

I am commanded to represent to the government of America, that Great-Britain feels herself entitled to expect from them an unreserved and candid disclaimer of the right of France to impose on her and on the world the maritime code which has been thus promulgated, and to the penalties of which America is herself declared to be liable if she fails to submit herself to its exactions; America cannot for her own character, any longer temporise on this subject, or delay coming to a distinct explanation with France as well as with Great-Britain, if she wishes to clear herself from the imputation of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, is not a pretence for claiming from Great-Britain a repeal of her Orders in Council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those Orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the Decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her Orders in Council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her Decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British Empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which, without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only to herself to do so; but she is entitled to resent that course of conduct on the part of France which is the only impediment to her obtaining what she desires at the hands of Great-Britain namely, the repeal of the Orders in Council.

I am authorised to renew to the American government the assurance of his Royal Highness' anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade, however erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition by the British government had been declined, she might deem it justifiable, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference and friendship, and those of Great-Britain with hostility; but this delusion is at an end: America now finds the French decrees not only in full force, but pointed with augmented hostility against Great-Britain. Will the government of the United States declare that the measure now taken by France is that repeal of the obnoxious decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British Orders in Council? Will the American government, unless upon the principle of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstances, declare that there is at this moment a ground upon which the repeal of our orders in council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted upon any other ground than an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a concession which the British government cannot and will not make. If this be true by what purpose can she persevere in her hostile attitude towards Great-Britain and her friendly one towards France; do the American government really wish to aid France in her attempt to subjugate Great-Britain? Does America expect that Great-Britain, contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, and submit to the mercy of the opponent? If both these questions are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she for a moment longer continue the hostile measures against us? The American non-intercourse act was framed upon the express principle of continuing in force against the power, whether France or Great Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws of which America thought herself by that act was a bona fide repeal, and not a repeal upon an inadmissible condition, and America can never be justified in continuing to resent against us that failure of relief which is alone attributable to the insidious policy of the enemy that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussions interwoven the question of the decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maritime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate to that of America what ought to be the measure of her just indignation against the ruler of France, for having originated and persevered in a system of lawless violence, to the subversion of neutral rights, which being necessarily retaliated by Great Britain, has exposed America, with other neutral states, to losses which the British government has never ceased most sincerely to deplore; America must judge for herself, how much the original injustice of France towards her has been aggravated by the fraudulent professions of relinquishing her decrees by the steps adopted to mislead America, in order to embark her in measures which we trust she never would have taken if she could have foreseen what has now happened; and ultimately by threatening America with her vengeance, as a denationalised state, if she does not submit to be the instrument of her designs against Great Britain.

These are considerations for America to weigh; but what we are entitled to claim at her hands as an act not less of policy than justice, is that she should cease to treat Great-Britain as an enemy. The Prince Regent does not desire retrospect when the interests of two countries so naturally connected by innumerable ties are concerned. It is more consonant to His Royal Highness' sentiments to contribute to the restoration of harmony and friendly intercourse, than to enquire

why it has been interrupted. Feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to relieve America from the inconveniences to which a novel system of warfare on the part of France unfortunately continues to expose her; and that the present unfriendly relations which to their mutual prejudice subsists between the two countries, have grown out of a misconception on the part of America both of the conduct and purpose of France; His Royal Highness considers himself entitled to call upon America to resume her relations of amity with Great-Britain. In doing so she will best provide for the interests of her own people; and I am authorised to assure the American government, that although His Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty can never suffer the fundamental maxims of the British monarchy in matters of maritime right, as consonant to the recognised law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands, His Royal Highness will be ready at all times to concert with America, as to their exercise; and so to regulate their application as to combine, as far as may be, the interests of America with the object of effectually retaliating upon France the measures of her own injustice.

I will now terminate this letter by assuring you, sir, as I can with perfect truth, that the most cordial and sincere desire animates the council of Great-Britain to conciliate America, as far as may be consistent with the principle upon which the preservation of the power and independence of the British monarchy is held essentially to depend, and which cannot be abandoned without throwing her helpless and disarmed into the presence of her adversary.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.
(Signed,) AUG. J. FOSTER.

James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State.

[Here follows a Translation of the Duke of Bassano's note, in which the existence of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, are unequivocally declared. This note, dated March 10, was given in our public papers some weeks past. Subjoining the above are two short letters from Mr. Munroe to Mr. Foster, and one from the same to the former, which embrace nothing further than some enquiries and explanations by Mr. Munroe, relative to a presumed difference of sentiment, in the language of Mr. Castlereagh and that of Mr. Foster, referring to the conditions on which alone the Orders in Council can be repealed.]—Boston Gazette.

BOSTON, JUNE 27.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Thursday last, received by this morning's mail we gather the following:

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Lester, of the brig Indian Chief, arrived at this port, last evening from Madeira informs that on the 18th inst. lat. 36. 30. long. 67, he spoke the homeward bound English fleet from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate and a brig of war, consisting of ONE HUNDRED SAIL OF MERCHANTMEN—and that on Tuesday last, Capt. Lester spoke OUR SQUADRON, under the command of COMMODORE RODGERS, and informed him of the Jamaica fleet. The Commodore immediately adapted his course for the English fleet, under a crowd of sail, with a fair wind.

The English frigate conveying the fleet, had a disabled merchantmen in tow, which circumstance will facilitate in all probability, the capture of the whole fleet, by our squadron.

Outrage and Riot at Baltimore.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night, a mob assembled in Baltimore, and completely destroyed the office and printing materials of the Baltimore Federal Republican. Mr. Wagner, the Editor, escaped without injury.—One of the rioters was killed by a beam of the office falling upon him. When the Pilot Stage left there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, they had mostly dispersed; a few, however, were still parading the streets with a drum and fife.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

The American Squadron, under command of Commodore Rodgers, sailed from Sandy-Hook on Sunday afternoon, at about half past 5 o'clock, and at half past 8 they were about 30 miles at sea in chase of a British Ship of War then in sight, which it is probably they came up with in the course of the night, and will, no doubt, give a good account of her. It being calm all yesterday we had no arrivals, and nothing came up from the Hook except a Pilot Boat, which left our Squadron at sea at half past 8, P. M. on Sunday night under a press of sail.

One hundred men from the detached artillery of this City, under the command of Majors Bleeker and Swartwout, yesterday took charge of the north fort (near Duane-street) with orders to exercise the cannon, &c. for one month.

On Sunday a detachment of troops were sent from Governor's Island to the fortifications at the Narrows, and will be followed by others as they arrive from the recruiting parties in the interior. A very respectable force is already distributed among the several forts and defences of this harbor; and before any formidable attack could be made, we shall doubtless be in a state of security beyond the apprehensions of serious danger.

Privateering will be commenced from this port the moment commissions are obtained for the purpose. Arrangements are already begun for undertaking the business with vigor and promptitude.

WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.

Have Imported in the Ship TRUE BRITON,
Capt. KIRBY, from LONDON,

A General Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which will be opened in a few days, and Sold on the most reasonable terms.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1812.

We learn by Express from St. Andrews, dated last Saturday, that the privateer sloop Jefferson, from Salem, and fitted out by a Mr. Crouningshield of that Port, had arrived at Moose Island on Friday, the commander went on shore where he was examined by the Committee of Safety, informed of the agreement entered into, to observe a strict neutrality, and advised to go away without molesting any person, this he promised, but so far from performing, went immediately to Snug Cove where she took a British schooner owned by a Mr. Swan, and carried her direct to sea, she also cut the cables of a sloop, which fortunately got on shore and prevented her being carried off—this vessel is numbered 46, about 21 tons, armed with one swivel and small arms, number of men uncertain, his Commission is dated 1st July; we do not learn that she has done any other damage—There are various reports of other privateers being in the mouth of the Bay, and off Mount Desert, we have no accounts that can be depended on, but till our Men of War get to work, there will no doubt be a number of American cruisers on our coast.

We have to apologise to our Advertising Friends for the omission of a number of Advertisements this week; they shall appear in our next.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 4th July, 1812.

Wanted to purchase, immediately,
FOR the use of Government, two good substantial
WOOD BOATS—Sealed Proposals for the above
will be received at this Office.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN
FURNITURE, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY the 11th inst. commencing at
11 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the House occupied by
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HUNTER—all his
Household and Kitchen Furniture—English Harness
and Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.
SAINT JOHN, 4th July, 1812.

Jamaica Spirits and Turk's Island Salt,

LANDING from on board the Brig CATHARINE,
Captain TEW, and for Sale by
WILLIAM PAGAN, & Co.
St. JOHN, 4th July, 1812.

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the INHABITANTS, &c. of the City
of SAINT JOHN, that I have now on hand about
THIRTY head of good fat OXEN, for the supply in
part of the MARKET of the said City, and that I do
hereby obligate myself not to raise the price on the
said stock of BEEF one single half farthing, but when
the said stock is expended, and if I am obliged to pay
higher for stock than heretofore, I will not put a TRIFLE
profit upon the same; moreover I am always satisfied
with a fair profit, and every man that has a feeling
heart for his fellow creatures, in times like the present,
would be contented with the same.

JOHN TOOLE.
Saint John, June 29th, 1812.

RALPH M. JARVIS,

HAS Received by the Ship TRUE BRITON, from
LONDON, a General Assortment of Merchandize,
consisting of
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
AND HARDWARE:

With a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention,
which he is now opening and offers for Sale on the most
reasonable terms, at his Store, North side
Market Slip, adjoining ANDREW CROOKSHANK, Esq.
Saint John, June 26, 1812.

Just Received from London,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN GRANT,

THREE Crates best neat Crown Glass, for pictures,
or windows, cut to any size; likewise an
assortment of Paints of all colours, dry, ground in oil,
and ready prepared for Painting, Paint Oil, Putty,
Varnishes, Gold, and Silver Leaf, Pomme Stone sand,
Glass and Scale paper, &c. &c.

St. JOHN, JUNE 29, 1812.

DONALDSON and HAY,

HAVE received by the Ships TWO BROTHERS and
TRUE BRITON from LONDON, in addition to their
former supply of Goods:

INDIA COTTONS: Hyson, Souchong, and other
TEAS; INDIGO; PEPPER; COPPERAS; ALLUM;
SLOPS, &c.

Lamb's Wool HOSIERY, by the Package or Retail.
Also, London BROWN STOUT of a very superior
quality, will be sold low for CASH.

St. JOHN, 27th June, 1812.

Blanks of various kinds may be had at this office.