

tensive business who never had a seaman impressed from their ships during a twenty years war.

There is one fact of great importance to be considered before we enter into Mr. Madison's representations on this subject, and that is, that neither General Washington nor Mr. Adams thought this matter of sufficient importance to make it the subject of a special communication to Congress, much less did they think it reasonable cause of war. It is a well known fact also that Great-Britain has been growing more and more cautious in the exercise of her right of reclaiming her seamen, and fewer instances of impressment have occurred within Mr. Madison's administration than before. Just before the war measure was resorted to, Mr. Foster, the British ambassador, requested our government to furnish him a list of impressed seamen calling themselves Americans, that he might procure their immediate release.

Now let us pause and consider this question in the abstract. A belligerent and neutral nation speak the same language, and have the same general character. The belligerent wants her citizens for the defence of her existence. The neutral wants them for profit—The neutral offers 30 dollars per month, and the belligerent can afford but 15—The belligerent loses 40,000 seamen, which the neutral harbors and employs.

The belligerent assumes the right to reclaim her own subjects, and so far as respects them she is right; she is supported by the law of nations, but in the exercise of this right instances of mistakes or misconduct will occur, ought the neutral to complain unless she takes effectual measures to prevent the entry of the seamen of the belligerent into her service? Much less ought she to complain, if she entices by high rewards and countenances by fraudulent protections such seamen of the belligerent in deserting the standard of their country.

Yet such is the fact, well known to every man on the sea coast—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia employ three foreign seamen to one American! Yet these are the men from whom our complaints proceed!

Nor is this all—our government give occasion to the very complaint of which they make so much parade. It is a fact, acknowledged by our marine officers, that a large proportion of the seamen in some of our national ships are native British seamen, and it is even asserted that many of the warrant officers are of that description.

Can a government, which at least does not check such abuses, such an attack on the resources of a belligerent, such an important inroad on his rights, legitimately complain of his occasional abuse of the undoubted power of reclaiming his own citizens.

Much less can such men fairly hold a moral and pathetic discourse on the cruelty of compelling men to fight against their brethren, when they know that British subjects are first seduced from their allegiance, and then compelled to turn their arms against their sovereign and fellow subjects?

Yet such is the fact—Vast numbers of British seamen will be now ordered out by the President to slaughter the subjects of their own sovereign and if captured will be liable to be hung as traitors to their king and country.*

Mr. Madison in his manifesto in favor of war, says, that the British government have assumed a jurisdiction on the high seas instead of a resort to the *responsible sovereign*, which he would have us believe would have been effectual. But have not the British government repeatedly complained to ours of the abuses which have existed as to the enticement and enlistment of their seamen, and has the *responsible sovereign*, the United States, ever afforded them an adequate remedy? Have our laws interdicted the employment of British seamen, or have they thrown any obstacles in the way of that system of seduction of British sailors which have been so injurious to their marine? We know that they have not.

The President, living in a slave State, proceeds to compare this case to that of property seized on the high seas, and to intimate that the seamen ought to be carried in for *adjudication* like *other property*, instead of being subjected to the decision of military officers; but we would ask, would this alleviate the burden? Would it be more profitable to our merchants and convenient to seamen to be carried into a British port in order to exhibit the proofs of their citizenship, because perhaps there might be one or two British seamen on board, rather than to have such seamen taken out at sea on account of their unquestionable character, or because they were destitute of protections?

* In New-York, an Englishman on board our frigate Essex was tarred and feathered because he would not violate his oath of allegiance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the *Augustus* from LIVERPOOL, and *Peggy* from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **MERCHANDIZE,**

Which he is now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths; Red and White Flannels; Flax and Tow Oznaburghs; $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Irish Linens; Shirting Cottons; Printed Calico and Shawls; Corded and India DIMITIES; White Jean; Fus-tians; Clouting Diaper; Towelling ditto; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ Table Cloths; Dowlas and Raven's Duck; Brown Holland; Long Lawns; Lenos and Muslins; India Silk Handkerchiefs; Black and colored Barcelona ditto; Black and white Crape; Ribbons; Sewing Silks and Twist; Men and Boys Hats; Black Pepper; Loaf Sugar; Salad Oil and Fish Sauces; Stationary, and many other articles.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1812.

Monday last arrived off this harbour H. M. S. Indian, and brig Plumper, with a Convoy for Great-Britain, from St. Andrews.—The Indian and Plumper have sent in three prizes two of which are privateers.

Thursday, H. M. Ships Spartan and Maidstone, with seven prizes, among them is a U. S. Revenue Cutter and two privateers.

We understand the boats of the Spartan and Maidstone made an attack on three privateers laying in Little River, and succeeded in burning them, the crews made their escape on shore.

Yesterday sailed for England, via Halifax, our fleet of merchantmen for England, under convoy of His Majesty's Ships the Spartan, Maidstone, Indian and Plumper.—In this fleet sailed our late beloved President Lieutenant General MARTIN HUNTER and his family. It would not be doing justice to the General or our own feelings, not to express our deep regret at his departure from the Province, at this eventful period; when the Tyrant of all liberty and freedom, has prevailed on the infatuated Rulers of our American neighbors to declare war against us—as from the General's long residence and local knowledge of the Province, he had most assuredly gained our full confidence; and he carries with him our sincere and cordial wishes that himself and family may get safe to Old England, the land of liberty and freedom—there to meet from the PRINCE REGENT and his Country a happy reception and approbation of his zealous services in this country.

From the protection of the mother Country and the gracious attention of the PRINCE REGENT and his Council, we have great cause to express and feel our happiness, in placing the Province under a General of tried experience and high talents, who since his arrival has most zealously and satisfactorily given us the strongest proofs that in him we shall find every disposition and qualification to defend and secure the Province, as will appear when we look round to the great improvements and additional strength he has already made for our security, by the erection of Block Houses on most commanding situations, Harbour Batteries, Gun Boats, Bateaux, &c. &c. &c.

Major General SMYTH has likewise opened already the difficult and intricate communications and approaches to and from Head-Quarters, by having most judiciously erected signal stations, and telegraphs to convey orders with the utmost expedition, the advantages of which in a distant and woody country, must be incalculable.

In brief every step has been taken, and by unremitting and indefatigable exertions the country is now in the best possible war attitude.—The General appears very happy in being so ably and zealously supported by the Heads of all departments under his command, both Civil and Military—From their combined exertions we have every thing to hope, but nothing to fear.

AN OBSERVER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, August 1, 1812. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, viz.

Charlotte County Regiment—1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Jacob Young to be Captain of a company, vice Linniken who retires, 24th July, 1812.

Ensign Andrew Clindennen to be Lieutenant, vice Young promoted, 24th July, 1812.

Alexander M'Allister, gent. to be Ensign, vice Clindennen, promoted, 24th July, 1812.

Lieut. Malcolm M'Farlane to be Captain of a Company, vice Duncan M'Farlane placed on the retired list, 24th July, 1812.

Ensign Daniel Scovil to be Lieutenant, vice M'Farlane, promoted, 24th July, 1812.

Ensign Hugh M'Leod to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins placed on the retired list, 24th July, 1812.

Gideon Justason, gent. to be Ensign, vice M'Leod, promoted, 24th July, 1812.

Christopher Scott, Esq. to be Captain of an Artillery Company, 24th July, 1812.

Harris Hatch and John Tompkins, gent. to be Lieutenants of Artillery, 24th July, 1812.

John Tompkins, gent. to be Quarter Master, vice Seely, exchanged to the 2d battalion, 24th July, 1812.

Dougald Thompson, gent. to be Quarter Master of Artillery, 24th July, 1812.

2d Battalion.

George Anderson, Esq. to be Captain of a Company, vice Owens who resigns, 24th July, 1812.

Samuel Miers, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Kenrick who resigns, 24th July, 1812.

James Conroy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Dunn placed on the retired list, 24th July, 1812.

Lieutenant Charles R. Hatheway, to be Captain of a Company, vice Curry left the Province, 24th July 1812.

Ensign Plato Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Leeman placed on the retired list, 24th July, 1812.

Ensign S. Stewart, to be Lieutenant, vice Hatheway, promoted, 24th July, 1812.

George Carr, gent. to be Ensign, vice Lloyd promoted, 24th July, 1812.

James Jaffy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Stewart promoted, 24th July, 1812.

Quarter Master Orange Seely, from the first battalion to be Quarter Master, 24th July, 1812.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT is pleased to approve of Capt. Hugh M'Farlane's, Capt. John Campbell's and Capt. John Goss's Companies of the first battalion, be joined to, and hereafter make part of the second battalion of the Charlotte County Militia.

H. W. HAILES, Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, August 3, 1812. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Colonel HAILES Brigade Major to the Forces, having represented to the President and Commander in Chief, that from his situation in the Line, he is unable to fulfil the duties of Adjutant General to the Militia Forces; His Honor is pleased to accept of his resignation, and to appoint the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, to execute the duties of that Office, and he is therefore to be obeyed as such.

H. W. HAILES, Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

MARRIED] On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Doctor BYLES, Mr. HENRY GILBERT, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA SIMONDS, youngest daughter of JAMES SIMONDS, Esq.

DIED] Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. MARY HOLLY, wife of Capt. James Holly.

From HALIFAX, July 31.

Arrived this morning, sloop Perseverance, from Tobago for New-Brunswick, out 30 days; was informed of the war by a Nantucket Fisherman off Cape Sable, and steered for this port.

The Acasta carried Admiral MARTIN from Portsmouth to Lisbon—and had 26 days passage from the latter place. At the time of her sailing it was said, that Lord WELLINGTON, by a well-judged movement, had placed MARMONT in so critical a situation, that he had no alternative, but to risk an action under many disadvantages, or to attempt forcing his way through the Spanish lines; and General HILL being in possession of the bridge of Almaraz, he could have no expectation of support from the southern army.

AUGUST 3.

The United States' Brig Nautilus, Capt. Crane, and the ship Catharine, and brig Gossamer, privateers, have arrived here since our last, prizes to ships on this station.

The United States' brig Nautilus, it is supposed, was bound with despatches to Commodore Rodgers—she sailed from New-York the 15th ult. and was taken the following day by the squadron under the command of Commodore Broke.

The Gossamer left Boston the 24th ult.—On the 26th she captured the ship Ann-Green, from Jamaica, bound to Quebec, and ordered her for Boston.—The Captain of the ship was taken in the privateer.

The Nautilus left the squadron in chase of the American frigate Constitution, discovered the day the Nautilus was captured.

400 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS two Persons, Inhabitants of Eastport in the County of Washington and State of Massachusetts, did, on Tuesday the ninth instant, intrude themselves, into my dwelling house on Campo Bello at a late hour of the evening; and one of them, countenanced by the other, did also intrude himself into my bed-room (where I had then just before retired to rest) and then and there did, in express terms often repeated, threaten to take away my life; if he should go to hell for it; and also to burn my dwelling house, on the event of war with the United States, which war he said would take place in ten days; and moreover, when ordered out of my bed-room, did with violence seize me by the throat, with blows upon my head, and wounding of my right eye, before I could secure him (it being dark) from such unexpected outrage—and from which murderous outrage he was restrained only by his want of superior strength and by the assistance of persons, who came to my relief; the other person (who called himself Thorndyke) countenancing the same by his presence in the bed-room, which he had entered.—For which outrage, assault and wounding, the delinquents did merit immediate death; and from which they were preserved merely by my own lenity and forbearance.—And whereas the Chief-Actor, John Stedman Beckwith, being arrested for the said outrage and murderous assault, did declare that the Hunts had denounced the like threats in case of war; and that my head should be on the State-house in Boston.—I do hereby offer the above Reward to any person, who by his testimony, may bring the Hunts or any of them, or other person, to immediate justice—trusting that no honest inhabitant of Passamaquoddy will conceal the Villainies of any assassins, either of my person or my reputation, so infamously putting in practice their diabolical intentions.

DAVID OWEN.

Campo Bello, 12th June, 1812.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in Ship *TRUE BRITON*, from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **MERCHANDIZE,**

CONSISTING OF

DRY Goods; Ironmongery; Cutlery; Hard ware; Glass; Brown Stout and Porter; which he now offers for Sale at his Shop in Prince William-street, next door to Mr. HENRY GILBERT's House.

St. JOHN, 20th JULY, 1812.

Just Received by the True Briton from LONDON; and for Sale by

RICHARD SANDS,

A Handsome assortment of **LOOKING GLASSES,** Picture Frames and Mouldings, Window and Bed Cornish ditto, Mahogany Knife Cases, Portable Desks, Tea Chests and Caddies, Backgamon Tables, Cribsage Boxes, patent Glass Paper, &c.

Saint John, 15th June, 1812.

Carpenter's Protections for Sale at this Office.