

encouragement of our men to desertion? Would Mr. Jefferson, if invited to a banquet, come away very much delighted with the hospitality of his host, if he found that while he was partaking of his viands, he had enticed from his duty a favourite servant? If on remonstrating at the injury, he should be coolly told, the law will protect me in what I have done; would he be able to contain his resentment? Or would he be very desirous of partaking again of such hospitality?

Exactly resembling this, is the *hospitality* that our Squadron has been excluded from by the President's Proclamation.

The kindest step Mr. Jefferson could have taken, would have been to have issued this Proclamation some months ago. A number of seamen, the greatest part of whom are now lamenting their folly in abandoning their country's flag, would have been in our service, and the life of the unhappy man preserved, whose fate we hope will be a warning to others.

While therefore it shall be necessary for our ships to remain in the Chesapeake, we sincerely wish that their communication with the American shore may remain interdicted, and that the *mischievous hospitality* so vaunted of by the President, may continue to be withheld from them.

In the present eventful state of the world, the British Navy, in the course of Providence, forms the only barrier between France and Universal Empire. That this barrier may not be either weakened or destroyed, ought not only to be the wish of Great-Britain, but of America also. Their rulers may be at present fascinated with French victories, or they may be deceived by French intrigues: but if they do not more carefully look to the evils that are impending, it is highly probable, the day is not far distant, when they will feel the effects of their blindness and temerity.

We will now close these remarks with a few observations on another expression in the President's Proclamation, where he says "it had been previously ascertained (that is, before the sailing of the Chesapeake) that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States." This assertion we doubt, and for the following reason: in looking into the official paper published at Washington, after some very indelicate remarks, as they respect Mr. ERSKINE, the British Minister, and of the communications with him relative to British deserters, it gives the descriptions and places of birth of William Ware, Daniel Martin, John Strachan, John Little,

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