which it was desired should constitute the proposed reparation; that to the first article of restitution of the negro there could doubtless be none, at the least that could be done, after such an outrage, would be to replace the negro, if possible, in the ground they had before the injury was received; that the punishment of the officers followed, as a necessary consequence of the disavowal of the outrage, and the suspension of the practice of impressment from merchant vessels had been made indispensable by the abuse of impression, for reasons which were sufficiently well known to him. I stated to him that he should be waited on if he desired that the reparation should be made, by a special mission, was that which not been adopted by other powers, and by Great Britain herself, for injuries less severe than the one alluded to, of which I gave him the examples furnished me in your letter of July 8th.—Mr. Canning took a note of what I had stated, and made some general remarks on the whole subject, which were intended to give his view of each point, but which were not compromiting himself in a positive manner on any one. He said that by the proclamation of the President, and the seizure and detention of some men who had landed on the coast to procure water, his government was led to have taken redress into its own hands; he complained of the difference which had had been made between France and England, by recasting deserters to the vessels of the former, while the latter's in his case, of that the late aggression was an act different in all respects from the former proceeding, and ought not to be connected with it, as it showed a disposition to make a particular incident, in which he had no share, the ground or instrumental to an accommodation in a case where his government held a different doctrine. I urged in reply that the proclamation could not be considered as an act of hostility or retaliation for injuries, though the aggression had provoked and would have justified any the strongest act of reprisal, but as a mere measure of policy, which had become indispensable for the preservation of order within the limits of the United States, I informed him that the men who had landed from the squadron, in defiance of the proclamation and of law, was instrumental to an accommodation in a case where his government held a different doctrine. I urged in reply that the proclamation could not be considered as an act of hostility or retaliation for injuries, though the aggression had provoked and would have justified any the strongest act of reprisal, but as a mere measure of policy, which had become indispensable for the preservation of order within the limits of the United States.