

On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 26th Jan. 1809, (wherein he gives an assurance 'That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of his majesty's secretary of state; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in the letter) would give him a claim not only on the governor general, but on his majesty's ministers', the undersigned has relied, and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of 1000 pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of 13th Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction, and most respectfully suggests, that the appointment of judge advocate general of the province of Lower Canada, with a salary of 500 pounds a year, or a consulate in the U. States *sine curia* would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his majesty's government may entertain in relation to his services.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.

SIR—I take the liberty to enclose to you a memorial addressed to the earl of Liverpool and beg you will have the goodness either to examine the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of my claims.

Mr. Ryland, the secretary of Sir J. Craig is now in London; and, from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on that subject.—I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. H.

June 13th, 1811.

Letter of the Rt. Hon. the earl of Liverpool, by his secretary R. Peel, esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.

No. VII.

Downing street, 28th June, 1811.

SIR—I have not failed to lay before the earl of Liverpool, a memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since by Gen. Loft, at your desire.

His lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expresses his confidence in your ability and judgment, but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir J. Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country, nor, indeed in allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.—Under these circumstances, and had not Sir J. Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir J. Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance, that, from the recommendations he has received in your favor, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefitted by your active employment in a public station.

Lord Liverpool will feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his lordship.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

ROBERT PEELE.

John Henry, esq. 27, Leicester square.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, Sept. 24th, 1811.

No other answer than a despatch to Sir G. Prevost and the letter marked B.

No. VIII.

London, Sept. 4, 1811.

SIR—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley, relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain, and find that the fulfilling relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the U. States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In this state of things I have not a moment to lose in returning to Canada, & have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season. As I have not time to enter de novo into explanations with the

gentleman who is in your office, & as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, that 'his lordship would recommend me to the governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept,' I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get that recommendation, without loss of time.—I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. H.

Robert Peale, esq. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter written by Lord Liverpool, to Sir G. Prevost furnished by the undersigned secretary of state. Original in the despatch to the governor general.

No. IX.

Downing street, Sept. 16, 1811.

SIR—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request I now fulfil the assurance which I have given, of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him.—I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

LIVERPOOL.

To Sir G. Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

No. X.

MR. RYLAND TO MR. HENRY.

Tuesday evening, July 2d, 1811.

DEAR HENRY—It gives me real pleasure to find that the apprehensions I had formed with respect to the fulfilment of your expectations is like to prove erroneous. As every thing which passed relative to your mission was in writing, I think you will do well in submitting to Mr. Peel all the original papers. I myself could give no other information relative to the subject than what they contain, as you & I had no opportunity of any verbal communication respecting it, till after your mission terminated, and I never wrote you a letter in the governor's name, which had not previously been submitted to his correction.

The impression I had received of your character and abilities made me anxious to serve you, even before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and the same desire has operated on me ever since; I am, therefore, entitled to hope, that any opinion which I may have given you, as to your best mode of obtaining an employment under government will be received with the same candor that gave rise to it. I think you will do well to persevere as you propose. I have no doubt that every letter from you which Sir J. Craig sent home will be found in Mr. Peel's office, as the established practice there is to bind the despatches and enclosures yearly up together.—Sincerely wishing you every success, I am most faithfully yours.

(Signed)

H. W. RYLAND.

John Henry, esq.

LORD LIVERPOOL'S DESPATCH.

To Sir G. Prevost governor general of Canada, with its enclosures, dated 16th September.

Downing street.

SIR—Mr. Henry who will have the honor of delivering this letter in the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial (a copy of which I herewith transmit) and to whom the accompanying letter to Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment with which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any situation in which you should think proper to place him.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

LIVERPOOL.

To Sir G. Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

From the National Intelligencer.

The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final call.—We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

But if the reports which we now hear

are true, that with England all hope of accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken; and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable. With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees; the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquiesces herself to the just claims of the U. States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, & if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the grounds of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed.

But it is said that we are not prepared for war, and ought therefore not to declare it. This is an idle objection, which can have weight with the timid & pusillanimous only. The fact is otherwise. Our preparations are adequate to every essential object. Do we apprehend danger to ourselves? From what quarter will it assail us? From England, & by invasion? The idea is too absurd to merit a moment's consideration. Where are her troops? But lately, she dreaded an invasion of her own dominions, from her powerful and menacing neighbor. That danger, it is true, has diminished, but it has not entirely, and forever disappeared. A gallant effort, which call forth the whole energies of the nation, has put it at a distance, but still it is one of those sparks which creep above the horizon, and excite alarm even in those least liable to it. The war in the peninsula, which lingers, requires strong armies to support it. She maintains an army in Sicily; another in India; and a strong force in Ireland, and along her own coast, and in the West Indies. Can any one believe, that under such circumstances, the British government could be so infatuated or rather mad, as to send troops here for invasion? The experience and the fortune of our revolution, when we were comparatively in an infant state, have doubtless taught her an useful lesson which cannot have been forgotten. Since that period our population has increased three-fold, whilst her's has remained almost stationary. The condition of the civilized world, too, has changed. Although G. Britain has nothing to fear, as to her independence, and her military operations are extensive and distant, the contest is evidently maintained by her rather for safety than conquest. Have we cause to dread an attack from her neighboring provinces? That apprehension is still more groundless. Seven or eight millions of people have nothing to dread from 300 000.—From the moment that war is declared, the British colonies will be put on the defensive, and soon after we get in motion, must sink under the pressure. Little predatory excursions on our frontiers will not be encouraged by those who know that we can retort them ten-fold, and pursue and punish the authors, retire where they may, if they remain in this hemisphere. Nor is any serious danger to be apprehended from her savage allies. Our frontiers may be easily protected against them. The colonial governments, aware of our superiority, and of the certainty of their subjugation in case of war, will feel their responsibility for the conduct of the Indian tribes, and keep them in order. But should the war lately terminated be renewed, the struggle will be short. Numberless expeditions from different quarters may be led forth against them. A single campaign would drive these unfortunate people into the most distant and desert wilds.

But our coast and seaport towns are exposed and may be annoyed. Even this danger which exists in a certain degree, has been much exaggerated. No land force can be brought to bear against them, because G. Britain has none to spare for such a service; and without a land force, no great

impression can be made. Ships of war cannot approach near the coast, except at the entrance of great bays and rivers.—They cannot annoy the sea coast generally by their cannon; and if detachments of marines should be sent on shore, they may be repelled by the militia where they land. It is, however, unusual for incursions to be made on land, from ships of war by sailors or marines. The law of nations forbids, and humanity revolts, at the idea of a mere wanton desolation; and in that light only can such incursions be viewed. In the present war between G. Britain and France, which has been prosecuted with so much violence and animosity, no example of this kind, on either side, is recollected. In our revolutionary war, in which the object of G. Britain was conquest, no great injury was sustained in this mode. Some of our towns it is admitted, may be exposed to danger from ships of war, but with suitable precautions it will soon vanish. No ship of war can stand long before a good battery well manned and well supplied with heavy artillery. An attack by ships of war only, on any of our towns, could have no object but that of distressing the inhabitants; and if those towns are put in such a state of defence, as to enable them to repel the attack, as all of them are, or soon may be, it is not probable that the experiment would be made, or if once made, that it would be repeated. The importance of the protection of our seaport towns is sensibly felt. It is a subject which claims the particular attention of the government, and that attention has doubtless been already bestowed on it.

The great question on which the United States have to decide, is, whether they will relinquish the ground which they now hold, or maintain it with the firmness and vigor becoming freemen. That the sense of the nation favors the latter course, is proved by a series of important & solemn facts, which speak a language not to be misunderstood. From the first attack by G. Britain on our neutral rights in 1805, to the present day, these facts have been multiplied, yearly, by the acts of congress, by the proceedings of the state legislatures, & by the voice of the people. Let not the representatives of the people, therefore, in either branch of the government, disappoint their reasonable wishes and just expectations.

The pretensions of G. Britain, so unjustly set up, and pertinaciously maintained, by her orders in council, not to enumerate other wrongs, particularly the imprisonment of our seamen, arrogate to her the complete dominion of the sea, and the exclusion of every flag from it, which does not sail under her license, and on the conditions which she imposes. The pretensions involve no local interest, nor are they of a transient nature. In their operation they violate the rights, and wound deeply the best interests, of the whole American people. If we yield to them, in this instance, the cause may be considered as abandoned. Future attempts to retaliate the wrongs of foreign powers, and to vindicate our most sacred rights, will be in vain. The subject must be dismissed from the debates of congress, and from our diplomatic discussions. An allusion to it will excite contempt abroad, and mortification and shame at home. Should any of our vessels be hereafter seized and condemned, however unjustly, and that all will be seized and condemned, may be confidently expected, we must be silent, or heard by foreign powers in the humble language of petition only.

ALEXANDER BUCKNER

HAS established his residence in Charleston, in the County of Clark and Territory of Indiana, and will practice law in the Courts of Clark County, Harrison and Jefferson.—Also in the General Court at Vincennes. All business with which he may be intrusted with, will be attended to with punctuality. All letters directed to him on business, must be post paid, otherwise they will not be taken out of the office.

NOTICE.

I INTEND making application to the next term of the Court of Common Pleas Knox county, Indiana Territory, for leave to establish a Ferry on the Ohio, three quarters of a mile above the mouth of Big Pidgeon, from my land on the territory side to the opposite shore.

Hugh McGary.

April, 17, 1812.