Concluded from last page.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 30, 1812.

"I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you, in my letters of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.

"You will without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

"The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery, from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded.

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

"What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and reconciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise by giving up as little as possible.

"It was decided by the cabinet in consequence of the vague declarations of his lordship on that night, to *suspend* the orders in council, and to make this suspension to depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States. Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it; with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new form."

(H.)

Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell.

Department of State, Aug. 9, 1812.

SIR—The Secretary left this city about ten days ago, a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some dispatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in council.—It was of a character however so entirely informal and confidential, that Mr. Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or *pro memoria*, or even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it: as it authorises an expectation that something more precise & definite in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected, and will be able to do it in a more satisfactory manner.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

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

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Graham to Mr. Russell.

Department of State, Aug. 10, 1812

SIR—Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM.

Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

[*Memorandum referred to in the above letter.*]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received dispatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June,) from which he was authorised to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the Orders in Council, so far as they effected the U. States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be revived on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result with the American Government should be such as in the opinion of his majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated that the Orders would be revived, provided the American gov't. did not within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the Orders in Council.

The dispatches authorizing the communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing even in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the same time he made it. I understood from him that the dispatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with Vice Admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments.——Mr. Foster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received authority from Mr. Foster to act as Charge d'Affairs, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities.——I replied, that although to so general and informal communication no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorised to say that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his Government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of the existing hostilities, but to an entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, & to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected.

With respect to the joint imitation from Mr. Foster & the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell, just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the U. States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested thro' him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the Executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed, is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this gov't, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a Charge d'Affairs; but that no difficulty, in point of form, would be made, as any authentic communication, through him or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

(I.)

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.

Depatment of State, June 16, 1812.

SIR—An act declaring war against G Britain will probably pass both Houses of Congress on this day or to morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and, from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce.—Propositions were made in both Houses of Congress to comprise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 for to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it was much greater.

Its defeat in both Houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your last letter, which intimated the intention of the French government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities, to be comprised in the treaty you were negociating, whereby an expectation was excited that that interest would be provided for, and satisfaction given on the other grounds of complaint against France. The sentiment in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France.——The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in 2 or 3 weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors, and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consideration, the President stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more recent date have been added, with the single exception of the repeal of the Decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs with that power fully before Congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment, that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account, in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received from it, which is sincerely desired.

You were informed by my letter of 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron in January last, as were at that time known here. It appears that several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon & Cadiz, laden with the productions of the U. States, were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of those vessels were taken on board one of the French vessels, & afterwards transferred to another of our vessels engaged in the same trade, which was also seized, in which they made their way home. These men forwarded here the evidence of these facts, copies of which have already been transmitted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the evidence of other aggressions, which will claim in like manner your particular attention. Most of these documents have been laid before Congress and referred by it to this Department.

You will analyse all these cases of recent spoliation, and place them in the class of aggressions, to which they severally belong, on principle. In demanding of G. Britain the repeal of her Orders in Council, on the ground of the repeal of the French Decrees, this Government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit to which she laid any claim believing that the notification alone of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, of their repeal was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the Orders in Council of Great Britain on her own principles. But it was never the intention of this government to concede to France any thing on that subject to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary, it has been its intention, as is sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to exact from her a most strict and rigorous compliance with her pledge, in regard to the repeal.

If any act in violation of that pledge has been committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the most direct manner, to the French government, and to communicate to this Department without delay any answer which you may receive from it. I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the Decrees is observed with perfect good faith, that if the French government, has given other orders, or permits acts of another character which violate our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly felt, or less resented by its government.

Your despatches by the Hornet were received on the 22d May. They are the last which have come to hand.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Joel Barlow, Esq. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.

Department of State, July 14, 1812.

SIR—Your letters by the Wasp were received on the 13th inst.

I make this acknowledgement, in the hope that it may reach Mr. Morton at Baltimore, and be conveyed with the letters and documents with which he is already charged for you.

The President has seen, with great surprise and concern, that the Government of France had made no accommodation to the U. States on any of the important and just grounds of complaint to which you had called its attention according to your instructions, given at the time of your departure, and repeated in several communications since. It appears that the same oppressive restraints on our commerce were still in force; that the system of license was persevered in; that indemnity had not been made for spoliations, nor any pledge given to inspire confidence that any would be made. More recent wrongs, on the contrary, and of a very outrageous character, have been added to those with which you were acquainted when you left the U. States. By documents forwarded to you in my letter of 21st March, you were informed of the waste of our commerce made by a squadron from Nantz in January last, which burnt many of our vessels trading to the Peninsula. For these you were also instructed to demand redress.

It is hoped that the Government of France, regarding with a prudent foresight the probable course of events, will have some sensibility to its interest, if it has none to the claims of justice, on the part of this country.

On the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I shall forbear to make any observations which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The President approves your effort to obtain a copy of that Decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell.

I have the honor, &c &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Joel Barlow, &c. &c.

RICHMOND, July 14.

☞ If any evidence were wanting of the brutal conduct of the British at Hampton, it will be found in the articles which we this day publish. Mr. Griffin, has been on the floor of Congress, & a fast friend to the federal faith, pours forth his honest indignation at the conduct of the enemy. We call upon the federal papers to lay these facts before their readers.—But we call in vain—they will suppress these enormities—or end as they have begun, lying on to the end of the chapter.

OFFICIAL.

York 8th July, 1813.

SIR—Anxious to effect, as nearly as possible, the objects of the flag entrusted to us by you on the 1st inst. we proceeded immediately after receiving your dispatches for Admiral Warren, & Gen. Taylor, to Hampton. On our arrival at the latter place, some difficulty arose in procuring a vessel to convey us to the British fleet; and after some delay we were compelled to embark in a small open, four oared boat, the only one, it seemed, which the fury of the enemy had left, capable of floating. We proceeded to the fleet of the enemy with the utmost dispatch which our little skiff, and the excessive heat of the day would permit: and when distant about half a mile from the Admiral's ship, were met and hailed by a barge of the enemy, the officer of which was informed we had dispatches for Admiral Warren. We were invited into the barge, which invitation we accepted, as well to relieve ourselves from the confinement on board our little vessel, to lighten as much as possible the burthen of our oarsmen; and to proceed with as much expedition as was practicable to obtain the objects of our mission. On our arrival at the Admiral's ship (the St. Domingo) we were directed to proceed to the "Sceptre" a line of battle ship, on which we were informed Ad. Cockburn had recently hoisted his flag—arriving along side of this ship, we were desired by the officer of the barge to ascend the ship. Upon our reaching the deck we found a large assemblage of officers—certainly a greater number than could be necessarily attached to a single ship. In the space of ten minutes the two admirals, Warren and Cockburn, approached—to the former we delivered your dispatches, who upon perusal, evinced embarrassment, and after a short pause said, that the principal object of the flag appeared to be, to procure supplies for your hospital—he was then answered in the affirmative. Could not these supplies have been procured as easily and early from Richmond as from Norfolk? We thought not. The Admiral then said he would reflect upon the subject and return us an answer soon, & returned with Admiral Cockburn to the cabin of the ship. A period of about fifteen minutes then elapsed, when Ad Cockburn advanced, and addressing Major Griffin, enformed him that the Admiral would see him in the cabin.—Upon Major Griffin's reaching the cabin the two Admirals only with him, Ad. Warren again repeated the opinion, that the hospital supplies could be as expeditiously procured from Richmond as from Norfolk—saying it was contrary to their regulations to permit even a flag to go Norfolk—that it was their intention to land Mr. King who went with the flag, at Seawell's point; and jointly with Ad. Cockburn, expressed an unwillingness to permit the flag to proceed—they were answered that if the flag was permitted to proceed, the supplies could be procured sooner than if the flag was compelled to return—certainly in the course of the following day—that if compelled to resort to Richmond, three days, probably more would pass before the stores could reach Hampton, that our wounded & sick were suffering for medicine and necessaries—that all the medicine, private, as well as public property, had been wantonly destroyed by his troops, who lately captured Hampton, & that the supplies absolutely required for the use of the hospital, could not be procured in Hampton. The Admiral said he had heard that the hospitals had received some supplies—he was asked from whence, and assured it was not the case. Finding the Admiral still hesitating, Major Griffin said, "that the reputed humanity of Admiral Warren forbid Maj. Crutchfield to doubt that the application for the passage of the flag to Norfolk would be refused."

After a short pause Major Griffin was informed that the flag might proceed, upon condition of returning alongside the ship, in the same vessel, with the same persons, and with no increase of persons; the restriction to the same vessel was combatted on the ground that in the event of much wind, the boat was too small to navigate the roads, and thus the object of the flag would be defeated—but finding no relaxation in the condition probable, it was determined, upon consultation with Lt. Lively, to acceed.

Upon the subject of the prisoners, admiral Warren acknowledged one only to be in the fleet taken at Hampton: he declined all arrangements and evoided all discussion on this topic, saying he had opened correspondence with Gen. Taylor; but nothing was decided. Relative to the officers baggage captured in Hampton, the Admiral said that such articles as had been found had been restored, & mentioned the papers of Capt. Pryor, which had been placed in the care of Capt Myers of Norfolk, and assured Major Griffith, that he would direct Sir Sydney Beck with to enquire further, and if any should be discovered, it would be made known to us on our return. We were then informed we might proceed, which we immediately did, and reaching Norfolk at 3 P. M. repaired to Gen. Taylor's quarters, who directed the supplies written for by the Surgeons. Returning on the 2nd. we were, as is customary, again met by a barge of the enemy, and directed to call on board the admiral's ship; we entered the ship with the officer of the barge, and were received by the capt. who enquired if we had dispatches for the admiral—being informed we were the returning flag, that had proceeded to Norfolk the day before, the Capt. retired to the cabin, and shortly returned with information that we might proceed when we pleased—this we did, and deposited with Doctor Colton, the medical & hospital supplies sent from Norfolk.

Upon our reaching Hampton, a scene of desolation and destruction presented itself: the few inhabitants we found in the town seemed not yet to have recovered from their alarm—dismay and consternation sat on every countenance—reports had reached [illegible] the violence and uncontrouled fury of the enemy after they obtained possession of the place; their conduct in some cases being represented, such as would have disgraced the days of Vandalism. Our feelings were much excited, and we deemed it our duty to pursue the enquiry as far as practicable, and are sorry to say, that from all the information we could procure from sources too respectable to permit us to doubt, we are compelled to believe that acts of violence have been perpetrated, which have disgraced the age in which we live. *The sex, hitherto guarded by the soldier's honor, escaped not the rude assaults of superior force, nor could disease disarm the foe of his ferocity.* The apology that these atrocities were committed by the French soldiers attached to the British forces, now in our waters, appeared to us no justification of those who employed them, believing, as we do, that an officer is, or should be, ever responsible for the troops under his command.

We have the honor to be, sir, your humble servants,

(Signed) THOMAS GRIFFIN,
ROBERT LIVELY.

Major Sta. Crutchfield, Commandant, York.

RICHMOND, July 16.

In consequence of the enemy's appearing off Hoos's Ferry, the Mayor of Fredericksburg, in a letter, by express, to Gov. Barbour, desired that 3 companies of riflemen, on their march to Richmond, might be permitted to remain there. Within five minutes after the express came in, the Executive adopted its measures.——A corps of mounted riflemen and of troopers have started for Fredericksburg, & will reach that place to morrow's sun rise. *Such is the immense benefit of mounted troops!* So quick in march! So rapid in execution! Col. M'Dowell (of Augusta) has gone on from the *Flying Camp*, near this City, to take the command. Tents, &c. &c are on their way. We have no fears for the safety of Fredericksburgh. Our troops will wait on the enemy until they see him out of the Potomac.

THE MONSTERS!!

Another express to the Governor has just arrived—the following is an extract from the dispatch:

Westmoreland Co'ty, Mattox Bridge. 15th July, about 12 o'clock.

Col. Richard Parker, of this county, being absent, I conceive it becomes my duty to make known to you the following communication. Major John Turberville of the 2d battalion, residing in the lower part of this county, informed me very early this morning, that about 16 British ships of war were seen yesterday from a place near Yeocomoco river, which is a branch of the Potomac, pass up the Potomac, with crowded sail, and supposed to be in pursuit of the Scorpion sloop of war, then flying before her. Maj. Turberville also mentions that on the evening of yesterday the enemy's barges entered Yeocomico in pursuit of an armed sch'r belonging to the Gun Boat squadron which was at anchor in that River; that an action took place between the barges and the sch'r. & the sch'r was captured.

Major T. mentions that Capt. Liggany, the commander of the sch'r, was basely murdered, after the enemy boarded, when there were but 3 men on the deck, *one of whom asked for quarters, which* was refused! And Mr. M'Clintic the midshipman and the other man jumped overboard and succeeded with several others in making their escape thro' a shower of balls from their musketry. The body of Liggany was found on board, and was to be buried yesterday with the honors of war.——The sch'r was left on *fire*; but thro' the vigilance of some of our men who repaired to her, it was extinguished, and exertions are making to save the guns, &c. There are at this moment four frigates with their tenders, under crowded sail just off White Point which is 3 miles above Mattox Creek. They are supposed to be about 15 miles below Hooes Ferry.

(Signed) WILLIAM NELSON,

Major of the 1st Battalion of Militia in the Co'ty of Westmoreland.

BOSTON, July 16.

We are this moment indebted to the politeness of capt. Charles L. Sergeant from Europe, for the following interesting information:

LONDON, (TIMES) MAY 29.

Late last night we received from the French coast, advices—

That on the 25th inst. information had been received in Paris of an Armistice having been concluded between the French and allied powers, for a GENERAL PEACE.—Ministers are to attend a Great Assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly that Napoleon will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

Napoleon remained at Dresden the 16th May. He appeared fearful of leaving the Elbe, least Austria should cut him off from it.

LONDON, (COURIER) MAY 31.

Paris, May 23.—Her majesty the Empress has received advices from the armies to the 18th May.

The emperor remained in Dresden.—Marshals Oudinot, Macdonald and Marmount, at Bautzin. Marshal Victor, Sebastin and Regnier were marching on Berlin. Count Rubna arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The Emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France are to be Plenipos, from