

The two states, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should re-assemble. The President of the United States has it is true, since proposed to Great-Britain an armistice, not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great-Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war now brought forward as such for the first time, namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his Majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conversation of so vital an interest, no explanation was or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with the overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those orders and blockades were founded.—Had the American government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council as the only subject of difference between Great-Britain and the U. States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "letters of marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers.—But the conduct of the government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. The Orders in Council of the 23d of June, being officially communicated in America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great-Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of His Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the government of the United States.—The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great-Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulation of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great-Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great-Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration.—The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two States might have to negotiate; It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government: It has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships:—But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found, to be attended with great difficulties, such difficulties, as the British commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice, was sufficiently made to the British government in this country. The agent from whom this proposition was received acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of his government. It was obvious, that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, whilst the government of the United States would have been

free to refuse or accept them according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of Great-Britain had been regulated in the transaction connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great-Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized. His Royal Highness can never admit that Great-Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interests of a neutral. His Royal Highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, and the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral States as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and assume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.—If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasioned abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if to the practice of the U. States, to harbor British Seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great-Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted Great-Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego or modify in concert with the United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France with real impartiality. The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the government of the U. States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusions to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority or even knowledge of his Majesty's government and which Mr. Foster was authorised formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has long unhappily actuated the councils of the United States; their marked partiality, in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the defensive measures of G. Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain; the intimate ally of Great-Britain! and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France and committed in war against Great-Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the U. States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the commercial treaty of the year 1800, between France and the U. States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes, in all harbors subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principals of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscation under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produce from the government of the U. States only such complaints as end in acquiescence, as submission, or accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations,

by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the government of the United States of America—this complete subserviency to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great-Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests.—While contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great-Britain, but of the world, His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last power, in which Great-Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long, and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, His Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DECEMBER 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by Lord Castlereagh, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the Friendly Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highness for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the Bay of the Chesapeake and of the River Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.—London Gazette.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1813.

Sailed, Saturday, H. M. S. Rattler, Capt. Gordon, on a Cruise.

Arrived, yesterday, American Schooner Sarah, from Boston, bound to Eastport, prize to H. M. S. Rattler. Boston papers were received yesterday to the 1st of March, they contain London dates to the 11th Jan.

On the 9th January, the Prince Regent issued a Manifesto on the subject of the War declared by the U. States; which we have given intire in this day's Gazette.

Many very highly and interesting extracts from the North of Europe, &c. taken from these papers, will be found in an Extra sheet.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 26th FEBRUARY, 1813.

LUMBER, BRICKS, and LIME.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Service in this Garrison, the undermentioned Articles, to be supplied as follows, viz.—One third part of the same by the 15th May, the remaining two third parts as may be required, and the whole Contract to be completed by the 1st of October next, viz:—

Ranging Timber	5000 feet.	Growth of N. Brunns.
Merchantable Pine Boards	80,000 do.	
Two Inch Pine Plank	15,000 do.	
Three Inch do. do.	3,000 do.	
Weather Boards	1,000 do.	
Three Inch Hardwood Plank	500 do.	
Ditto Boards	500 do.	
Shingles	10,000 No.	
Pickets, 8 feet	4,000	
Clapboards	500	
Wharf Logs, 12 inches small end	500	
Layers, 6 inches small end	400	
Bricks	20,000	
Lime, white	50 hogsheads.	

Such persons as may be willing to supply the whole or part of the above, will send sealed proposals to this Office, on or before Saturday, 27th March next, to be written upon 'Tenders for Lumber, Bricks, or Lime,' as the case may be. Payment to be made either in Cash or Bills of Exchange, at the current rate, at the option of the Deputy Commissary General; and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

RICHARD MANBY, Deputy Commissary General.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber for the last time, requests that all and every person or persons, that are indebted to him, by Book Debt, Bond, Note, or otherways, will make payment without delay, as all debts not paid, or settled for, by the 20th day of May next, will be immediately after that date put into Suit without any discrimination whatever.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Miramichi, 26th February, 1813.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

ST. JOHN, (New-Brunswick) 4th MARCH, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR the use of His Majesty's Works, the undermentioned Articles, viz.

8000 BRICKS,  
5 Hogsheads of LIME, and  
80 Bushels of SAND.

ROBERT PARKER, Ordnance Storekeeper.