

counts how much the preservation of the inestimable blessings they enjoy, depends upon their ability, as well as inclination, effectually to co-operate with the Forces His Majesty has allotted for the defence of this portion of his Empire, in repelling insult or injury from any foreign power.

After which, the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council declared the Provincial Parliament to be prorogued to Monday the 29th June next.

MONTEREAL, June 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in this place, dated

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.

On the 10th of March, the government of France, by an official Report, communicated by its Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate, declares the Berlin and Milan decrees to be the fundamental law of the Empire, and publicly and solemnly declares, that not only those decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be (as they term it) denationalized. This Report has drawn from our government an answer, which is of the utmost importance, as it is decisive of the determination of our Ministers; how it will be received by America, would be interesting to all eyes. But it appears to me, that she must if she insists upon navigating the seas, declare in favor of one power or the other: otherwise she must extend her restrictions to France, which she has enforced against us, and remain neutral. We are, I assure you very anxious for the result. I do not apprehend, myself, that America will wage war against this country; but am more inclined to believe that an embargo will follow. You will be informed of the event before we shall, and must govern yourself accordingly. As the Document is too long to transcribe in a letter, I will just give you the particular heads.

After recapitulating all the causes and circumstances of the decree and the loss of our commerce to say.

His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded that so soon as this declaration by the government of France of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be made known in America, the government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recal those measures of hostile exclusion, which under a misconception of the real views and conduct of France, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of Great Britain. To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interest of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them, and to give a proof of His Royal Highness' disposition to perform the engagement of his Majesty's government by revoking the orders in council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day (21st April) pleased in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, that if at any time hereafter the Berlin and

Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the orders in council of the 7th Jan. 1807 and 26th April 1809 shall without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked: and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage which under the said orders in council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation." (Then follows a provision of indemnity to the Captors.)

His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French decrees thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

A Flag of Truce from France arrived a few days ago, and it is reported in the ministerial circles that two distinct propositions as a basis of a negotiation for peace have been made by Bonaparte—1st, the evacuation of the whole of the Peninsula south of the Ebro—2d, certain concessions in respect to commerce infringing on the continental system, and favorable to the interests of Sweden. Mr. Wagstaff, the Messenger, has failed from Deal with an official answer to these despatches: what the substance is, we do not know; but the report is, that a new basis is proposed, under which the entire evacuation of Spain is made an absolute and indispensable condition. It is likewise said that the Berlin and Milan decrees are included, and Prong persuasion exists that the French Emperor, urged by the scarcity of grain within his Territories, will conditionally consent to a revocation.

It has been mentioned that a treaty, offensive and defensive has been concluded between Russia and Sweden, in which Great Britain is a party.

Despatches are received from Lord Wellington. He took possession of Badajoz on the 6th. The slaughter has been immense—51 Officers killed, and 213 wounded, several of which are since dead—upwards of 8000 killed, and 20000 wounded. The French suffered equally.

The following concise sketch is from the Alexandria Gazette.

Presidential Communication of Despatches by the Hornet.

Our readers will perceive by the congressional proceedings of yesterday, that the President has made a communication of the despatches received by the Hornet from France to that body; we have given the Message this day, and shall as soon as practicable give the Documents accompanying it. It will be noticed that the President has not thought proper to express any opinion himself, but leaves it with Congress to form their own from the papers submitted. They consisted of the instructions given to Mr. Barlow on his going to France, sundry letters from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, detailing the substance of conversations, &c. with the French Minister for foreign relations—correspondence between the French Minister and Mr. Barlow, in which it is evident the Frenchman intended only to amuse him with promises of a treaty, and never intended anything decisive should take place. Mr. Barlow's last despatch is dated the 22d of April—in which he informs the government that he is under the necessity of sending the Hornet home without a Treaty, although

he had detained her that long under the expectation of concluding one; but that from some expressions in his last despatch from Mr. Munroe, he does not feel the same anxiety, as he is thereby instructed to blend the subject of a commercial treaty, and indemnification for past wrongs, and these he informs are dull subjects and drag heavily, he not having had it in his power till very lately to get even an oral answer to communications on that point, but the Minister had informed him that something should be done. Mr. Barlow informs the government that the Emperor of France was not well pleased at the bill reported by the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, for allowing the importation of English Goods in certain cases—and that although he had explained the matter as he thought satisfactory, yet his majesty could not be brought to approve it.

New-York, June 2.

From Washington, the news this morning wears a gloomy and very alarming aspect. A letter, we understand, has been received in town, from a distinguished Member of Congress, stating, in substance,

That a proposition for immediate War with Great Britain, would, this day, be brought before Congress, with closed doors;

That the advocates of war had already determined to drive the question through without delay.

That the Minority, if, on so important a measure, they should be denied the right and privilege of debate, would probably deem it their duty to enter a solemn protest upon the Journals, abdicate their seats, and return to their constituents.

May 30.

Mr. Lewis.—It is now the general opinion, that the beginning of the next week, perhaps as early as Monday or Tuesday, a proposition for open direct War against Great Britain solely, will be brought forward; and it appears to be confidently stated, by members of the majority that there will be as many as 80 in favor of it. It is calculated the majority in the Senate will be small. Probably you will not hear much more about it, until we shall actually have declared war, as it appears to be the general sentiment of the majority, that the discussion (if any shall be permitted) will be with closed doors, and that measures will be taken to prevent the diffusion from going out to the public.

Although it was the general conversation before the arrival of the Hornet, that, if nothing satisfactory should be received from France, a declaration of war would also be made against her, yet, since the despatches from Mr. Barlow were received and communicated, that idea is given up. Mr. Randolph said yesterday, to the house, in most decided and express terms, that, if, after the late despatches from Mr. Barlow, evidencing the shutting policy of Bonaparte towards us; the abusive treatment and contumely we have to this time experienced from him; and the demonstrative proofs of the non-revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—if, after all these, we go to war against England, it will indeed show that our government is under French Influence; and History will record it to our disgrace, that we are the Sympathizers and Parasites of Bonaparte.

I see now no possible way of averting the dreadful calamity. Although no rational object can be in view, as respects either personal popularity, or the public interest, yet such is the obdurate pride of opinion, their desperation as to consistency, that they think they cannot go back. Although the consequences of this rash measure will undoubtedly be very distressing for a season, it cannot, I think, be otherwise than that the people will apply the corrective, as soon as they shall have an opportunity.

Utica, June 9.

IMPORTANT!

By a gentleman direct from New-York, we learn that the bill for a declaration of WAR against England, was brought forward in the House of Representatives on Monday, and discussed until Wednesday last, and was finally carried by a majority of 25; but was arrested in the Senate by a majority of 1. Some amendments to the bill were made in the Senate, placing France in the same situation with England, relative to a declaration of war.

### Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership of CUMMING & HAMILTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those indebted to said concern, either here or at their Store in Ernest Town, are requested to make immediate payment to John Cumming, who is duly authorized to receive the same, and those indebted to their Store at Hamilton, will also avail themselves of this notice, to settle said debts with Mr. Henry Ruttan, who is also authorized by them to receive the same.

All claims upon the above mentioned concerns are requested to be sent in as soon as possible.

JOHN CUMMING,  
GAVIN M. HAMILTON.

Kingston, June 15, 1812.

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### Take Notice.

THE Copartnership under the firm of KIMMERLY & SAGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who have any demand against the said firm will bring forward their accounts to Mr. Sager for settlement, and those who are indebted to the said firm, will instantly come forward and make arrangements with Mr. Sager, as they are anxious of closing their Books, it will oblige them to press for a settlement.

ANDREW KIMMERLY,  
STAUTE SAGER, Junr.

Richmond, 6th June, 1812.

31 6w

### To be Let,

AND immediate possession given, that A pleasantly situated and commodious House, near the town of Kingston, lately the property of Sir John Johnston—There are attached to the House about twenty acres of excellent land, a good garden and stable, well, &c.—A few town Lots to sell or lease. Application to be made to Alexander McDonnell, or John Ferguson, both of Kingston.

Kingston, 15th June, 1812.

31f

ONE or two Journeyman Taylors will find constant employ and generous wages by applying to the subscriber.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

Kingston, 15th June, 1812.

31f

### Advertisement.

SOLOMON JOHNS, one of the members of the School Committee of Ernest Town, having on several occasions assumed the settlement of accounts due to the subscriber, and to the late firm of Grant & Johns, by taking Notes of Hand in his own name, and that of Solomon Johns & Co. and gave discharges for the same in the name of Solomon Johns, for Grant & Johns, without ever having received any authority from the subscriber for that purpose.—The subscriber doth hereby publicly forbid all and every person or persons in any wise indebted to him, or to the late firm of Grant & Johns, to pay their accounts or notes to any other person than himself, or some one by him legally authorized to receive the same.

PETER GRANT.

Kingston, 15th June, 1812.

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### To be Let,

AND possession given immediately, the Shop formerly occupied by W. E. Smyth, adjoining Mrs. Stauber's.—Inquire of P. SMYTH.

Kingston, 6th June, 1812.

30f

WHEREAS Sarah Phillips, my wife, refuses to live with me, there are therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

EBENEZER PHILLIPS.

Ernest Town, 15th May, 1812.

30w3

### Notice.

TO be let, and possession given the second day of April next, from three to fifteen years, as may be agreed upon, a valuable FARM, in the first concession additional Frederickburgh. There are one hundred acres of improvement, a good meadow and orchard on it, a good frame Barn and House, the premises are well situated and calculated for a farmer, merchant or inn keeper, by enlarging the house.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor and subscriber, at the house of Mr. Florence Donovan, in Frederickburgh, or to Charles Stuart, Esq. in Kingston.

MICHAEL COYLE.

June 7, 1812.

29f

For sale by the subscriber,

Three SCOWS.

RICHARD SMITH.

May 12, 1812.

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