

It appears that you are authorized to propose a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great-Britain, on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, and, in case the proposition is acceded to, to take measures, in concert with this government, to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state, also, that you have it in charge, in that event, to enter in an arrangement with the government of the U. States for the repeal of the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of Great-Britain from the harbors and waters of the United States. And you intimate, that if the proposition is not acceded, the orders in council [repealed conditionally by that of the 23d of June last] will be revived against the commerce of the United States.

I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the U. S. and G. Britain, on conditions honorable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at an early period to the late Charge des Affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions which it was presumed would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret that the proposition made by Mr. Munroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that none was offered, through the channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your government has authorized you to propose a cessation of hostilities, and is doubtless aware of the important and salutary effect which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full powers for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for. It is presumed therefore, that it is equally the interests of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claims of the British government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British Subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British Ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the U. States American citizens. If the United States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negotiation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the U. S. would admit the right or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that Great-Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruisers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negotiation. It is presumable that both parties would enter into a negotiation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels on the consideration that the United States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulations by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of this negotiation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negotiation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russell seems to have supposed, that had the British government accepted the propositions made to it, Great-Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right on the mere assurance of this government that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the United States, and that Great-Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to that proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russell's note? left, however, by possibility such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. Russell, and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. Russell with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July, and were forwarded by the British packet Alpha, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The President desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish the great object it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged. He is willing that Great-Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks on the other hand that the citizens of the United States should be protected against the practice which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their right as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of differences. The orders in council having been repealed, (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States, and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities with a view to arrange by treaty,

in a more distinct and ample manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

It will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification. I have the honor, &c. JAMES MUNROE.

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh, regretting the refusal of the British Government to accede to the propositions of the Government of the United States, and requesting his Passports, to return to America.]

### BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11. THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

A LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF CONGRESS—DATED,  
"WASHINGTON, November 5, 1812.

"I SEND you the President's Message and as many of the Documents as the law will allow me to frank.—The correspondence you will find relates wholly to our differences with England. We are not indulged with one word from procrastinating France. I hope the Documents will be universally circulated, read, and reflected upon, though the House did not think proper to order many printed for circulation. The American People, who must pay the heavy expenses of this War, will see in this correspondence, that the leading object of it now is, *The Protection of British and other alien sailors on board American merchantmen!* Yes, the War is to be continued, because the British government claim a right to search after British [not AMERICAN] seamen and deserters on board neutral or American merchantmen! And Mr. MADISON affirms that he will continue the War until they relinquish this right. This is the NAKED TRUTH which the perusal of the documents will substantiate. But Mr. MADISON, with a gallic finesse unworthy a magnanimous republican President, has left this subject in studied uncertainty in his message. On this his darling subject, he says, he had required of the British government "a stop to impressments from American ships," &c. and in another place, he says, England declined the advance "from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressments," &c. These sentences are thus cabalistically penned, that the cursory reader and willing dupe might imagine that the impressment of AMERICAN seamen were guarded against, whereas every document proves, that it affected only the impressment of alien sailors and runaways from American private ships; and that England had expressly and repeatedly disavowed any right or wish to impress a single native American seaman! Were WASHINGTON now President, and the case had occurred, that great and honest statesman would have said thus:—"I have demanded that the British should stop making impressments of British seamen and runaways from on board American vessels; but the British government will not consent to the relinquishment of the right claimed by every European nation, of compelling the services of their subjects in the national defence in time of war." This would have been fair and manly, and then every man would have been able to make up his mind, whether a war to compel one foreign power to relinquish this right, were justifiable;—whether it could be obtained by War, better than by negotiation; and if obtained, whether it would not operate to the discouragement of American native seamen. I most religiously wish every American—particularly every native yankee seaman—had an opportunity to express his individual Yea or Nay on the subject of this War. Whether, or not, they were willing to pay millions of Taxes, lose millions of property, and risk being made prisoners, merely for the sake of protecting foreign sailors, renegades and deserters on board American merchantmen;—and by thus doing, take the bread out of the mouths of the native American seamen and fishermen! For it is well known, that foreign sailors, generally the dregs of their countries, having no families, will ship for less than two thirds of the wages which an American seaman can afford to enter for. When this subject is fairly understood, I am certain the War will become more and more detested; and that many of those Electors who have been chosen in the expectation that they will vote for MADISON will give their suffrages to a Man who will not continue a horrid and unnatural War for worse than a mere punctilio."

NOTE.—Since receiving the above, all the Documents have come to hand; and we are sorry our limits will not enable us to present them to our readers intire this day. We shall devote our columns on Saturday to them. They shew, that there never was a War waged even by Despotism itself which was continued for so frivolous an object as is now contended for.—An object which, if obtained, would have a tendency to encourage runaways and alien sailors, and to starve American seamen. In the mean time, as the public are anxious to know the nature and fate of the last offers made by Admiral WARREN, we have excluded other matter to insert the correspondence between him and the Secretary of State.

BOSTON, November 6.

On the evening of the 16th of October, near Cape Sable, the privateer ship John, with the recaptured privateer schooner industry, fell in with a British brig of war, which lay too until the John got close to her, when she crowded all sail, and escaped.—This was probably the Sophy, which arrived at Halifax, and magnified the John into a frigate.

November 9.—A letter from a member of Congress to his correspondent in this town, says "the information received from all quarters, by the members, places

the re-election of Mr. MADISON beyond a doubt.—North Carolina and Ohio will unquestionably give him their votes. You will hear the auspicious result in Pennsylvania before this reaches you. I shall send you the message and such other documents I can procure."

### THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1812.

Arrived, Thursday, H. M. Schooner Bream, with two American schooners, prizes,—and Brig Harmony, Hanford, from Cadiz, via Halifax. Friday, two ships from St. Andrews, for Europe, put in for convoy.

Sailed, Tuesday, H. M. S. Morgiana, Capt. Scott, with a number of vessels under convoy for the West-Indies. At same time H. M. Brig Plumper, with the European trade, for Halifax.

Yesterday, H. M. Schooner Bream, and Government sloop Brunswick, in quest of two privateers said to be off Point Le Preu. Upwards of 20 seamen belonging to the different ships in the harbour, volunteered their services on board the Brunswick, as did also several citizens.

We present our readers this day with the MESSAGE of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress on the 4th inst. together with several documents. The Message, it will be seen, by a careful perusal, to contain every thing that was to be expected from the present administration of that government—the predominant features of the Message, correspond with those that have preceded it—inveterate animosity to England, and insurmountable fear of France.

Since receiving the Message we have been favored with Boston papers to the 11th inst.—from them we have made a few extracts.

The Brig James & Charlotte, Capt. F. Leavitt, of this port, has been captured by the America, privateer. The Ship Naiad, Capt. Nicholl, from this port for Europe, has also been taken by the Revenge privateer.

MARRIED] In the Parish of Portland, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Capt. JOHN SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH WIGGINS, daughter of Mr. John Wiggins.

Owing to a press of important matter this week, we have to apologise to our advertising friends for the omission of a number of Advertisements; they will be attended to in our next.

### SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY DINNER.

THE Anniversary Dinner of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY, will be held on the 30th inst. at Mr. COBY'S. Such Members and other Gentlemen of Scotch descent as may wish to attend, will please leave their names with Mr. COBY by the 27th inst. Dinner to be on the Table at half past 4 o'clock.

By order of the President,  
ANDREW S. RITCHIE, Secretary.

CURRIE and HANFORD,  
HAVE FOR SALE,  
Just landing from on board the HARMONY, from CADIZ,  
A FEW PIPES CHOICE  
London Particular Madeira Wine,  
Which will be Sold on Reasonable Terms for Cash or  
Bills of Exchange.  
St. John, 21st Nov. 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
TAKEN from alongside the Schooner Mary-Ann, when laying at the wharf of Messrs. J. BLACK, & Co. on Friday night last, about ½ past 11 o'clock, a Yawl built Boat of the following description:—Length 14½ feet—yellow painted from keel to water line, and black above—the inside dark color below, and yellow from the thoughts upwards—floor timbers and futtocks rivetted together—wash streak and gunnel also—ring-bolt inside of the stem, which was cracked by driving it. Whoever will bring back said boat, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid by JOHN BEYEA.  
St. John, 23d Nov. 1812.

JOHN L. VENNOR,  
Has just Imported by the Ships GRATITUDE, from LONDON, and HERO, from LIVERPOOL.  
A GENERAL AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF  
WOOLLEN GOODS,  
ALSO—FISHING TWINES AND LINES,  
CONSISTING OF  
HERRING, Fine and coarse SEINE, SHAD, and SALMON TWINES—COD and SED LINES.  
Saint John, 5th November, 1812. 65

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GARDEN, Esq. of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within twelve calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
JANE GARDEN, Administratrix.  
JAMES FRASER, Administrator.  
Fredericton, 14th November, 1812.

For Sale at this Office  
MATES and CARPENTERS' PROTECTIONS.