

by cases of the kind occurring on the ocean under the decrees of Berlin and Milan; but the most obnoxious and destructive parts of those decrees are exercised with fell violence not only in the ports of France, but in those of all other countries to which France thinks she can commit injustice with impunity.

Great-Britain has a right to complain that neutral nations should overlook the very worst features of those extraordinary acts, and should suffer their trade to be made a medium of an unprecedented, violent and monstrous system of attack upon her resources, a species of warfare unattempted by any civilized nation before the present period.—Not only has America suffered her trade to be moulded into the means of annoyance to Great-Britain under the provisions of the French decrees, but as construing those decrees as extinct, upon a deceitful declaration of the French cabinet, she has enforced her non-importation act against Great-Britain.

Under these circumstances, I am instructed by my government, to urge to that of the United States, the injustice of thus enforcing that act against His Majesty's dominions, and I cannot but hope that a spirit of justice will induce the United States' government to reconsider the line of conduct they have pursued, and at least to re-establish their former state of strict neutrality.

I have only to add, sir, that, on my part, I shall ever be ready to meet you on any opening which may seem to afford a prospect of restoring complete harmony between the two countries, and that it will at all times give me the greatest satisfaction to treat with you on the important concerns so interesting to both.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 11, 1811.

SIR,—In consequence of our conversation of yesterday, and the observations which you made respecting that part of my letter to you of the 3d inst. wherein I have alluded to the principle on which His Majesty's Orders in Council were originally founded, I think it right to explain myself, in order to prevent any possible mistake as to the present situation of neutral trade with His Majesty's enemies.

It will only be necessary for me to repeat what has already, long since, been announced to the American government, namely, that His Majesty's Order in Council of April 26, 1809, superceded those of Nov. 1807, and relieved the system of retaliation adopted by His Majesty against his enemies from what was considered in this country as the most objectionable part of it; the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, through British ports, on payment of a transit duty.

This explanation, sir, will, I trust, be sufficient to do away any impression that you may have received to the contrary from my observations respecting the effects which His Majesty's Orders in Council originally had on the trade of neutral nations. Those observations were merely meant as preliminary to a consideration of the question now at issue between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

To the Hon. J. Monroe, &c. AUG. J. FOSTER.

CONGRESS.

In the schedule of Documents presented with the President's Message, there is no mention made of Mr. Monroe's letter of Oct. 29, and the Answer of Mr. Foster of Oct. 31. These letters being the last of their correspondence, and embracing the opinions and views of the two governments, are highly important. In the former, Mr. Monroe makes use of the following language:—

"I learn, with much regret, that you have received no instructions from your government founded on the new proof of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which was communicated to the Marquis of Wellesley by the Am. Charge des Affaires at London, in a document of which I had the honor to transmit to you a copy. It might fairly have been presumed, as I have before observed, that the evidence afforded by that document, of the complete revocation of those decrees, so far as they interfered with the commerce of the United States with the British dominions, would have been followed by an immediate repeal of the orders in Council. From the reply of the Marquis of Wellesley, it was at least to have been expected that no time had been lost in transmitting that document to you, and that the instructions accompanying it would have manifested a change in the sentiments of your government on the subject, the regret therefore cannot but be increased in finding that the communication which I had the honor to make to you, has not even had the effect of suspending your efforts to vindicate the perseverance of your government in enforcing those orders.

"I regret also to observe, that the light in which you have viewed this document, and the remarks which you have made on the subject generally seems to preclude any other view of the conditions on which those orders are to be revoked, than those that were furnished by your former communications. You still adhere to the pretension that the productions and manufactures of Great-Britain, when neutralised, must be admitted into the ports of your enemies. This pretension, however vague the language heretofore held by your government, particularly by the Marquis of Wellesley, in his communications with Mr. Pickney, on the subject, was never understood to have been embraced.—Nothing indeed short of the specific declarations which you have made, would have induced a belief that such was the case. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Foster, in reply to these remarks, observes:—

"The pretension of France to prohibit all commerce in articles of British origin in every part of the continent is one among the many violent innovations which are contained in the decrees, and which are preceded by the declaration of their being founded on a determination of the Ruler of France, as he himself avowed, to revert to the principles which characterised the barbarism of the dark ages, and to forget all ideas of justice and even the common feelings of humanity in the new method of carrying on war adopted by him.

"It is not however a question with Great-Britain of mere commercial interest, as you seem to suppose, which is involved in the attempt by Bonaparte to blockade her both by sea and land, but one of feeling and of national honor, contending as we do against the principles which he professes in his new system of warfare. It is impossible for us to submit to the doctrine that he has a right to compel the whole continent to break off all intercourse with us, and to seize upon vessels belonging to neutral nations upon the sole plea of their being laden with articles of British or Colonial produce in whatsoever manner acquired.

"This pretension, however, is but a part of that system, the whole of which, under our constructions of the letter of M. Champagny of August 5, 1810, corroborated by many subsequent declarations of the French government and not invalidated by any unequivocal declaration of a contrary tenor, must be considered as still in full force.

"In the communication which you lately transmitted to me, I am sorry to repeat that I was unable to discover any facts which satisfactorily proved that the decrees had been actually repealed, and I have already repeatedly stated the reasons which too probably led to the restoration of a few of the American ships taken in pursuance of the Berlin and Milan decrees after Nov. 1. Mr. Russell does not seem to deny that the decrees may still be kept in force, only he thinks they have assumed a municipal character; but in M. Champagny's declaration, ambiguous as it was, there is no such division of them into two different characters, for if the contingency required by the French Minister took place, the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease according to his expression without any qualification. If therefore a part of them remain or be revived again, as seems to be allowed even here, why may not the whole be equally so? Where proof can be obtained of their existence we have it, namely, in the ports of France, in which vessels have been avowedly seized under their operation since November 1. Of their maritime existence we cannot so easily obtain evidence, because of the few French ships of war which venture to leave their harbors. Who can doubt however but that had the Ruler of France a navy at his command equal to the enforcing of his violent decrees, he would soon show that part of them to be no dead letter. The principle is not the less obnoxious because it is from necessity almost dormant for the moment, nor ought it therefore to be less an object to be strenuously resisted.

"Allow me, sir, here to express my sincere regret that I have not as yet been able to convince you, by what I cannot but consider the strongest evidence, of the continued existence of the French decrees, and consequently of the unfriendly policy of your government in enforcing the non-importation against us and opening the trade with our enemies. His Royal Highness will, I am convinced, learn with unfeigned sorrow, that such continues to be still the determination of America, and whatever restrictions on the commerce enjoyed by America in His Majesty's dominions may ensue on the part of Great-Britain, as retaliatory on the refusal by your government to admit the productions of Great-Britain while they open their harbors to those of His Majesty's enemies, they will, I am persuaded, be adopted with sincere pain, and with pleasure relinquished whenever this country shall resume her neutral position and impartial attitude between the two Belligerents.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, dated October 22, states, that the delay which took place in their condemnations was not in consequence of any doubt existing in His Majesty's government, as to whether the French decrees were revoked, as you seem to imagine, but in consequence of its being thought that the American government, upon its appearing that they were deceived by France would have ceased their injurious measures against the British commerce.

WILLIAM DONALD,

Has Received by the Brig HARMONY, from LIVERPOOL, and the Brig ELK, from GREENOCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he is now opening for Sale on reasonable terms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

S row Cloths,	Swedes and British Iron,
Waistcoating, Flannels,	Paints and Oil,
Baizes, Calicos,	Paint Brushes,
$\frac{1}{2}$ Irish Linens,	Cordage, Pipes,
Thread from No. 10 to 44,	Old Port Wine,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.	Do. Lisbon, Sherry, Tene-
Spikes from 5 to 7 inches,	riffe and Madeira,
Large brass Kettles,	Loaf Sugar, Mustard,
Copper in Sheets,	Double Gloucester and
Shot and Lead, No. 1 to	Cheshire Cheese,
B. B.	Brown Sugar,
Powder in half Barrels,	Hyson and Souchong Tea,
Cutlery of different kinds,	White Wine Vinegar,
Iron Pots and Pans,	With sundry other articles
	too tedious to mention.

St. JOHN, 27th MAY, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the Ship WILLIAM from LIVERPOOL,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

CALICOS and Shawls, black Cambric, Bedtick, striped Cotton, Table Cloths, black Crape, Counterpanes, Muslins, Ribbons, Dimities, Checks, Women's colored Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Men's Worsted, Lambswool and colored Marino do. Ladies and gentlemen's Silk Stockings and Gloves, Do. and do. Leather Gloves, British Shirting, Serges, Cotton Laces, Calimancos, Rattinets, Wildbors, Superfine Cloths, double milled Cassimeres, Salsbury Flannels, Pins, Thimbles, Combs, Bibles, Prayer Books, Children's do. Mustard, Saltpetre, Ladies Kid and Morocco Shoes, Children's do. Ladies Spanish Corksoles do. gentlemen's dress Shoes, Jack and Pen Knives, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Razors and Strops, Spectacles, Clobbies, Hair, Hearth and other Brushes, Curry Combs and Brushes, and sundry other articles, which he will sell low for CASH.

Saint John, 28th October, 1811.

Blankets, Cloths, Flannels, &c.

STRIPED, Point, and Rose Blankets; white, red, green, and yellow Flannels; Duffle Coatings assorted colors; Narrow Cloth ditto; Low priced Broad Cloths; Superfine ditto ditto; Single and double milled Cassimeres; Black, green, drab, scarlet, and bottle Bombazetts, plain and figured:—

Just Imported in the Ship WILLIAM, from LIVERPOOL, and for Sale by the Package on moderate terms, at the Store of RICHARD SANDS.

ALSO EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS,

A quantity of Bombazee, Rich Twist, Ribbons, Gold Leaf, Chinese, Black Worsted Hose, Lace, Veils, Rich fashionable Shawls, Ribbed Stockingnet, and a variety of other Goods. 4th November, 1811.

JAMES C. F. BREMNER, & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have received, in addition to their former very general Assortment, large supplies of most Articles in demand here, which they offer for Sale on the lowest possible terms for Cash or good Bills of Exchange.

FAMILIES or others wishing to have their supplies exclusively from one Store, may be accommodated by them, if the articles can be procured in the place.

They will SELL at AUCTION every TUESDAY, or oftener, if business offers, any description of property that their Friends may wish to dispose of. Every attention will be given to make good Sales, and prompt payments may be relied on. They humbly request a share of the public favor, which they will study to merit.

They have now to offer for Sale,

1500 Yards of CANVAS, No. 1 a 8, of a good quality, Also a quantity of fresh ALMONDS, in small bags, at their Store—And at Memramcock, 500 Tons SPRUCE and PINE TIMBER, with suitable small stowage; Saint John, New-Brunswick, 1st August, 1811.

JOHN KNUTTON,

Has received by the HELEN, from GLASGOW, an assortment of Fashionable and other GOODS, now opening at the Store late His Majesty's Custom-House in Prince William Street, which he will sell low for Cash.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

PLAIN and figured Cotton Cambric; a variety of elegant Lenos and Muslins of the newest patterns; Ginghams; Printed Calicos; Camel Hair and Cotton Shawls; Dimity; Muslinet; Cotton Counterpanes; Nankeen; Silk and Cotton Velvet; Ribbons; Silks and Sarsnets; Thread and Cotton Lace and Edging; Lace Veils; Gloves; Umbrellas and Parasols; Ladies and Childrens Beaver, Straw, Morocco and Shag Hats; Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers; Linen Cambric; Irish Linen; Shirting Cotton; Table Cloths; Diaper; Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Bed Tick; Rattinnet; Shalloon; Calimanco; Duran; Bombazet; Wildbore; wide and narrow Black Crape;OUNCE Thread; Cotton Thread and Yarn; Ivory and Crooked Combs; Pins; Needles; Mattresses, &c. &c.

N. B. He expects his WOOLLEN and other GOODS from Liverpool by the first Vessel.

St. JOHN, 10th JUNE, 1811.

CHEAP GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has just received by the BROTHERS, THOMAS RAWLEIGH Master, from LIVERPOOL,

His Spring supply of Merchandize, Consisting of a very handsome assortment, suitable for the season, which are just opening at his Store, and for Sale on the most reasonable terms for prompt payment. Also, a few Crates of well assorted EARTHENWARE, and 12,000 Bushels of SALT, which will be sold low if taken out of the vessel immediately. Saint John, 13th May, 1811.

STEPHEN HUMBERT

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in Hogsheads, SUGAR in barrels; and a quantity of second hand RIGGING, comprising Cables, Hawsers, and Running Rigging of all descriptions. September 23.