

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1812.

## AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, APRIL 17.

### REASONS FOR THE EMBARGO.

We have not yet been permitted to know the President's reasons for recommending an embargo at this time; it is possible they may be published when the law is put in force, but that is uncertain. Being thus left to grope in the dark, by the government, it is natural for us to seek for something to guide us from other sources. The following letter written by a friend of the administration now in Paris, may throw a little light on this extraordinary business. We would recommend this letter to the attention of our readers:—let them peruse it, and compare the information it contains with what is now going on at Washington, and we think they will be satisfied that the writer understands his subject, and is perfectly acquainted with the system of our administration. We shall forbear any conjectures or speculations on this delicate subject, until we have all the documents, which the government shall think fit to publish, before us: not forgetting at the same time the sage remarks promised by the National Intelligencer; which will undoubtedly make the whole affair as clear as the sun at noonday!!!

### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman [not a Federalist] in Paris, received by the Constitution.

Mr. Barlow, I fear, is as far off as ever, from accomplishing the purposes of his mission. Through the same channel I mentioned to you, that I was enabled to learn something of what was transacting with our minister, I have learnt the following particulars of the negotiation.

The Emperor has availed himself of the subsequent countenance given by the American people, to the original misconception of our government, in proclaiming that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were rescinded, to combat with, against Mr. Barlow's application of an act of repeal of them. The Emperor, in a personal interview with Mr. Barlow, contended that the American people are satisfied with the conditional promise that he made to repeal, and with the friendly disposition he manifested by restoring in almost every case, property forfeited in France under his Decrees although the conditions upon which his promise was to be performed, were never complied with. He said that this relaxation of his Decrees shall be extended to American property seized under them within the dominions of the allies of France also, whenever he shall be able to trust to the fidelity of the sovereigns of those dominions to exclude British manufactures and colonial produce; but that until he could thus confide, he must continue to neutralize the cupidity of those sovereigns, by opposing to it the rapacity of their subjects. That an act of repeal at this time would be followed by the rescinding of the British Orders in Council, to do which they only waited for a pretext, and delay the conquest of the freedom of the seas, for which the American people are so willing and eager to unite with him in the war against England: and that the American administration should not lose their popularity for what they were doing.

Opposed to the claim preferred by our minister, for indemnity on account of French spoiliations, the French minister maintains that all confiscations in virtue of the Decrees of American property arriving voluntarily into French ports, are considered by his government upon the same footing with any other forfeitures for the violation of any municipal law; and therefore that the Emperor will not consent to treat about any other American property, than such as has been burnt or seized at sea under his decrees.

An overture indeed has been made on the part of the French government, and which has been transmitted to Washington, to stipulate for the payment of these spoiliations, committed on the high seas, by instalments and also to pass an edict of repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees as they respect the United States, in due form by the Emperor, in the event of going to war with England; or in nine months after our government shall permit by public law our vessels to arm for their defence.

In short among all classes of Frenchmen no idea seemed to be entertained of any serious negotiation going on with America. They talk of the one on the carpet, as retained merely by way of a standing dish; and that nothing will be yielded by the Emperor, until we enter into actual hostilities against England.

Relative to the prospect of war with Russia, I believe that the French government is sanguine, that the conscription, and other preparations, in progress, will arrest it before it breaks out. If they do not, they must fight, or Russia must retract her opposition to the experiment of the Emperor King for the subjugation of England.

It goes hard with the inhabitants of that haughty little Island. Their Orders in Council certainly do them more harm than good. A continuance of our Non-Importation Law will, must, in the end, force the repeal of them, certainly in less time than we could do it by a war, could we be weak enough to anticipate such a result from such a step. I therefore do not despair that my country may yet escape the calamities which are desolating Europe.

If America by temporising, can ward them off, it will be the less evil that she will endure. She is after all, greatly envied by those very nations, who are staggering under the weight of honors and bleeding in all their glory; and in proportion to their envy, no doubt,

are the hopes and solicitude indulged that she may be circumvented, or cajoled into the war.

As to Spain and Portugal no particular information is permitted to transpire here. The prevailing impression is, that the war will be protracted in these countries, for the purpose of exhausting the wealth, and killing off the soldiery of the British. There is a rumour to day, that the government here is in possession of the fact that Mr. Russell has recommended strongly in his last despatches to America, the policy of an Embargo during the scarcity of provisions in Europe. And particularly in the Peninsula; and giving his authority for believing that Mr. Foster is instructed to avert such a measure if intended, by stipulating for the immediate removal of the Orders in Council.

I am therefore very sorry that Mr. Russell is removed.—Mr. Barlow is certainly of a higher cast of character.—But, in a storm, with an adverse wind and breakers in every direction, you would rather have Commodore Rodgers, than our excellent Secretary of the Navy, at the helm.

### OUT AT LAST:

The "ulterior measures,"—or backing out. The following paragraph is copied from the National Intelligencer of Thursday, April 9th.

On Tuesday the senate removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings on the bill which the House of Representatives had passed with closed doors, which was then passed by that body, and has since received the signature of the President. The following is a copy of the bill as it has passed into a law:

"A bill in addition to the Act, intituled 'An Act to raise an additional military force.'" Passed January 11, 1812.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorised by the Act, intituled 'An Act to raise an additional military force,'" as he may deem expedient: Provided, the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months, shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers and privates so to be enlisted, shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, and the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances, (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, and be subject to the same rules and regulations."

Further Accounts, and Confirmation Strong, of "French Burning Lava," for Americans.

From WILMINGTON, March 31.

Arrived here, the schooner Ann, Capt. Soule, of Freeport, who was brought too and boarded on the 21st of March, in lat. 32, lon. 71, 30, west by two French frigates, Capt. and men were taken on board one of the frigates, and six Frenchmen put on board the schooner—the Commodore's frigate was some distance off, she came up and the Capt. and his men were carried on board the Commodore and there kept five hours, without knowing what was to be done with his vessel. They had taken 3 American vessels the day before, two of them were loaded with rum and sugar, which they burnt, the other laden with salt, belonging to Portsmouth, they sunk—the captain saw the crew of both vessels, but was not permitted to converse with them, he understood they had taken and destroyed 13 American vessels since they had been out. He could not learn were from or how long they had been out, he was permitted to proceed, by signing a paper that he would not give any information of his having seen any such ships before his arrival in America.

### LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to require of the Executive of the several States and Territories, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President of the United States, from the latest militia returns in the department of war; and, in cases where such returns have not been made, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia aforesaid shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective States and Territories; the President of the U. S. apportioning the general officers among the respective States and Territories, as he may deem proper, and the commissioned officers of the militia, when called into actual service, shall be intitled to the same pay, rations and emoluments as the officers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and during the time of their service the non-

commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as is provided by law for the militia of the U. States when called into actual service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, in the exigencies provided by the Constitution, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the said detachment shall be subject to the penalties of the Act, intituled "An Act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel incursions, and to repeal the Act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," and if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service they shall be taken from such part thereof, as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of whipping, as provided by several of the rules and articles of war, now used and practised, a stoppage of pay, confinement and deprivation of part of the rations shall be substituted in such manner as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private belonging to the aforesaid detachment of militia, who shall, while in actual service, be convicted before any court martial of any offence, which before the passing of this Act might or could have subjected such person to be whipped, shall for the first offence, be put under such stoppages of pay as such court-martial shall adjudge not exceeding the one half of one month's pay for any one offence; but such offender may, moreover, at the discretion of such court martial, be confined under guard, on allowance of half rations, any length of time, not exceeding ten days for any one offence, or may, at the discretion of such court martial, be publicly drummed out of the army.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards defraying any expenses incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the H. of Representatives.  
W. H. CRAWFORD, Pre. of the Senate pro tem.  
April 10, 1812, APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

BOSTON, APRIL 20.

MORE WAR, OR

### ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL EXPOSE.

The last ministerial paper brings us war in all its true horrors. The following is an extract.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"The public attention has been drawn to the approaching arrival of the Hornet, as the period when the measures of our government would take a decisive character, or rather their final cast.—We are among those who have attached to this event a high degree of importance, and have therefore looked to it with the utmost solicitude.

"But if the reports which we now hear are true, that with England all hope of honorable accommodation is at an end, and that with France our negotiations are in a forwardness encouraging expectations of a favorable result, where is the motive for longer delay? The final step ought to be taken: and that step is WAR. By what course of measures we have reached the present crisis, is not now a question for freemen and patriots to discuss. It exists; and it is by open and manly war only that we can get through it with honor and advantage to the country. Our wrongs have been great; our cause is just; and if we are decided and firm, success is inevitable.

"Let war therefore be forthwith proclaimed against England. With her there can be no motive for delay. Any further discussion, any new attempt at negotiation, would be as fruitless as it would be dishonorable.—With France we shall be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require. The advance she has already made by the repeal of her decrees: the manner of its reception by our government, and the prospect which exists of an amicable accommodation, entitle her to this preference. If she acquits herself to the just claims of the United States, we shall have good cause to applaud our conduct in it, and if she fails we shall always be in time to place her on the ground of her adversary. And on that ground, in that event, it is hoped she will be placed."

### REMARKS.

The impudence of the above infamous article is only matched by its insolence. What? Dare the government tell the people, that it is now too late for them, even to discuss by what course of measures the country has been precipitated into a war? Is this language that a republican administration dare venture? It is a language only fit for despots to utter, and only fit for slaves to hear and submit to.

"Let war be forthwith proclaimed against England?" (says our would be masters.) "With France we shall still be at liberty to pursue the course which circumstances may require," to which is added the oft-repeated and disgusting falsehood that "she has repealed her decrees."—Do the administration suppose that the people of this country will tamely yield to such dictates and calmly listen to such sentiments as these? Never. And yet such is their gross ignorance of the state of the public mind, that they talk of making war