But it seems that it was resolved only "to make that reparation under a determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has everconsidered as essential to its dearest interests."

This alludes to the general subject of impressments, which the American government was in the first instance anxious to place upon such a footing as to secure their seamen and vessels from all future outrages, and with this view originally aimed at uniting the general subject with the particular case of the Chesapeake—but which was immediately abandoned, when they found that it might be an obstacle to a satisfactory arrangement of the affair of the Chesapeake. Mr. Canning's flourish, therefore, on this point, is idle and irrelevant. That determination on the part of the British government, unjust as it was, presented no obstacle to their doing us full justice, to their making ample reparation for the outrage on the Chesapeake.

Mr. Canning proceeds to say—"Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine, whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any bad disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transaction. That the rupture of the negociation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an incontrovertible truth." However boldly Mr. Canning may assert that no bad disposition has appeared on the part of his majesty's ministers throughout the whole transaction, we speak with equal confidence in saying that there is not an independent and intelligent American that does not view the whole transaction as marked by a bad disposition in every part of it. This bad disposition appears in omitting for a moment to make reparation, and afterwards in making the tender of reparation depend on a previous concession on our part. Mr. Canning allows the outrage to have been a decidedly wrong act; and he does not say, he cannot say with any color of truth, that the proclamation was any thing more than a sound measure of precaution against similar outrages, while the original outrage remained unatoned. It was moreover a measure which we had a perfect right to take, as in taking it we violated no British right. Will any one then, dare to say, without exposing his understanding to impeachment, that Britain had a right, and that she manifested a good disposition in asserting it, to refuse making atonement for a *wrong act* committed by her, until we had rescinded a *rightful* act of ours? Will he dare to say that the aggressor has a right to demand redress, instead of the aggrieved? That the insulted and injured party shall be obliged in the first instance to make concession? That the midnight robber, who has broken into my house and stolen my goods, has a right to demand that I shall unbar my doors, which I had purposely secured against further violations, before he shall be obliged to surrender the goods he had stolen?

But it seems "that the rupture of of the negociation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side."

So far as Mr. Canning undertakes to speak for himself he may speak correctly; but so far as he alludes to what took place on this side of the Atlantic he is most egregiously mistaken. Whatever may have been the feelings of our government, those of the people are well known; & we will venture to say that the rupture was among them attended with almost an universally hostile feeling; & that this feeling was so hostile that, but for the unprecedented state of the political world, in which we were equally pressed by the injustice of both the great belligerent powers, it would inevitably have issued in war against G. Britain.

And as to our government, although it might be going too far to say that they entertained a hostile feeling, yet there can be no doubt of their feeling the strongest indignation at the injustice of the British government; and there can be no doubt of this sentiment having been strengthened by the manner in which the negociation was conducted and terminated.

It is not wonderful that the rupture of the negociation was not attended by any hostile feeling on the part of the British government, as she having no end to gain, lost nothing by it.

Further, says Mr. Canning—"The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbors of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure."

This is certainly, to say no more of it, a most uncandid representation of the fact. America, so far from refusing to rescind the proclamation in case a satisfactory reparation was arranged, proposed that the act of reparation and the revocation of the proclamation should be co-temporaneous.

The ground on which Mr. Rose urged the revocation of the proclamation, was the abstract *tender* of reparation by his government. He did not say what specific reparation would be made; he only said that it would be satisfactory. But of this who was to be the judge? Surely America, as well as Britain, the aggrieved as well as the eggressing party. Is it not manifest that what Britain might consider as ample reparation, might be rejected by America as insufficient; and that consequently the claim to the revocation of the proclamation depended, not the abstract tender of reparation, but on the actual terms offered. Suppose our government had crouched to the dictation of Britain, and had rescinded the proclamation before the terms of reparation had been arranged, & it should have afterwards appeared that those terms were hollow and insufficient, would it not have rendered itself the object of universal ridicule and contempt? Would not, indeed, such an abject concession have so disgraced us even in the eyes of the British negociator, as to have induced him to have offered us a reparation altogether unworthy of the enormity of the original offence? Would it not have been a fair inference that the government, that could so far forget its dignity as on such inadequate cause to revoke the proclamation, would agree, from the same abject spirit, to the most frivolous reparation.

Take another view of the subject. If Britain sincerely desired to heal the wound inflicted by the outrage on the Chesapeake, would she have forfeited an atom of honor, or have renounced any of her rights, by agreeing to the proposition of Mr. Madison? The same instrument that rendered reparation would have rescinded the proclamation, and every thing would immediately have been re-instated on the same footing, in which it stood before the outrage.

Mr. Canning adds—

"But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was, to all the feelings of nice honor, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government."

We have here the climax of Mr. Canning's rhetorical flights. He has grasped a painted cloud, and would cheat us with it as a solid reality. If the manner in which reparation was tendered was to all the feelings of nice honor an effective reparation, why was it not accepted? Does Mr. Canning, while he is thus *professing* amity to the American government, dare to insinuate that they were devoid of all the feelings of nice honor, and, therefore, did not accept the promise of reparation? Does Mr. Canning think that the nice feelings of honor of the American government would be satisfied by his mere promises of reparation, while the outrage on their rights was continued by retaining the men torn from their families, and taken from a national vessel? The inference would seem to be irresistible?

"And so we have every reason to believe that it was considered by the American government."

Does Mr. Canning deceive himself, or would he deceive others? What reason, we demand, has he for such a belief? Has the American government ever made an acknowledgement to this effect? Have they uttered a word to justify it? Have the communications of the President to Congress, or their measures of defence, this appearance? Do they, or the nation, view the affair of the Chesapeake as though it had never occurred? Or does Mr. Canning make this monstrous declaration from the rupture of Mr. Rose's mission having been followed by no remonstrance on our part? Would he have us drain the cup of humiliation to its dregs, and sink from the manly language of demand to the mean attitude of supplication? Does not he know, does not America know, does not the world know, that we have demanded reparation in the only terms in which an independent government can demand it, and that in preferring the claim we have exhausted all the conciliatory terms in our power; that no more remains for us to do through the organ of remonstance; and that every remaining duty rests with the aggressor?

New-Hampshire election for members of Congress.

The Boston Centinel gives the votes of 42 towns, which give

For the Federal ticket,	4,356
Republican ticket,	3,205
Federal majority,	1,151

In 1804 the same towns are said to have given a federal majority of 633.

Our readers will notice the authority on which this statement is made, and appreciate it accordingly.

We add, on the authority of federal prints, that the election in Rhode Island has issued in the choice of two federal members of Congress.

All America will view with horror, in the following intelligence, the fatal lengths to which an infuriated opposition to law necessarily leads. *Honest federalists* will shrink aghast at the precipice to which an unprincipled party spirit would drag them, and fly the standard that leads them to ruin. *Republicans* will rise in the majesty of their strength, and frown into annihilation the pretensions of men, whose unceasing traduction of their government and its measures have conduced to the perpetration of scenes of murder and treason. All, in whose veins the blood of Americans flows, will feel the necessity of supporting the laws, and manifesting their abhorrence of traitors.

Bennington, (Vert.) Aug. 23.

Burlington, Aug. 5, 1808.

Murder of ORMSBY, DRAKE, *and* MARSH.

Minutes of the Court of Enquiry.

The grand inquest having examined the witnesses pronounced their verdict, that the deceased were wilfully murdered.

The Court of Enquiry proceeded to the examination of testimony in the behalf of government against the prisoners—[nine in number, but we have not received all their names.]

Serg't. David B. Johnson, sworn—says that on Monday, August 1, 1808, Lieut. Farrington, with 10 men, of whom he was one, were detached from Windmill Point, in search of a smuggling boat called the Black Snake. They were on board a revenue boat, and having gotten information, they proceeded up Onion river on Wednesday, Aug. 3d instant. When they got to the Snake, they found one Mudget on shore, with a gun in his hands: he was the commander. Mudget threatened to kill the first man who should land. Lt Farrington told him the Snake had been long engaged in the smuggling business, & was forfeited to the government and he was authorised to take her. There appeared to be a number of men skulking about in the bushes, with arms, and Mudget tried in vain to bring them forward. The Lieutenant then took the revenue boat and myself with four men took the Snake, and proceeded down the river. The smugglers ran down the river, and fired from the bushes and killed Drake, on board of the revenue boat. We then all landed, and the Lieutenant ordered us not to fire—not to kill, unless it was absolutely necessary. On our rising the bank of the river, Mr. Ormsby stepped to us: he had been at work near us. As he was speaking to the Lieutenant, a wall-piece was fired by Samuel I. Mott, and killed Ormsby and Marsh; Ormsby groaned and struggled, and Marsh exclaimed "O Lord" and died instantly. I was about to fire, when the lieutenant stopped me and said, "don't fire: I am wounded." I went immediately after a surgeon. On my return we took Mudget, Day, Dean, & three others. I heard Mott swear he would kill the Lieut.

James H. Hays, sworn—says the same as Sergeant Johnson, and adds, that the crews of the Snake were about 12 in number, 9 of whom had guns. He says Mott fired the wall-piece, and he saw Ormsby and Marsh fall.

Stephen P. Lathrop, sworn—says, that August 2d inst. the crew of the Snake had heard that they were pursued by a revenue boat, and were preparing their arms and ammunition.—They professed to be smugglers, and said they would kill all the government party they could. They loaded a small arm with five balls: the wall-piece they loaded with 15 ounce balls.—Aug. 3d inst. he met one David Sheffield near the place from whence Drake was shot, and Sheffield said, "I have not fired, but have drawn my charge."

James Mead, sworn—says, Sheffield said, "By God, I will kill the Lieutenant before he leaves the river."

Mr. Ledyard, sworn—says, Sheffield said, "By God, the Lieutenant shall be laid low before he leaves the ground,"—and turning to his comrades, said, 'Blow them throw—God damn 'em.

The court immediately ordered the prisoners to gaol, without bail or mainprise, to await their trial—[which commences this day, August 23.]

Five men, two of the name of Taylar, and three of the name of Hoxie, have been examined by the same court who committed the murderers, and committed for TREASON, to be tried by the Circuit Court of the United States at Rutland, in October next.

Samuel I. Mott, the ringleader of the crew who murdered our citizens on our frontier, has been arrested and committed for trial. He was taken in Canada. We understand that the whole of the twelve men implicated have been taken.

New-York, Sept. 3.

Captain Newhall, who arrived at this port last evening from Havanna in the schooner Republican, informs that there had not been any news recently received at that place from Spain, neither had they heard from Mexico. It was rumored in Havanna, just before capt. N. sailed, that that port would soon be shut against foreign vessels.

A new Vice-Roy of Mexico is said to have reached that place. It is said in New-Orleans, that he is a Frenchman by birth.

The British ship Truro, from Londonderry, brings Irish papers to the 14th July, and London prints to the 11th. In addition to the following articles, it appears that a naval expedition sailed on the 11th of July.

DUBLIN, JULY 14.

The arrival of the London papers of Monday, and several Spanish journals, as also communications from Gibraltar, have induced us at this late hour to stop the press to give a summary of their glorious contents, for our country subscribers. These journals are filled with victory after victory on behalf of the noble Spaniards, which are too voluminous for us, at present, to detail, they may, however, be generally summed up in the following brief outline:—

The surrender of the French squadron to the Spaniards—the defeat of the French division under the orders of Dupont, near Cordova by general Echavania—another column commanded by Lefebvre, routed by general Palafox: no quarters given, the division of Moncey has suffered loss in the neighborhood of Cuenca—in Madrid, seven or eight thousand only remain, who have retired within entrenchments, apprehensive of an attack, which was daily expected from the combined forces of Arragon, Valenci and Andalusia—all the provinces of Spain are under arms, and propose to assemble the general Cortes, or Grand Council of the nation.

To the above we have to add, that letters which reached us from Gibraltar, state, that all the French in the neighborhood of Barcelona, have been killed or taken prisoners by the Patriots under general Espelata.

Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, Admiralty Office, July 11.

"Dispatches were this morning received at this office, from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, brought to Plymouth in the Primrose. By the former it appears that the French squadron in Cadiz struck their colors to the Spaniards, at seven o'clock in the morning of the 14th June, when the Spanish colors were immediately hoisted on board of them. The French ships were not much injured, nor has there been much loss of men on either side.

"The Spanish admiral is one of the commissioners about to proceed to England, and the Revenge, commanded by Sir John Gore.

"The dispatches from Sir Charles Cotton, down to the 14th of June, confirm the reports of the general spirit of detestation of the French government in Portugal, in many parts of which it has been formally abolished, and that of the Prince Regent re-established.

"By a letter from capt. Creyke, of the Eclipse, dated Oporto, 20th June, it appears, that owing to the treachery of Don Oliviera, governor of Oporto, (now confined as a traitor), the French were enabled to re-establish their authority, which they maintained until the 16th June, the day of Corpus Christi, when an attempt was made for to carry the French flag in the procession.—This incensed the populace to such a degree, that under the countenance of the Priests, they rose en mass, broke open the depots, supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased, and every man either French or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

"The Bishop of Oporto is elected Governor.—An army of 20,000 men was sent to meet the French, who, with a corps of 900 men had marched within six leagues of Oporto. The provinces Traser, Montes, Minto, and the northern parts of Beira, have risen in arms to the amount of one hundred thousand men, inclusive of the force in Oporto.

"General Spencer arrived off Lisbon, in the Scout brig, on the 24th of June, and after communicating with Sir C. Cotton, returned to join the forces off Cape St. Vincent.

"A dispatch has also been received from Admiral Lord Gambier, enclosing a letter from Captain Digby, of the Cossack, dated off St. Andero, 25th June, by which it appears that on the 23d, the French entered the place, previous to which the boats of the Cossack and Comet spiked all the guns on fort Salvador de Ano, and fort Sedra, and completely destroyed the magazines with 500 barrels of powder, and a quantity of other stores. The boats had just retured round point de Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill."

J. CROSSFIELD.

HAS just received per the schooner Maria from New York a large assortment of Groceries, which he offers for sale at the corner of twelfth and D streets between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Tyber wharf, and next door to Col. *J. P. Van Ness*—Consisting of,

Maderia, Teneriffe, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Sicily Madeira, Claret and Burgundy, } WINES.
Jamaica spirits,
St. Croix, do.
Gin,
Molasses,
Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson skin, } TEAS all of the best quality.
Brown Sugar,
Coffee and Almonds,
Mould and Dipt Candles,
Soap, Cotton Wool
Muscadel Raisins,
Sugars, &c. &c.

Sept. 7—6t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the commons (near the Eastern Branch), on Saturday the 27th August, a tolerable large Brindle COW, about 8 years old—she had some white on her belly, face, and part of her tail, had a gimblet hole bored in each horn, the mark in her ears not recollected—she was raised up the country. Any person that delivers the said Cow to the subscriber, shall receive three dollars reward, paid by

JEREMIAH BOOTHE.

Washington, Sept. 7—2aw2w

ENGLISH ACADEMY
For YOUNG LADIES.

MISS SINNOTT informs the Parents and Guardians of *Young Ladies* in the city of Washington, that she has removed her Academy to a convenient house of Mr. WHEATON'S on 14th street west, near F. street, where young ladies are taught the useful and ornamental branches of Education.—She has engaged a French Lady of respectability and talents to teach the French language in her Academy, so soon as a sufficient number of Pupils engage to justify the expence of that department. Terms of Boarding and Tuition may be known by applying at the Academy.

September 7—3t

ROSS & GETTY,
Opposite the UNION TAVERN *George Town,*

Have now in store and offer for sale on the lowest terms for cash or short credits, the following goods, viz.

Old London Port, Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Lisbon, Port, Sherry, } WINES.
10 pipes, six years old Cogniac brandy,
4 do. Holland gin,
4 hhds Jamaica spirits,
6 do. molasses,
6 do. first quality St. Croix Sugar,
4 do. second do.
7 tierces summer and winter strained spermaceti oil,
57 chests and boxes of Gunpowder, Imperial Hyson, Hyson Chulan Hyson skin, Young Hyson & Souchong, } TEAS, all of the first quality, and of this year's importation.
80 2lb. cannisters gunpower tea, put up in China for family use,
2000 lb. prime green coffee,
20 boxes Spanish segars,
20 boxes olives,
100 dozen half pint tumblers,
50 do. pint do.
80 do. wine glasses,
60 boxes mould and dipped candles,
50 do. brown soap,
3 hhds. crab cider, two years old,
A few boxes London mustard, powder and shot, all kinds of spices, spanish and Carolina indigo, country gin and whiskey, together with a great variety of articles in their line which renders their assortment complete.

N. B. Store-keepers in town and country supplied on the most reasonable terms.

September 8—w3t

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS is the second time I advertise an unfortunate, dissipated woman, my wife MABLE FARRELL. The first time I rejected the words I mentioned on account of four female children, and thought that she would better her conduct, but all to no purpose. Now I request that no person will give her any credit on my account from this date, as I am determined never to have any further connection with her, nor pay any debts she may contract.

PAT. FARRELL.

Navy Yard, Sept. 7—3t

COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

The STOCKHOLDERS are informed that Certificates of Stock are prepared and the transfer book open.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pt.

August 31—tf