dated Buffalo, October 13. In the way of news I can communicate nothing ne or two days, however, may bring forth muc Both divisions of the army under General Izard ogether with 1000 or 1200 militia under Porter. took up the line of march for Chippewa this morning. The enemy are at their old position, (on the north side of Chippewa river or creek,) and I think an action will take place to morrow The army is in excellent order and fine spirits. missible.

Their strength I am not allowed to tell, but guess it sufficiently strong to overwhelm any force now the time your commission was made out, as the on the Peninsula. The delay, however, of Gen. Izard, has I am apprehensive, lost us the golden opportunity of capturing the whole of Drummond's

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

" Botton, Saturday Evening. "Gentlemen,-Several of the Prince of Neufchatel's wounded men arrived here yesterday af-ternoon from Nantucket, which they left on Wednesday evening They state that all the cargo of the prize-ship Douglass had been got out, excep he ground tier of sugar; the ship having heeled off, wet the remaining sugars which are of course lost. The vessel as she lays a wreek, has been sold for 376 dollars! It appears that the ship was run ashore on a false alarm that some enemy's barges were in sight! The officers of the Endy n were daily at Nantucket, to see to their own ounded, &c. but did not appear to interest them selves about the cargo, or to care what become o it. What was saved has been secured, except some which disinterested people have taken care of, and is probably ere this on the main; one of he agents of the privateer, and her first officer,

having gone to Nantucket for that purpose.

"Ten of the British prisoners landed at Nantucket by the Prince of Neufchatel were brought over to Hyannis on Thursday in irons, and are or their way here. The remainder are still on the island, walking about the town. Only one of the Prince of Neufchatel's wounded (the captain of the forecastle) has died since they were landed at Nantucket. Several of the enemy's wounded had

"All the officers and men of the Prince Neufchatel speak in the highest terms of praise of the bravery and intrepidity displayed by Captain Ordonneaux in the action with the Endymion's boats. It is asserted that he was at every post of danger, and was very instrumental in repulsing

that commissioners shall forthwith be appointed | will make no sacrifice of the rights or honor of the | the British, a considerable number of whom he | "The private armed brig Dash, Bacon, of Portland, from a cruize of about 30 days, arrived at

> "The square rigged vessel, mentioned as being off Portsmouth on Thursday morning, was an English sloop of war."

BALTIMORE, OCT. 25. BY THE STEAM BOAT CAR OF NEPTUNE. From our Correspondent.

Albuny, Saturday Morning, Oct. 22. A letter from Sackett's Harbour from the Commissary of Ordnance, dated the 10th, states, " no news." Nothing new by the western mail last

A gentleman arrived here yesterday in the Steam Boat, who left Sackett's Harbor on the 16th ust, and reports, that the enemy's fleet were off' the Ducks, but had not sailed; that the large ship came over the bar, and then took her guns on board; that an expedition was known to be fitting out at Kingston, destination unknown; that our fleet was moored in Sackett's Harbour, except the Sylph and Jones, which were employed as look-out vessels—that Sackett's Harbor was considered perfectly safe; that above 10,000 militis had arrived there as a reinforcement to the regular troops; and that about 300 sailors had reached the Harbour from Lake Champlain, and about 100 more were within a few miles of that place. During the whole of this month the weather had been remarkably fine; there had been no snow, and very little ice.

> NORFOLK, OCT. 24 OFFICIAL.

Look Out Point, Oct. 24-7. A. M. The enemy's force lying in Lynnhaven, consists of 2 frigates, 1 man of war brig, 2 transport ships, 1 3 small schrs. lying at anchor, and 1 tender standing down from near Old Point; 1 brig came from | British packets without permission. sea last evening, and anchored, just inside the Cape, and one transport put to sea.

The Enemy in Hampton Roads On Saturday afternoon six British barges stole a march into Hampton Roads above Sewell's Point, and chased two of the Hampton boats, the Hunter and Margaret, ashore The crew and passengers on board the Hunter jumped overboard and got safe on shore ; but those in the Margaret were all taken. The enemy, about the same time, captured a boat of about 13 tons, with a cargo of but-ter, &c. from Richmond, and a small sloop in bal-last. The former they made a prize of, but the latter they gave up to the crews and passengers of the captured vessels, permitting them to depart without being paroled.

White this scene was passing, Captain Gordon, having received information of it, dispatched one of his tenders and a couple of his barges to the roads but unfortunately the enemy had decamped before they arrived. One of the vessels which was on shore, (the Margaret, Bully) had been got

The enemy sent some barges into Curritack Inlet a few days ago, cut out three small vessels lying there, and burnt one. The report of their depredations on the shore and having destroyed some salt works, is contra-

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18.

FROM BERMUDA. Arrived, at this port on Sunday last, the Spanish schr. Don Francisco Roberra, eleven days from Bermuda—she was bound to Amelia Island,

but put into this port in distress having lost her anchors and cables on the 14th inst. off Tybee. exercises assigned to them; and evinced an ad-Came passengers in the Don Francisco, Mr.

James L. Saunders surgeon of the late private vancement rarely attained, at their tender years armed shr. Pike, of Balt. which was lost off our bar on the 25th Aug. last-Also, Mr. Dennis Cook, surgeon of the late privateer Yankee Lass of Bristol, R. I. captain Cyrus Store, captured in the schr. Jane, Augusti Riveire, taken in the schr. St. Ann from Hayti, and Mr. Samuel Brown. Mr. James L. Saunders with whom we have conversed, informs us that the day before he sail. ed, a vessel arrived at Bermuda from England, bringing intelligence that war with Spain and Great Britain was momently expected, in consequence of some improper conduct by the Spaniards towards Lord Wellington-In Bermuda it

was talked of as a thing certain. Mr. S. states that there are not more than 250 troops at Bermuda, which were left to guard the prisoners. The only vessel of war lying in the harbor was the Morgiana sloop of war, the whole having sailed from that place for the Chesapeake. Five days after leaving Burmuda fell in with the British frigate Æolus, in company with twelve vessels, ships, brigs, and schooners loaded with flour, &c. taken from Alexandria. The convoy and frigate were bound for Bermuda. The American prisoners in Bermuda are treated in a shameful manner, the provisions they receive being scanty and of the worst kind.

LATE FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Ship Alexander and Mary, from Portsmouth, , on they will be laid before our readers. 2. arrived at Halifax 14th inst. She sailed Sept. 1, in a fleet of 38 sail, (including 8 transports, with troops for Quebec) under a coavoy of a fri-gate and storeship, and separated on the 22d, in of the United States. lat. 42, lon. 45, when the fleet was dispersed in a [This bill proposes to provide for the division severe gale. The fleet was bound to Nova Scotia of the whole free male population of the United and Quebec; but only the above ship had arrived States, by the assessors, into classes of twenty five at Halifax, 16th inst. [The James, captured by the Portsmouth, was one of the convoy.] A passenger in the Alexander and Mary arrived in town on Sunday evening. He left Hali-

fax on Sunday 16th inst. in an English schr. for Castine, and was landed at the Fox Islands-He heard of no prizes having been sent in there, for [to effect] several days previous to his sailing. Only one 74, and two or three brigs of war, &c. in port. The passenger informs that Lord Hill's expedition was expected to include 15 or 20,000 troops, and to sail about the middle of Sept. He heard the British Envoys were expected from Ghent. The above passenger favored the keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Books, with London Pa-

pers to the 24th of August, with which we have

been obliged, and have extracted from them the following articles. LONDON, AUG. 19. Omnium has been on the decline these two days. Yesterday it was a half per cent. discount. The failure of two mercantile houses who were extensive holders of Omnium is assigned as the cause of the depression. The Prince of Portugal it is said does not return to Europe till spring. The merchants of Bordeaux, are fitting out ves-

sels for the French colonies.

Yesterday a stockdealer confessed himself in ble or unwilling to pay his differences, 43,700 He is a Member of Parliamen, and was for a to time an India Director; and holds from Ministrate an India Director; A place of high financial responsibility. He has

Wiscasset on Thursday last, with 150 hhds rum a place of high financial response and other properly, which she took out of a prize.

The cruize previous she brought in a cargo of Some of the transports at Po Some of the transports at Portsmouth of Madeira, to take to America the British which garrison that island. The remainde proceed to Cork, and take on board the troop collected there, where the whole will rende and sail under the Valiant and other men of in one of which Lord Hill will go. Col. D. cks. it is said will command the artibery.

A detachment of the 29th under Colonel Wader viz. 11 officers and 250 men, have marched to Portsmouth to embark for America, with del ments of the following regiments, 41st, 37th, a.d. 76th, 98th, 99th and 100th.

Further from HALIF. (X. We last night received a Halifax paper of Oc. tober 15, which mentions the arrival of the ship Alexander and Mary, and that she sailed with 38 sail, &c. under convoy of the Liffey and haven. The Packet was to sail from Falmouth for Helifar

The Leonidas frigate, 44, from Vera Cruz with half a million of money; and Aolus frigate, days from Quebec had arrived in England Barclay, commander of the late British fi et on Lake Erie, passenger in the latter. The following extracts from London papers (b)

Aug. 29,) are given in the Halifex paper.

Detachments of the following regiment on barked last week for America: 4th, 9th, ash 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th. Detachments ollowing corps will also embark-1st. 21st, 39th 41st, 57th, 70th 76th 82d, 85 h Transports will proceed to Cork to be it by the others. The whole will rendezvous a Ben

August 22 .- The Duke of Wellington bas had his first audience at Paris. An order from lord Bathurst's office, probibits all Americans from returning to that country in In consequence of the interruption of the Ame.

rican negociation at Ghent, stocks have sustained a considerable depression. The Valliant, 74, expected to take out lord Hill to America has been fitted on her man deck with congreve guns. No time is yet fixed for his ordship's departure. Bodies of the Austrian, Russian and Pusing

roops have been sent to Tuscany to embert for Elba, which indicates mischief to be brewing

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 3.

IR. WILLIAMS,

AN examination of Mr. Peerce's scholars ook place at his school room, on Tuesday the 25th ult. at which several of their parents, &c. were present. It was highly gratifying to witness the progress the young ladies have made in their several studies : The senior class maniested a very considerable degree of proficiency in Grammar and Geography, as well as in reading spelling, &c. The manner of reading in all the chanes, was generally correct—those young indies, however, who read the pieces in which Dalogues were introduced, displayed a style of reading both graceful and elegant. The junior classes seemed to vie with each other in performing the several The principal excellence in all the classes consist ed in spelling; in this most important branch of Education, the progress made was most conspice ous-Upon the whole, the state of the soloolis such, as to justify the hopes entertained on itte tablishment by its supporters, and to the chims of Mr. Peerce to the public patronage, in the most respectable and solid foundation. Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The account published in our last of the capture of a British transport with 500 troops on hoard, we are sorry to say, is unfounded. The capture of the Rockhall packet is contradicted by the Intelligencer, with whom it originated.

CONGRESS. The House of Representatives have been for the last week entirely engaged on the subject of laying additional taxes, and establishing a national bank-to give even a faint outline of the debates would engross the whole of our paper. Resolutions embracing the different subjects of taxation, &c. have been agreed upon, and referred to the committee of Ways and Means, to bring in bills BOSTON, OCT. 25. | accordingly. As soon as these bills are decided.

A bill has been reported to the house making further provision for filling the ranks of the regumen each; each class to be compelled, under a penalty of — hundred dollars to furnish, within - days after the classification aforesaid, an able-bodied recruit for the service of the United States. The bill is of some length, and contains very full provisions for carrying itself in-

The Cartel ship Fingal, captain Stanton, sailed from New York on the 23d ult. for Havre-de Grace, with upwards of 100 passengers, amongst whom was Mr. Purviance, bearer of despatches to our commissioners at Ghent.

The enemy have been committing some depredations in Dorchestor county, Md. On the 18th ult. 7 or 8 barges, and 26 many boats, loaded with men, under com. Barrie, from a ship and brig, went into Choptank river, proceeded to a farm belonging to the Rev. Dr. Kemp of Baltimore, committed some depredations in

off a Mr. Hubbard. Com. Barrie stated that it was his intention to take off every man he could get-and he further stated that Lord Hill was expected in the Chesapeake in a few days, with a large force, vateer Midas, capt. Thompson, had ap- the depots provided on the shores of when another attack would be made on

been called upon by the Secretary of War from one person, (a Mr. Barnard)-and to furnish 4000 men for the service of the that they assigned as a reason for their United States, to rendezvous in a direc- | proceedings, that it was in retaliation for tion towards Baltimore. They will be the American Capitol. The Midas sailed the fleet. drawn from the 5th and 9th divisions. from Savannah a few weeks since. Corps of infantry and riflemen from the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th divisions, are invited to tender their services.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Committee appointed to enquire whether text gained possession of a fort which the State had not better undertake the commencement of Salt works-Some weeks past we thought it hard that salt should have sold for \$ 5 a bushel! It has now amounted up to 8 or 10. Some have even retailed it at 2s. 3d. the quart ! How necessitous or greedy must those their native country; and finally that all men be, who speculate at this rate upon | the Spaniards there loudly express their the necessaries of life.

A bill is before the H. of D. to stay any execution upon any judgement or de-cree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered, by a court or Justice of the mand, inclusive of interest and costs .- | monument at the Navy Yard. Proceedings on distress for rent, or on deeds on trust, to be stayed on the same provision. The blank in the bill has been filled, so as to make it take effect till March, 1816. A variety of Amendments have been proposed but no conclusive decision yet had on the merits of the Bill .- We shall seize the first moment to announce its fate.

APPOINTMENT. Col. Francis Preston, of Washington County, Brigadier General, in the room | cording the event, has been robbed of of General Tate, deceased .- [Rich. Enq.

CAPTAIN MANNERS. The conduct of this noble hero, durng the late desperate engagement between the Reindeer and Wasp, in which | hand that held it. From every enquiry sal praise. After having part of the to doubt but that it was the deliberate act calves of his legs carried away by a ball, of some of the British officers, as several he received another through both thighs, of them were seen to be on the base of the double fortified 6 pr. a midships, small arms, &c. which made him sink for two or three | monument, by the neighbors around the minutes on his knees, but no entreaties | yard. could prevail on him to go below; and recovering himself he headed the boarders, with a full determination to master his antagonist or perish in the attempt. While climbing into the rigging, two balls from the Wasp's top, penetrat- | Warrington and Blakely, how soon Hised the top of his skull, and came out be- tory might resume her employment, and neath his chin. Placing one hand on his Fame cover our Naval Heroes with I forehead, the other convulsively brandisbing his sword, he exclaimed, "My God! My God!" and dropped lifeless on his own deck. The Reindeer was surrendered by the Captain's Clerk, no individual of a higher degree being in a state to execute the melancholy office. One of the Reindeer's men was wounded on the head by a ramrod. About half of the ramrod passed through his temples, and remained stationary .- Before it could be extricated, it became necessary to saw it off close to one of his temples. The man is in a fair way of doing well. Lon. Paper.

From SALEM, Oct. 20, P. M. "Nothing new here to day. The Stranger and cargo sold for about 72,000 dollars, which was far short of the general expectation. The cannon and many taken place a few days later, the cargo would have sold for a much larger sum. The other guns brought 410 and 510 dollars each. The ship 3,400."

VALUABLE ARTICLES. The following amount of property was taken from on board the enemy's fleet recently captured by com. Macdonough, on Lake Champlain.

11,800 wt. of powder exclusive of fixed ammunition for the ships; between 80 and 90,000 wt. of balls, &c. 6000 muskets; 600 suits of sailors' winter clothing; and the winter clothing for the whole of the land army .- Rut. Her.

Extract of a letter dated at Amelia Island, October 7.

days from Nassau, we learn that the pri- have been supplied with provisions from peared of Harbor Island, landed her | Lake Ontario, we should not have doubtcrew, and burned or plundered twentyseven houses. It was asserted at Nas- | additional guns) to carry the Heights; The Governor of Pennsylvania has sau, that they had taken 750 Doubloons Charleston Courier.

Extract of a letter, dated

New Orleans, Sept. 28. "A vessel from Vera Cruz, is in the The voluminous State papers which river bringing the important information we have lately received from Washing- that as soon as the refusal of Ferdinand ton, have hitherto prevented us from to accept the constitution, made by the paying that attention to their proceed- Cortes was known in the kingdom of ngs, which they deserve. We shall be- Mexico, all parties were unanimous; fort Erie, pressed as the remains of my gin in our next to make, as usual, copi- the royalists joined the patriots; the new | gallant little army are, by a superior force ous extracts from their Journal, stating viceroy was deposed, and the independsuch further explanations, as our own ob- ence of that delightful country proclaimservation may supply. The Proceedings | ed at Mexico, Vera Cruz, and all other are beginning to assume considerable in- cities of that province.

" Private letters from Pensacola state, A resolution has been moved and a that the British having, under a false precommands the entrance of the Harbor to drill and discipline the Indians, now refuse to give it back to the Spaniards. These letters add, that all the Creoles of Louisians, who serve at Pensacola as officers are not at all disposed to act against hatred against the British .- [Press.

From the Nat. Intelligencer. Among the deeds of Vandalism committed during the invasion of the city, by | ject. peace, by tendering bond and sufficient the enemy, I know of none more base security to twice the amount of the de- and wanton than the mutilation of the

This elegant monument of the liberality and gallantry of our Naval Heroes has been shamefully defaced by the hand of some Barbarian. On the base the Genius of America is represented by a female figure pointing to an inscription and raised view of the battle before Tripoli, instructing her children who are standing beside her-the pointing finger and thumb have been cut off. History, a female figure, who is represented as reher pen-and a figure of Fame, who is represented as descending in a cloud covering the deeds of her sons with the palm and crown of Glory, has been robbed of the palm at the expense of the ne gloriously fell, is the theme of univer- ir is possible to make, there is no reason

allusion to the time when it was perpe- to the capt. the propriety of sending most of the trated; but poor indeed must have been the inspiration of the poet not to have foreseen, in the victories of M'Donough. trust an imperishable palm of Victory. AN OBSERVER.

to Com. Chauncey, dated Head-Quarters, Buffalo, Sept. 4, 1814.

Your letter of the 10th ult. after going the rounds, was delivered to me a few days since, on my way to this place.

The exception you take at my letter to he Secretary, would be very reasonable and proper, provided the fleet of Lake Ontario was your private property, over that it was the property of the nation, next mail will determine. subject to the orders of the government; and as the government led me to believe that the fleet under your command would other articles, sold very low. 30 of the be upon Lake Ontario, to co-operate 24lb. guns, sold for 390 dollars a piece. with my division of the army, the 1st The purchasers now hold them, I under- week in July, I have deemed it fit and stand, at 800 dollars! If the sale had proper to let the nation know, that the support I had a right to expect was not afforded me.

> I consider my conduct towards yourself and the navy, as not only honorable. but sir, as being very liberal and friendly, from the date of my report of the battle at Sackett's Harbor to the present hour. The troops under my command have always been disposed of so as to meet your views to the extent of my power and authority; and as far as was consistent with the rights and the honor of the army.

> Your information appears very incorrect as to the situation of the army previous to the arrival of reinforcements with

of July to the 24th the whole country was in our power from St. George to "By an arrival here vesterday in six | Burlington Heights, and could the army ed our ability (without reinforcements or when we could have returned upon Forts George and Niagara, or advanced upon Kingston, (as might have been thought most advisable) with the co-operation of

> You speak of responsibility. I do not desire you, or any man, to be responsible for me. I have endeavored to execute the orders given me; success has not attended my endeavors; but I humbly trust in Heaven, that the honor of the brave men entrusted to my command has been and will be preserved, let what may happen.

It will be very difficult to retire from of the enemy. But no other alternative | Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 30th will be left us, unless reinforcements speedily arrive. The militia are coming in in very considerable numbers, but it is | days -He was transporting troops across the bay not yet ascertained, how many of them will cross. The Secretary has given me to understand that Gen. Izard would session, and the Point of Mobile well fortified, we move to the St. Lawrence, with the view have little to fear from the enemy in this quarter." of attacking Kingston, (should he and you deem that measure advisable.)-Should you decide otherwise, that Gen. Izard would come with, or send to me a reinforcement of from two to three thou-

I have not heard from Gen. Izard, and begin to apprehend that something has occurred to retard or prevent his movement. I will thank you for any information you can give me on the sub-

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant. JAC. BROWN.

Com. Isaac Chauncey.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

By a report received by the house of Represenacting Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the aggregate amount of Internal Duties ascertained, on the 10th October, 1814, to have been | two houses for barracks, on Tilghman's Island received by the Collectors were as follows: DIRECT TAX.

By the Collectors 721,420 07 By the assuming 1,158,796 83 _____1,880,216 90

INTERNAL DUTIES. 1,491,385 63 Received by Collectors 3,371,602 53

TANKEE TRICK.

An English schooner from Halitax for Castine, with a cargo of West India produce, has arrived and intended, after landing her cargo, to cruise in Boston bay, having a commission as a privateer. The mate and three of the men were Americans. The deed itself appears to have some On arriving off the Penobscot, the mate suggested crew below, to prevent their being impressed by cruizers. On this being done, it was contrived that all the Americans should remain on deck .-Soon afterwards the hatches were barred down, and the schooner taken possession of, without a struggle. The mate, we learn, belonged to Salem, and one man to Gloucester, and formerly were of the Polly privateer, taken in the W. I. some time since, from the West Indies they were sent to England; and thence came as seamen on Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown Schr. formerly was of Partsmouth, Virg. pilot boat built, about 57 tons, and a fine fast sailing vessel. The Englishmen have been brought to Salem.

THE PEACOCK.

It appears by a note on the way bill of the Mail Stage, from Philadelphis, that an express had reached there, (probably just at the departure of the stage) which announced the arrival of the U. States sleep of war Pencock, at New York. No culars were stated, that we can lear and, of course, all we know is, she is suf-. Whether the intelligence brought by Capt. Renshaw, late of the Rattlesnake, from Halifax to Newwhich the government had no control. Haven; which we printed on the 14th, and But as I have been induced to believe | which stated that she had captured the which stated that she had captured the Colum-

SUCCESSFUL PRIVATEERING. Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. the fast sailing private armed brig Portsmouth, Shaw, from a short and successful cruize of 22 days. A week after sailing, captured British schooner Ma-ry, Burroughs, from Halifax for Martinique, load-ed with fish—Oct. 3, captured ship James, Mes-venient mill, 300 bushels of Rye to be delivered at senger, from London for Quebec, with a cargo of | my plantation, near Charles Town, 200 bushels of goods, rum, gin, brandy, and 80 casks powder, besides cloaths, &c. for the Canada army. The third of the money will be required in hand, the James sailed from Spithead, Sept. 1, in co. with a fleet having on board 8000 troops, and parted shortly before in a gale, having been thrown on her beam ends and considerably injured—took from her 300 packages of dry goods.

A letter from Albany to the editor of the Columbian, dated on Saturday morning, says: "The legislature will adjourn on Monday.—
The war measures are progressing. The bills for raising the sea-fencibles, and black regiments, passed the Assembly yesterday, and the Militia and tax bills are on their way. A bill was intro-duced in the senate yesterday, for raising 4,000 volunteers to complete the [20,000 men contemplated by the government, viz. 12,000 state corps, 2,000 sea-fencibles, 2,000 blacks, and 4,000 volunteers, as a] war establishment of the state. The act

plundering stock of all kinds, and carried | DESCENT ON THE BAHAMAS. | Lt. Gen. Drummond. From the ninth | for raising the 12,000 was objected to by a memprobably receive his final sanction this morning.

> LATEST FROM NIAGARA. General Brown (says the Utica Patriot) is ordered to take Command at Sackett's Harbour.

Extract of a letter from Gen Ripley's Aid, to Mr. S. Allen, of Albany, dated Oct 29.
"Yesterday Gen. Bissel, with his brigade crossed the Chippewa, six miles above the main army under Gen. Drummond, with the loss of 68 men, 14 of whom were killed. To-morrow the main army under Gen. Izard, will move down the Nisgara, upon Chippewa."

Gen. Brown had arrived at Utica, on his way to

Sackett's Harbor.

A British naval officer, one of com. M'Donough's isoners, told a woman in Burlington, that the nly way the d-d Yankees gained victories, was by skulking behind every stump and tree, and that they dared not come into the open field and fight. She asked the naval hero: " Sir, were there any trees on the Lake?" Here ended the con-

Letters from Boston state, that Russia and Sweden have protested against the British blockade of the American coast. The News-papers are silent on the subject.

ultimo, to a house in New York ..

"There is little or no doubt but General Jackson will be in possession of Pensacola in 2 or 3

> ANNAPOLIS, OCT. 29. THE ENEMY,

In undeavoring to effect a landing at Town Point, Tracy's Landing, early in the morning of Thursday last, were fired on by the fort, containing one nine pounder, and garrisoned with five men. After two fires, the enemy's force, one schooner and seven barges carried the fort. They then landed between 250 and 300 men, and after gullantly repulsing five Americans, had a sufficient stock of modesty on hand to give ONLY

We are informed by an eye witness, that there were but 11 rounds of cartridge in the fort, that the first and second fires were effected with a fire chunck, and the third attempt, flashed. Shortly after landing, the enemy commenced plundering the tobacco house, and were seen late in the evening near the house of a Mr. Tongue.

When our informant left the neighborhood of

Tracy's Landing, captain Franklin had about 70 men, and no doubt by 10 o'clock yesterday, had 200-and intending giving them battle. The Enemy.-We learn by a gentleman who arrived here on Tuesday night, in an open boat, from Choptank river, that the enemy have landed from their squadron about 1000 men, and built

He states they are well supplied with cattle, hav-ing nearly 400 head.—We apprehend they have done much mischief in the neighborhood. Tilgh-man's Island lies on the N. E. side of Choptank, about 30 miles below this place.

> CHARLESTON, OCT. 21. FROM FRANCE.

Letters from a source of the very first respectability, received in this state, and dated Paris, August 17th, mention that every thing in that country looks like a renewal of the war—that the soldiery, consisting of 250,000 men, when on parade by 10 or 20,000 at a time, and called on to cry "Long live the King." unanimously exclaim Long live the Emperor !" If this be true, and it does not admit of a doubt, " the long agony" is not quite " over :" Governeur Morris's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding -The letters fur-ther state, that there is little doubt but that if we continue the war another year we shall have nearly all Continental Europe on our side, and shall be able to make what terms we please.

A competent teacher having other a to take charge of the Academy, a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles Town and its vicinity, is requested at Fulton's Hotel on Saturday next, in order to ascertain the number of scholars to be obtained previous to the commencement of the

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment-it is obvious to every reflecting mind that business of this kind cannot be carried on without money-Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price. Business for the present time will be conducted

SAMUEL RUSSELL Charles Town, November 3. [3. w.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained license, authorising him to follow the business of a Public Auc tioneer, in the ninth collection district of Virginia. Any person who may call upon him in that hne, can address a note to him, living near Har-per's Ferry. He will provide a good clerk when necessary.

November 3

PUBLIC SALE. I wish to sell at the Dry Bridge, on Saturday

the 12th inst. on the plantation of F. Fairfax, Esq. balance in one year-good security will be required, as probably the bonds may be transferred. Should I not sell it altogether, I would sell it in small quantities.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Thomas Hart, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective dues immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collec-tion. Those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DANIELS, Adm'or.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OFFER TO COM-GRESS OF HIS LIBRARY.

MONTICELLO, SEPT. 16, 1814. pers that the vandalism of our enemy has triumphed at Washington over science as well as the arts, by the destruction of the public library, with the noble edifice in it in their hands entire, or preserve it so which it was deposited. Of this transac- here. I am engaged in making an Alphation, as of that of Copenhagen, the world betical Index of the authors' names to be will entertain but one sentiment. They will see a nation suddenly withdraw from | cilitate the finding their works in the caa great war, full armed and full handed, taking advantage of another whom they soon as completed. Any agreement you had recently forced into it, unarmed and unprepared to include themselves in acts entering into with the committee, I hereof barbarism which do not belong to a civilized age. When Van Ghent destroy-Ruyter rode triumphantly up the Thames, he might, in like manner, by the acknowledgement of their own historians have forced all their ships up to London bridge, and there have burnt them, the tower, and city had these examples been then set, London, when thus menaced, was near a thousand years

old; Washington but in it teens. I presume it will be among the early objects of congress to recommence their collection. This will be difficult while the war continues, and intercourse with Europe is attended with so much risk. You know my collection, its condition and extent. I have been 50 years ma--king it, and have spared no pains, opportunity or expense to make it as it is. While residing in Paris, I devoted every afternoon I was disengaged for a summer or two, in examining all the principal bookstores, turning over every book with my own hands and putting by every thing which relate to America, and indeed whatever was rare and valuable in every science; besides this, I had standing orders, during the whole time I was in Europe in its principal book-marts, particularly Amsterdam, Frankfort, Madrid and London, for such works relating to America as could not be found in Paris. So that, in that department particularly, such a collection was made as probably can never again be effected; because it is hardly probable that the same opportunities, the same time, industry, perseverance and expense with some knowledge of the biography of the subject would again happen to be in concurrence-During the same period, and after my return to America I was led to procure also whatever related to the duties of those in the highest concerns of the nation, so that the collection, which I suppose is of between 9 and 10,000 volumes, while it includes what is chiefly valuable in science and literature generally, extends more particularly to whatever belongs to the American statesry branches, it is particularly full. It is long since I have been sensible it ought not to continue private property, executed with dispatch. and had provided that, at my death, congress should have the refusal of it, at their own price; but the loss they have now incurred makes the present, the proper moment for their accommodation without regard to the small remnant of time, and the barren use of my enjoying it. I ask of your friendship, therefore, to make for me the tender of it to the library committee of Congress, not knowing myself, of whom the committee consists; I enclose you a catalogue, which will enable them to judge of its contents, Weavers' Slays or Reeds, nearly the whole are well bound, abundance of them elegantly, and of the choicest editions. They may be valued by persons named by themselves, and the payment made convenient to the public; it may be, for instance, in such annual instalments as the law of Congress has left at their disposal, or in stock of any of their late loans, or of any loan they may institute at this session, so as to spare the present calls of our country, and await its days of peace & prosperity. They may en-ter, nevertheless, into immediate use of it, as 18 or 20 waggons would place it in Washington in a single trip of a fortnight. I should be willing, indeed, to retain a few of the books to amuse the time I have yet to pass, which might be valued with the rest, but not included in the sum of valuation until they should be restored at my death, which I would carefully provide for, so that the whole library, as it stands in the catalogue at this moment, should be theirs, without any garbling. Those I should like to retain would be chiefly classical and mathematical, some few in other branches, and partetularly one of the five Encyclopedias in the catalogue; but this, if not acceptable, would not be urged. I must add, that I have not revised the library since I came home to live, so that it is probable some of the books may be missing, except in the chapters of law and divinity, which have been revised, and

stand exactly as in the catalogue which will of course be needed, whether the

tender be accepted or not .- I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection. There is in fact no subject to which a member of DEAR SIR-I learn from the newspa- Congress may not have occasion to refer. But such a wish would not correspond with my views of preventing its dismemberment. My design is either to place annexed to the catalogue, in order to fatalouge, which I will forward to you as shall be so good as to take the trouble of by confirm. Accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

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 well to call and view them.

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

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern in Charles Town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Ste-phenson. It is well calculated for any kind o public business. Possession may be had immedi-JOHN HAINES.

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

f present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold

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. SAUGE, do. He always keeps on hand a complete assort ment 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 man; in the diplomatic and parliamenta- at the shortest notice. The highest price given

for old copper, brass, pewter and lead. rephera's Town, Oct. 13. N. B .- Any order in the Foundary line, will be

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 fi nally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN. THOMAS BROWN.

October 13. [3 w. 1]
The business will be continued by WM. BROWN

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON.

FLAX-NAILS.

Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHO. COLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SU-GAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the sub scriber at his Store in Shepherd's-Town. JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather,

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

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,

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

Red Bud Fulling Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the above mill, where cloth will be fulled and dressed in the best manher, and with the utmost dispatch; having heir mill in complete order, and every material necessary in the business, they hope to be able to ive general satisfaction. For the convenience of ersons at a distance, cloth will be taken in at fr. Mathew Frame's store in Charlestown, where they will attend every two weeks, to re-ceive and return it when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth ARTHUR CARTER & SON.

NOTICE. ALL persons who received one or more German

Muskets, will return them to the store of M. Wil son & Son, immediately, as they are called for by Mr. Samuel Annin, Military Store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, where they must be sent immediately Those neglecting to return their muskets, will be hable to the United States as well as the subscri-MOSES WILLON, Jr. THOMAS LIKENS.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 11th of November next, at the late dwelling of Thomas Davenport, deceased, all the personal property whereof he died possessed, consisting of one negro boy, horses, cows, sheep, hogs and corn, &c. Twelve | Dwelling House has an excellent Kitcher, with approved security) on all purchases except the hogs and corn, for which the cash must be paid.

Any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the mb-scriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROEBRT AVIS. months credit will be given (on giving bond with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is toul to A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BEN. B. STRIDER.

Public Sale.

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

WM. GRANTHAM, Ex'or.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, a bound boy, to the Shoe Making busines, named JOHN. dark complexion, black hair, and is 19 years of ook with him a variety of clothing. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes ap said runaway and delivers him up to me, or will lodge him in jail, so that I get him again, or f brought home all reasonable expenses will be HENRY SMITH.

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out-of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monococy, about 2 miles from Deleplane's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her fore-head, and a small snip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dint in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, r. cks, and works well in the geers. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and NICE SPINNING COTTON,

Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb. given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill, will be given-a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recom-mendations. Enquire at this Office. October 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

All persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to pay the same before the day of sale—those having claims will bring them in on that day JOHN ABELL, Adm'or.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

October 20.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM the tardiness of a number of our cus, scarcity of money, we are compelled to give this notice to the public generally, and especially our customers, that we must discontinue cred ing our work at least for the present. Material cannot be had without money, and the impossi dity of carying on our business without it, must be obvious to every person, and we hope this reason will be a satisfactory apology to our customers for his determination.

Z. BUCKMASTER, J. BOADENHAMER SHEPHERD CHURCH. Charles Town, Oct. 27.

CAUTION.

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

Oct. 27.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheel-Blacksmith Shop, Goal House and Stable, the ROEBRT AVIS.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, ore the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Fown, all the interest of Walter Shirly, in a cer. tain tract of land lying near Charles Town, formerly the property of Robert Shirly, de'cd-sid tract containing about 200 acres, the said Walter being entitled to about 40 acres; the same having been conveyed to the undersigned by sunday Deeds of Trust to secure the payments of the a veral sums of money therein expressed due im the said Walter to Ann Frame.

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

FOR SALE,

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

hannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and I pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa-

hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burgs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations GRACE, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, nufactories, always affording an abundance of we ter for any purpose-the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

For Sale.

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property 4 situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property-The said Mill is now in complete repair. The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no oubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

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 hington 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 Linsay for sale in a JONA. WICKERSHAM. September, 29.

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 offikind of work in his line of business, including officers regimentals, ladies riding habits, &c. in the latest fashions, and in the neatest as well as the most permanent manner. The inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, also, his old customers in this and Jefferson county, are respectfully solicitted for a share of public patronage.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS.

Martinsburgh, October 13. N. B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will be taken as apprentices.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, (Price 124 cents) WORDS OF COMMAND, And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANOBUVRES now in use in the ARMY f the UNITED STATES.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICF.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

commercial enterprize, and insulted for

mense power, and pour upon our devoted

heads the full vials of her wrath. That

opportunity is now afforded to her by

the peace in Europe; and it is her pur-

pose to continue the war with us until her

well to her interest as her pride, to anni-hilate our rising Navy She will not en-

dure a rival on the ocean, not willingly

divide its empire; and to prostrate the on-

ly power that dare assert it rights where

all should be equal, we believe induces

her determination to refuse us peace.-

Upon this it is we ground our belief that

the article copied above from the London

Times discloses the true motives and

views which dictated the conditions pro-

posed to our Commissioners at Ghent.

It was to place peace at a hopeless dis-

tance, and yet to throw upon the Ameri-

can government the responsibility of

breaking off the negociation, that they

demanded concessions so extraordina-

ry, so absurd and so degrading as to pre-

clude all prospect of accommodation.

As to the desire expressed by the Prince

Regent of a peace honorable to both par-

ties, it is proved to be the mere cant of

courts. His "honorable" terms we can-

not listen to without dishonor, and to con-

confidence has induced her for once to

lay aside the mask, and the insulting

manner in which she required our dis-

grace has, we trust, produced that only

which was necessary under Heavens to

CRUISE OF THE CHASSEUR.

the elegant and very fast sailing private armed brig CHASSEUR of Baltimore, THOS BOYLE,

esq. commander, of 16 guns long 12's, and 130

men, from a successful cruize of three months on

the coast of England, Ireland, Western Islands,

Bermuda and Halifax, in which she has made 18

prizes, manned 9 of them, burnt 4, and made

cartels for the prisoners of the remainder, and

has on board a cargo of indigo, &c. taken out of one of the prizes, valued at 70,000 dollars. Capt

Boyle has paroled 150 prisoners and brought in

48. Consignees, Stephenson and Goodwin.

Capt. Boyle captured a vessel from Bermuda

Bermuda papers to the 19th of et. but they con-

Arrived at New-York, on Saturday evening last,

[National Intelligencer.

New-York, Oct. 31.

ensure us success-a united People.

Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1814.

[No. 344

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the PARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dallars 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

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

to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be

All letters addressed to the Editor must be

THE SINE QUA NON.

A London paper of a recent date has fallen into our hands in which we find the remarks copied below. At any other time we should have viewed them as the offspring of that swaggering and contumelious disposition for which the English people and the English editors particu- vengeance shall be glutted, and that thorn larly, have ever been remarkable. But to her bloated ambition, our growing nathe result of the negociations at Ghent, vy, shall "be cru hed to atoms." It is have, in our opinion, given a character | declared by the London Editor, that it is and importance to the sentiments ad- a duty England owes to herself, and we wanced by the London editors which en- doubt not that she considers it due as

title them to some attention. From the London "TIMES" of July 2. In another part of this paper our readers wil see a document calculated to call forth the mos serious reflections. We allude to the official statement of the American marine force, which may now, alas! without irony, be termed a navy It consists (including three seventy-fours likel soon to be launched) of 33 vessels of war for th ocean carrying 947 guns, and 32 vessels for the lakes, carrying 265 guns, besides 203 gunboats, barges, &c. This force, we have no hesitation in saying, must be annihilated To dream of making peace, until we have performed that essential di to ourselves and our posterity, would be a fol too deplorable for common reprehension. would betray a wilful & volun ary disregard of th national safety. Let us never forget that the present war is an unprovoked attack on the very ex-istence of Great Britain The arch conspirators, of whom Madison is the ostensible, and JEF-FERSON the real head, fancied that whilst our army was employed in Spain, they could with ease wrest Canada from our dominion. To any considerable naval successes they did not even lift their hopes; but the fatal surrender of the Guerriero opened new prospects to them Intoxicated with delight at beholding the British flag struck to the American, the democratic government seriously set about the task, which they had before considered hopeless, of forming a navy. It is painful to reflect how far they have proceeded in this undertaking. It is infinitely more painful to will discover her error. Happily her September 5 boarded the Haytian brig Drumeder that even the gallan' affair of the Chesa eake has hardly served to check the full tide of beir presumptuous hopes. They are now perour's. Defeated and disgraced by land, they turn with pride and confi lence toward the ocean. Their very avarice is hushed; their despicable economy is overcome : and in peace or war, they will henceforth look to one great object—the wresting the trident from the hand of Britain. It is idle to talk of disputing with them about princi ples. They will give up any principle to day, and te-assert it to-morrow; and whether they do or

not, is totally insignificant : but the struggle with

them is for actual power-power actually em-

ployed towards our destruction. There is but

one way to turn the current of their thoughts and

efforts from their present direction, and that is, to

crush their growing navy to atoms. The enter-

prize may be twice as difficult now, as it would

have been (had our means then permitted it,)

the first month of the war; but it will infallibly

be ten times as d'flicult, nay, it may become absolutely impossible, if it is delayed till a future war. Now America stands alone; bereafter she

may have allies. Let us strike while the iron is

Whoever is acquainted with the English character and with English history, must know that in all the wars she has waged since she became a great maritime power, her national pride has received peak. Lord Hill had not arrived at Bermuda on the 19th of Oct. no wounds so deep and mortifying as those inflicted by the infant navy of the Extract from the Journal of the Chasseur's cruize. United States. The gigantic navy of Sailed from Sandy Hook July 29. Aug. 16, on Eagland had long since swept from the the Banks of Newfoundland, fell in with the Briseas every vestige of opposition, and she reigned the peerless mistress of the deep. The invariable success with which her naval conflicts with every foe were crowned, had spread through the English nation a settled belief that upon the ocean they were invincible; and it was considered by them not only vain. was considered by them not only vain but presumptuous for any enemy to contend with them upon that element. So absolute was this belief and so inflated absolute was this belief, and so inflated | captured the schr. Fox, of Poole, from Newfound was their pride, that they had arregantly land for Spain, with fish; manned and ordered her in. Aug. 24, captured the sloop Christian, of Kilkadee, Scotland, from the island of Lauzamotto to, "the winds and waves are "of Kilkadee, Scottand, from the Island of Lause" rote for Cork, with barilla gave her up to the captain and prisoners on board of the Ghasseur, who were paroled and supplied with provisions the fame and prowess of her paye these.

Of Kilkadee, Scottand, from the Island of Lause and to the Ghasseur, who were paroled and supplied with provisions the fame and prowess of her paye these. the fame and prowess of her nave, therefore, England rested her national glory
and sought to command the admiration
and dread of the maritime world. It
was natural that a people entertaining

Aug. 25, at 7 A.M. discovered 10 sail to lecward;
blowing very fresh made sail in chase, and soon
discovered one to be a frigate, and another a man
of war brig; hauled upon a wind immediatly,
and they in turn gave chase; outsailed them with
eave. Aug. 26, captured the orig Prudence, of
Aberdeen, and the sloop Favorite of Faresburg,

Aberdeen, and the sloop Favorite of Faresburg,

such feelings should conceive the deadli-London, with barilla and wine—nurst them. Aug. 27, abreast of Scilly, in the English channel, captured the English brig Marquis of Cornwallis, of Duadee, from Lauzarote, with barilla est hostility against any rival who should: dare to dispute with them, and successfully too, the palm of valor and skill upon lone, of no value, having been several times the ocean; a rival already hated for its poarded by American cruizers and suffered to pass; gave her up to the captain and put on board all our prisoners.-Aug. 29, took the English beig Atlantic, of London, of 8 guns and the its imagined weakness. In the high American people, such a rival, however, ship James of do of 12 gung, both in co. from the River Plate, laden with hides, tallow, bark, furs &c. and manned them. Aug. 30th, boarded again the sloop Christiana that we had made a carappeared? and in proportion to the fancied superiority and security of our enemy, was the shock that awoke him from tel of and supplied them with more provisions ; his delusion, and broke the charm of his at the same time informed them that England, Scot-land and Ireland were by me deplaced in a state of ideal invincibility. Smarting under the successive wounds inflicted upon her strict and rigorous blockade, and that my procta mution to that effect had been duly published and forwarded to Lloyd's for the government of all perpride by our brave tars, and rankling with revenge and hatred, as well as for these offences as from a natural antipathy Aug. 31, spoke our prizes, the Atlantic and James, and ordered them to keep the wind and to our republic, and a recollection of the make all sail under cover of the night from a struggle that procured our independence, man of war ship then in sight, disguised with hi all she desired was an opportunity to turn upon us the undivided force of her im-

ports shut. On coming up with him prepared for action, and found him to be a frigate of the second class. I immediately hauled upon a wind ; he hauled up his lower deck ports and began a fire from his quarter deck and lower battery.-I hoisted the American flag, gave him two broad-sides, and made all sail to be off; outsailed him fast to windward; many of his shot went through our sails near the masts. One 24 pounder struck the foremast about 12 feet from deck, and out it nearly one third off; another struck the gunwale of port No. 5, tore away all the sill and plank, shear, dismonated the gun, went through the deck, and wounded three men, one of whom, Hen-ry Watson, was compelled to have his thigh am-putated, and is maimed for life. Next day at day light, saw the frigate again, a convoy of 22 sail in sight ahead, the frigate off the lee b w about 3 miles, two men of war brigs off the wea ther bow about 3 miles, and another frigate the leeward upon a wind; tacked ship and stood to the southward; the four men of war tacked I so and made all sail in chase. At 2 P. M. disco vered our prize, the Atlantic; gave her 'a signal that the enemy were chasing us. At 6 P. M. lost sight of one of the men of war, whom I was apprehensive had hove about after our prize, the Ata-

At 6 P. M. lost sight of the other three men of war. Sept. S, came close up with two sail found one to be the frigate we had engaged, and the other our late prize the Atlantic, endeavored by various manœuvres to entice the frigate away from her prize, but without success. Sept. 4, saw two men of war brigs, which had separated for the purpose of decoying us; edged down up on one of them, which was of the largest class. He up courses, and made ready for action; fired a gun to windward and hoisted English colors. We fired a shot at him, displayed the Yankee flag hauled upon a wind, and outsailed them both

The Hunter sailed from Canton on the 18th of March last, with a cargo of teas, bound to Boston, (belonging to Messrs. Dorrs' of Boston,) and was captured 24 hours out, by the Dorris frigate. cede them would be infamy. But in this war, as in that of seventy-six, England Madras.

> on board Charles Gordon, late mate of the James, without parole, in consequence of his former acts of humanity to American prisoners. 6th, got among three men of war, and narrowly escaped capture, owing to the calmness of the weather.—
> Sept. 7, boarded a Danish barqe from G braltar for Spitsbergen, in ballast. Same day about 10 leagues W of Scilly Islands, was chased by four men of war, but outsailed them with ease. Sept. 9, captured the Theodore of Liverpool, mounti guns, from Marenham to Liverpool, with 1600 bales cotton; ordered for the United States .-Sept. 10, after a chase, came up with a disguised vessel which proved to be H. M. brig Fly, of the largest class, sent out from Plymouth with five others of the same class in pursuit of us, outsailed her. Sept. 13 captured the hrig Specular h, from Lazarote for London, with barilla; she had previously been taken and given up by the Grampu of Baltimore. Put some prisoners on board, and let her proceed. Same day boarded a Portuguese ship, originally from Lisbon for Boston with salt, wines and some opium, a prize to the Calypse and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up.
> Sept 14, was chased by two men of war brigs,
> which we discovered at daylight about three with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmon of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber took out all the Englishmen except the captain, put on board 14 foreign seamen, and gave her up to the captain. Sept. 20, captured the brig Alert, of and for Pool, frem Newfoundland, with timber—burnt her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, hove in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Carlbury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacoa) with cotton, cocoa, tobacco, hides, indigo, &c.; took out 237 ceroons of indigo, and ordered her in.—25th, boarded the Russian brig St. Nicholas, from Amelia I. with cotton, and put on board some of our prisoners. Sept. 29, lat. 47, lon. 13, 15, passed close to a convoy of 15 sail, without being noticclose to a convoy of 15 sail, without being noticed; and a few hours afterwards captured the brig Amicus, of and for Liverpool, from Lisbon with wool, fruit, and two bales of woolens; took out the woolens and ordered her in.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROCLAMATION OF BLOCKADE. By Thomas Boyle, Fig. communder of the priva te armed brig Chasseur, &c.

PROCLAMATION. Whereas, it has been me customary with the Admirals of Great Britain, commanding the small forces on the coast of the United States, particularly with Sir John Borlase Warren, and Sir Alexander Cochrane, to declare all the coast of the said United States in a state of strict and

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested (possessing sufficient force) delare all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and sea coast of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I consider the force under my command, adequate to maintain strictly, rigorously and effectually the said blockade. And I do hereby require the respective officers, whether captains, commanders or commanding officers under my command, employed or to be employed on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotand, to pay strict attention to the execution of this my Proclamation. And I do hereby caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation in amity and peace with the United States from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming or at empting to come out of any of the said ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands, or sea coast, under any presence whatsoever. And that no person may plead ignorance of this my proolamation, I have ordered the same to be made public in England.

Given under my hand on board the Chasseur, day and date as shove. lay and date as above.

THOMAS BOYLE. By command of the commanding officer, J. J. STANSBURY, Sec.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARRIVAL. Arrived at Providence on Wednesday,

he American schr. Sally, 260 tons, capt. Van Allen, of New York, four months and a half from Canton, with a cargo of teas, silks, &c. valued at \$ 500,000, belonging to Minturn and Champlin, of N.

Capt. Van Allen has seen only one vessel of war on his passage, and has spoken no vessels. Passenger in the Sally, capt. Rogers, of the ship Hunter, of Boston.

The Hunter sailed from Canton on the 18th March last, with a full cargo of teas, bound to Boston, (belonging to Mesers. Dorrs of Boston) and was captured 24 hours out, by the Doris frigate. They Hunter had been absent upwards of four years from the United States. She was bent to Madras.

There had been no late arrivals at Canton from the United States.

The Hunter and Sally were the only American vessels that sailed from Canton the present year for the United States. The Sally was blockaded several

months at Canton. Business at Canton was very dull, and no sale for teas. The Sally sailed from New-York in August.

The Brutus, and Tamaahma, of Boston, and several other American vessels, were at Canton, all hauled up.

More Goods !- The privateer brig Harpy, captain Nichols, has returned from a cruise of 20 days, with a cargo of dry goods. We learn that she has taken 3 ships and a brig.

We learn that the Harpy has captured two ships, laden with flour, rum, gin, wine, &c. a brig with dry goods, and some jewellry, (all swid to belong to the fleet which sailed from Portsmouth Sept. 1,) bounc to Halifax or Quebec; and a schr. in ballast, which was destroyed .-On board the latter was capt. Barass, formerly of the Liverpool Packet, who broke

his parole some time since. The Harpy brought in 60 packages of dry goods, and between 60 and 70 prisoners, including it is said, several officers. The vessels were captured between Newfoundland and Halifax. The ships are said to be transports.

The Harpy is owned in Baltimore and New York. She was chased all day on Wednesday, by a frigate.

RICH PRIZE.

The British ship James prize to the Portsmouth, arrived at P. on Wednesday morning-captured 21 days previous. She has a cargo of dry goods, wine, gin, rum, &c. together, with 80 bbls. gunpowder, & clothing for the soldiers in Canada. Her cargo when she left England, was in-voiced at 100,000 pounds sterling, (about 445,000 dollars) a part of which was taken out by the privateer, and brought in. The James has spoke nothing since her capture, and seen no cruizers. She is unquestionably the richest prize which has been brought in since the commencement of hostilities.

The James is 290 tons and has a quantity of tea and hard-ware in. Captains Manning and Hopking are prize-masters

LONDON, JULY 26.

Wash and Reindeer .- A scamen captured in the Orange Boven, by the American sloop Wasp, and who has since landed reports, that as nothing could exceed the politeness of capt. Blakeley, so nothing was ever seen sur-