

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 6.

Everlasting War with England.

The President in his Message has stated the conditions on which an armistice was offered to England and hereafter a peace might be made.

He requires, 1st. That the orders in council, as they affected our neutral trade, should be repealed "without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules."

2dly. That all American seamen heretofore impressed shall be discharged.

3dly. That Great-Britain instantly cease to impress any seamen, even her own subjects, in American merchant ships, upon the high sea, and that some future arrangement shall be made to prevent British seamen from being employed in American vessels, or American seamen in British vessels.

Let these conditions be understood and considered with candor, and every one will find all hopes of peace are gone. The first condition is expressed in language dark, indefinite and ambiguous. Few men who have not attended to the state papers, understand what is meant by the terms "without revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules"—Great-Britain and France disagree on the point what is a legal blockade, and President Madison does not accede to the British rules of blockade; consequently there are no acknowledged rules of blockade on which the British and American governments agree. The British declare that to constitute a legal blockade, there must be an adequate naval force actually applied to obstruct the ingress and egress of vessels into or out of the enemies ports, and that such adequate force may be applied to a part of a coast, as lawfully as to a single harbor or seaport; but President Madison denies this rule, and insists with the French, that an extent of coast cannot be blockaded—and farther, that there must be a force by land operating with the force by sea. Until Great Britain shall exercise her power of blockade, according to these French rules, approved and maintained by President Madison, there is to be no armistice, though he admits that the orders in council have been repealed, which were a primary cause of the war. Whether in fact a considerable extent of sea-coast can be blockaded by the application of the British naval force, we shall I fear too soon know by sad experience during our war. Is it possible for President Madison to have expected his doctrine would have acceded either with the sound sense of civilians, or with the opinions of the British government. Fifty leagues may be blockaded in fact as truly as one, the former receiving the large force. It is one of the great articles of the French doctrine in all her recent declarations, and for Great-Britain to allow it, would be for her to give up her own defence and her means of annoying her inveterate enemy.

2dly. All American seamen who have been impressed, and are on board of British ships, are required to be discharged. This was a proper condition of the proposal of an armistice. But already our government have been informed by the British minister, that all Americans should be discharged as soon as such orders could be executed, and already, we have been informed that the British ships have discharged many impressed Americans even since the war. To this measure Great-Britain fully assents, and consequently the war is not continued for this reason.

But, thirdly, the President Madison has required that Great-Britain shall immediately cease her practice of impressing her own subjects on board of American merchant ships upon the high sea, and having so ceased, then an armistice may take place, and the nations shall use their endeavors to come to some arrangement to prevent American seamen from serving in British ships, and British seamen from serving in American ships.

Great-Britain has most solemnly and uniformly, in various documents, declared, that even British subjects shall not be taken and impressed when on board American public ships of war. She has disclaimed the right, and forbid her naval commanders to impress American seamen on board of any ships, but she insists on her right to impress and bring into the service of his country every British seaman who may be found in a merchant ship. The service of her subjects she has a right to claim during the war. The service of her seamen is essential and indispensable to her defence against France. Her law does not permit a subject to desert his country in the hour of its trial and peril, and to follow his seafaring vocation in alien ships.

The President announces that the repugnance of Great-Britain to accede to this condition, that is to say, her refusal instantly to cease her impressment of her own subjects out of American merchant ships has prevented the armistice. In the name of humanity and of Heaven, is there to be no cessation of hostility until Britain shall cease to take her own seamen, from merchant ships, into the defence of their own country? The President, Madison, declares there shall not.

But will the people not change such a ruler, and place at their head a better and a wiser man? Will the people support him in his endeavors to make our merchant ships an asylum for British seamen, who shall be willing so dishonorably to desert their own country during its war with France?

What more can France require us to do for her, than to carry on war until the right of blockading is limited to her rules, and until an American merchant ship shall be a sanctuary for British seamen?

With a President who has announced to us these as two of the conditions of an armistice, no hope is left of seeing a peace in the days of his power. There is but one remedy—it is in the power of the people at this moment. Let them change, by their elections, the conductor of the nation, and place in his high station some worthy and distinguished citizen.



BY HIS HONOR
MAJOR GENERAL
GEORGE STRACEY SMYTH,
(L. S.) PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief of the
Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.
G. S. SMYTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary, under the present circumstances, to prohibit the exportation of Warlike Stores from this Province; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, to prohibit, and I do hereby prohibit all Warlike Stores of whatever description from being cleared out, exported, or in any manner waterborne from any Port or Place within this Province, without special Licence first obtained from me or by my order for that purpose—And of this Proclamation and Prohibition the Officers of His MAJESTY'S Customs, and all others whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twelfth day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-third year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By His Honor's Command,
JON. ODELL.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Honorable Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Bart. K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West-Indian Station, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, many British Seamen are now in the United States of America, and several of them by various means have been seduced to serve on board the American Ships, at War with the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and others who have deserted from His Majesty's Service, have been forced to serve against their Native Country.

I therefore, call upon all British Seamen and others, in the present State of the War, and before it may be too late to join the British Colours, under which many of them have formerly obtained Glory and Honor; to repair to any of His Majesty's Provinces, Garrisons, Ships or Vessels; and upon their giving themselves up, and declaring their Sense of Error, I pledge myself to obtain for them His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT'S Free Pardon and Forgiveness; and to those who are willing to enter into the British Navy every Encouragement they can wish.

I trust, that every British Seaman will unite in supporting the Noblest Cause that ever called for the Efforts of Men, The Preservation of the Liberties, Independence, Religion, and Laws of all the remaining Nations of the World, against the Tyranny and Despotism of France, and to defend the Honor of the British Flag upon the Sea, at a Moment when Providence has blessed her Arms with Success, in sustaining the Efforts of injured Spain and Portugal.

GIVEN under my Hand at Halifax, the 5th day of OCTOBER, 1812, in the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.
By Command of the Admiral,
GEORGE REDMUND HULBERT, Secretary.

JOHN L. VANNER,
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. 6s

DONALDSON and HAY,

Have received by the late arrivals from BRITAIN, an assortment of GOODS suitable to the Season. Also, Bar and Bolt Iron, Canvas and Sail Twine, Cordage, Nails and Spikes, Paints and Paint Oil, Pots, Ovens and Tea Kettles, Window Glass, Loaf Sugar, a few handsome Stoves and Grates, Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms at their Store adjoining Mr. John Bentley's, in Prince William-Street.

N. B. They expect the remainder of their Goods by the Vessels from London, now daily looked for.
Saint John, April 20, 1812.

JUST LANDING

From on board the Brig AUGUSTUS, JOHN RICHARDS Master, from LIVERPOOL, And for Sale by SAMUEL WIGGINS, at the most reduced prices, A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS adapted to the Season. A few Crates CROCKERY, handsomely assorted. Also, A quantity of SALT very low, if taken out of the vessel.
St. John, 6th April, 1812.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.—Parliament is to be immediately dissolved.

SEPTEMBER 23. The London Gazette of yesterday contains the official accounts of the capture of Seville, the capital of Andalusia, with its garrison, consisting of eight battalions of French infantry, and two regiments of cavalry.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.
SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1812.

From HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 23. Arrived, Wednesday, H. M. S. Herald, from Quebec, with a convoy.—American privateer brig Thorn, of Marblehead, 18 guns, 128 men, had 150 when she sailed—captured by his H. M. S. Tenedos.

Saturday, H. M. brig Plumper, Lt. Bray, from St. John, N. B. with a convoy of six vessels; and American schooner Nancy, from New-York bound to Eastport—prize to the Plumper.

The Liverpool Packet privateer has arrived at Liverpool. Capt. Spilliard, late of the brig Lady Sherbrooke, of and from this port to Jamaica; and Capt. R. Smith, late of a vessel from Quebec bound to England, captured and carried into New-York, arrived here yesterday in a small vessel from Beaver Harbor, where they had been landed from the schooner Industry, from New-York.—The Industry, our readers will recollect, was coming a few months since from Newfoundland to this place, was captured, and taken into New-York—her owner was on board of her—an elderly widow woman of the name of Hewland, who was on her way here to procure some winter supplies for her family, in exchange for some fish—in New-York she was very liberally and kindly treated—her vessel was bought in for her—loaded with provisions, and furnished with a protection against further capture.

On the 1st inst. a magazine at Hen Island, Bermuda, containing a considerable quantity of gunpowder, was struck with lightning and blew up.—The shock was severely felt at St. George's; but the damage sustained was happily not great. We have been favored with Alexandria papers to the 6th inst.—Washing on to the 11th—and Boston to the 14th, received here since our last. Under the Alexandria head will be found some excellent observations on the President's Message.

Boston, November 14. The ship Rebecca, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Lisbon; she sailed the 29th of September, and brings intelligence that the French General Massena had arrived in Spain, with a reinforcement of 40,000 men. Markets were dull at Lisbon, Madeira and Cadiz.

A West India fleet sailed from Cork, September 22, under convoy of the sloops of war Fawn, of 20 guns, and Helena, of 18.

A schooner with 4 guns and 70 volunteers on board, sailed from Salem on Thursday evening in quest of the English Privateer Liverpool Packet, said to be off Cape Cod. She was fitted out in 4 hours.

The ketch Gleaner, 30 days from New-York and 20 from Halifax, arrived at Plymouth, September 16.

Accounts from New-Orleans to October 6, state, that 5 or 6 British cruisers are in the Bay of Mexico. The Militia, it is said, still hesitate to volunteer.

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 1/2 past 11 o'clock, a Yawl built Boat of the following description:—Length 14 1/2 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.

DAVID BAKER,

MOST respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. JOHN, and its vicinity, that he has taken a Shop in rear of Mrs. M'KAY'S, on York Point, where he intends carrying on his business as a BLACKSMITH, in all its various branches, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage;—having had considerable experience in Horse-shoeing and Edge-tool making particularly, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands in the above branches.

The smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged, and a liberal discount made for CASH.
Saint John, 30th November, 1812.

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.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S EVENING SCHOOL commences in a spacious room in Mr. P. WANE'S new-house, in Cooper's Alley, on the evening of Monday next, the 9th inst.

BERNARD KIERNAN.
Saint John, November 2, 1812.