

The paragraph respecting the United States is in these words:

"We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of His Royal Highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honor of His Majesty's Crown, and the Maritime Rights and Interests of the United Kingdom."

"He acquaints the House of Commons, that the Estimates will be laid before them; and though in Ireland, and in some slight degree in this country, the revenue appears to feel some of the obstacles thrown in the way of our commerce, yet upon the whole the revenue of this country has been more productive than ever was before known, and this increase has taken place without any additional taxation."

"His Royal Highness expresses his confidence that the usual supplies will be granted to him for the necessary support of the war in which we are engaged, and for the different branches of the public service."

"His Royal Highness concludes with expressing in the strongest manner his anxiety for His Majesty's recovery from an indisposition afflicting to all his subjects, but in a nearer and more peculiar degree to His Royal Highness himself."

In the House of Lords the Earl of Aberdeen moved the address in answer to the Regent's speech;—and in the House of Commons, Mr. MILNES, seconded by Mr. R. WELLESLEY, son of the Marquis.—Mr. MILNES addressing to the United States said, "the vacillating conduct of France towards America would tend to bring to a favourable conclusion the negotiation between that country and Great-Britain."

FRANCE and the UNITED STATES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.—A cartel from France has brought two American messengers (*Smith and Highman*) with despatches for Mr. PINKNEY. Their contents have not transpired. Rumor says, they contain information of some new and favorable arrangements respecting American Commerce; and that the Berlin and Milan decrees, would not operate against American ships and cargoes after the 2d February. All the vessels and cargoes provisionally sequestered in France, since November, were to be restored, and henceforward American vessels and cargoes coming from the United States are to be admitted freely. But not one word is even "rumored" of any restoration of the many millions of American property sequestered, sold, and put into NAPOLEON'S privy purse prior to November.

[Another paper mentions, that Major PAGE, of Massachusetts, was the bearer of the despatches of Mr. RUSSELL to Mr. PINKNEY. They are dated the 28th January. Verbal advices by this conveyance state, that three American vessels from the United States direct, had arrived at Bordeaux, since 1st November, and admitted to an entry; but it was essential to send their papers to Paris, for the Emperor's inspection, and also that the French government would not grant any more Licences to American vessels, deeming it unnecessary since the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Darby, Did you ever see a Whale?]

It is stated in letters from France that BONAPARTE has expressed his intention of behaving with the utmost liberality towards the vessels and property of the United States. He has been exceedingly "liberal" towards American property already—to the tune of about 20 Millions.

ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11.—The present Ministry have shewn every disposition to bring the negotiation with Mr. PINKNEY to such a close as the state of the Executive Power would admit:—But they never will permit the United States to dictate to Great-Britain what she shall or shall not consider the blockade of our enemy's port. The Orders in Council were so modified more than a year ago, that they have ceased almost altogether to injure the American trade—as has been abundantly proved, by the immense number of American vessels which sailed from the United States since her foolish Embargo was raised, and which have arrived in the British, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian ports.

FEB. 12.—A committee of Merchants trading to the United States have waited on the Marquis WELLESLEY to know if Mr. PINKNEY had communicated to him any tidings from France, on the subject of the French Decrees, as has been recently rumored.—His Lordship informed them; that he had not received any communication on the subject. This is very extraordinary, if, on the 7th, Mr. PINKNEY had received the information which he had been stated to have received.

Lord WELLESLEY has directed that all Admiralty proceedings against the brig Fox, and other vessels detained under the Orders in Council, shall be stayed until his Majesty's pleasure be taken thereon.

The Regent (says the Courier) is unquestionably disposed to settle with America on honorable principles, but none other. He well recollects that when Mr. Erskine's agreement was concluded, all the government papers in the United States exultingly proclaimed that "John Bull had been humbled, and brought to his marrow-bones." The Prince has too much spirit to give them fresh cause for such exultation.

Letters from Petersburg state, that the Emperor had published an Ukase permitting the entrance of bona fide American vessels in Russian ports, paying the duties. What can this mean? We have never before heard that American vessels were excluded from Russian ports. We suspect these duties are a new edition of the exorbitant ones enforced in France.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

The French Decrees revoked with a Vengeance.

The following is copied from a New-York Madisonian paper. Read it, ye who swallow the opiates of the political Quacks in Washington, and open your eyes, if you can.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From Savannah, dated March 15, 1811, to a merchant in this city.

"The schooner Portrait, Captain Purrington, of Georgetown, 55 days from Liverpool, was taken off Cape-Clear, by the French national ship Invincible Napoleon, of 18 guns, commanded by Martin Jorlis, and robbed of upwards of twenty crates of crockery, part of which he wantonly broke; stole all the letters (being upwards of 200) papers, and all his small stores, spy glasses, quadrant, portable desk and contents."

"The French commander informed Capt. P. that he had burnt a schooner of Boston, from Bristol, loaded with wine, a few days previous, the name he does not remember, Captain's name ATKINS. [We have information of the arrival of Capt. ATKINS in England—his vessel burnt was the Bolina]; says the decrees were not rescinded, and that he was ordered to burn, sink and destroy, all American vessels he fell in with.—The crews of several vessels he had burnt, he had sent to England in a flag of truce to exchange; many of which were English. Says he was from Bayonne, about twenty days."

"On board the corvette Invincible Napoleon, Captain MARTIN JORLIS."

"Having captured the American schooner Portrait, Captain ISAAC PURRINGTON, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, and having found the cargo of small value, rather than burn it, as I am authorised, I have contented myself with taking what small articles I am in want of for my vessel, and let him continue his voyage for the benefit of the owners of the vessel and cargo, in faith of which to discharge the said Captain, I have subscribed this at sea, the 27th day of January, 1811."

(Signed)

M. JORLIS."

The above is endorsed in French on the register of the Portrait in the Captain's own hand writing, and translated by a gentleman of this city who is well acquainted with the signature and writing of Capt. Jorlis.

The above vessel is owned by Messrs. PHILIP AMMIDON & Co. of this town, insured here; and Mr. GRAY says there can be no doubt of the fact of her being BURNT.—Boston Centinel.

WEST-INDIES. MARTINIQUE, JANUARY 20.

Ordinance for the Encouragement of British Vessels importing provisions into the Colony of Martinique. By His Excellency Major-General the Honorable John Broderick, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Martinique, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

WHEREAS it becomes highly necessary to extend the views of the British commerce to every object of direct advantage to the colony, and to encourage as much as possible in British bottoms the importation of provisions from the northern parts of America. We by virtue of the power in us vested have ordered and do order as follows:—

Article 1. From the 10th day of February to the 31st day of December next inclusively, premiums will be established on all articles of provisions hereafter named to be paid on their importation in the Island of Martinique in British bottoms—viz.

A premium of half a dollar per quintal on cod fish imported in Martinique by any British vessel coming from any of his Majesty's territories in North America.

A premium of a quarter dollar per quintal on cod fish imported by any British vessel coming from any part of the United States of America.

A premium of a dollar per barrel of Flour.

A quarter of a dollar per bbl. of Rye or Corn-Meal.

A quarter dollar per bbl. of Corn.

A dollar per thousand weight of Rice.

Whenever those articles shall be imported by any British vessel coming from any port of the American continent.

2d. When the vessels shall have been cleared from the ports of Martinique for the above places with a full cargo of whatever produce of the Island is allowed to be exported thereto, and that they shall return from thence to Martinique with the above-mentioned provisions, one half of the sums specified shall be added to the premium.

3d. The above mentioned vessels shall be entitled to the said premiums when the provisions herein mentioned shall have been landed and lodged in any store in the colony, and shall have been ascertained by an officer of His Majesty's Customs with an officer of the colonial administration, and they shall be paid by the colonial treasury on the certificate of the said officers, on the funds which shall be by us provided to that effect, by our instructions to the chief of administration, the said payments subject to the reserve of 5 per cent. established in favour of the boards of charity by our ordinance of this date.

Given at Fort Royal Martinique, under our hand, &c. January, 1811, in the 51st year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. BRODERICK.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 16.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

[Mr. FOSTER, appointed Minister to the United States, is son to the Duchess of Devonshire, and was Secretary to the American Legation.]

SAINT JOHN, April 15, 1811.

We were yesterday favored, by an obliging friend, with Boston papers to the 3d instant; from them we have made many important and interesting extracts, which our readers will find in this day's paper.

We learn by a letter from Saint Andrews, that the Ship Leopard, Capt. Field, arrived there on the 8th inst. from Portsmouth, Eng. which place he left the 12th of March, but unfortunately he brought no papers. Capt. F. reports, that the Official accounts of the capture of the Isle of France had been published.

We lament that at this momentous period, after so late an arrival from England, we have it not in our power to gratify the public with more particular and further interesting information, which no doubt the English papers contained at so late a date, and we wish the commanders of ships would think how much we feel interested for the fate of our country at this moment of expectation, and indulge us with the perusal of a few of the latest papers, which we shall on every occasion be grateful for.

Parliament was opened by commission from the Prince of Wales on the 12th of Feb. and the speech delivered by Commissioners. His Royal Highness hopes that he shall be enabled to afford to Spain and Portugal a continuance of that support which their energy appears to deserve; he compliments Lord Wellington and his army; He remarks that the captures of Bourbon and Java, have still further lessened the enemy's colonies; He states that the revenue has been more productive than ever. With regard to America the speech states that H. R. H. will be very happy if he shall be able to bring the negotiation to a favorable conclusion, always regarding what is due to the rights and interests of His Majesty's dominions. The Regent in his speech says nothing respecting peace.

The Orders of Council not being off on the 15th of February, Mr. Pinkney was about quitting England; but it was reported that Mr. P. had been requested by the Marquis Wellesley to delay his departure a short time longer, as he had important communications to make to him.

DIED] At Fredericton, on the 20th ult. RICHARD L. HICKS, Esq. of the Island of Nevis, aged 26 years.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

SAINT JOHN, New-Brunswick, 8th April, 1811.

BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.

Just Received by the Subscriber, and for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or at a short credit,
50 Hhds. SUGAR excellent quality,
40 Puncheons RUM,
50 Barrels COFFEE.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, March 30, 1811.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 25th March, 1811.

CASH

Wanted for the Public Service in this District.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honourable the Paymasters General, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter, when the lowest offer will be attended to.

HENRY GOLDSMITH,
Assistant Commissary General.

FOR SALE,

A New Patent JACK MANGLE, which will save much labour and fire, as it will smooth clothes in less than half the time they can possibly be done by Ironing, and can be turned by a child of 8 years old. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CODY, at the Coffee-House. APRIL 8, 1811.

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons desirous of Contracting for seating and completing the COURT HOUSE at Kingston, in the County of King's, will send in their Proposals for that purpose to JOHN COFFIN, DAVID PICKET and DANIEL MICHEAU, Esquires, or either of them, on or before the First day of May next.

GEO. LEONARD, Junr. Clerk.

Kingston, March 16, 1811.

CAUTION.

THIS is to Caution all manner of persons whatever, from trespassing on the Four Lots belonging to the Subscriber, situated in the Township of Sheffield, adjoining the Lands of Bradford Gilbert, Esqr. and James Tilley; from cutting, destroying or carrying off any Timber from the said Four Lots, or in any manner whatever trespassing upon them:—He calls upon his neighbors of Sheffield, whose integrity, from a long experience, he has the greatest confidence in, to expose any person or persons committing depredations thereon; which information will be gratefully acknowledged and rewarded, as he is determined to fence and improve his Lands agreeable to Law:—And if any person should molest the Tenants on said Lots, by throwing down the fence, or otherwise trespassing, they may depend on suffering the penalty of all damages. 8th Feb. 1811. HUMPHREY GILBERT.