

desire which was felt, that no individuals should be injured by an unforeseen occurrence: And I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interests of our own citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite, for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The recal of the disavowed Minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new Minister, it was found that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch, which concerned the British Orders in Council.—And finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the United States, that the first step towards adjustment was from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States.

The correspondence between the Department of State and this Minister will show, how unessentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic Majesty through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and exacts what becomes foreign Ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own Representative will be viewed in the same light, in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications through any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favorable revision of the unfriendly policy, which has been so long pursued towards the United States.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures, taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favorable change. The result of the several communications made to her government, in pursuance of the authorities vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our Minister at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other Belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially affecting our commerce have not been controlled or repressed. In these cases, the interpositions deemed proper on our part have not been omitted. But it well deserves the consideration of the Legislature, how far both the safety and the honor of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions against that collusive prostitution of it, by individuals, unworthy of the American name, which has so much favoured the real or pretended suspicions, under which the honest commerce of their fellow-citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust, as to the continuance of the existing amity. With our Indian neighbours, the just and benevolent system continued toward them, has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favorable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the Secretary of war, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier are in many of the ports completed; affording the defence which was contemplated, and that further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbour of New-York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at the public armories, the supply of small arms, of an improving quality, appears to be annually increasing, at a rate, that with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of Congress providing for the equipment of our vessels of war having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy for the information which may be proper on that subject.—To that statement is added a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorized by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the Treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expences of government without recurring to any loan. But the insecurity of our commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which, and for other details, I refer to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

In the state which has been presented of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the National Le-

gislation will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit, worthy the councils of a nation, conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honor as of its peace, I have an entire confidence.—And that the result will be stamped by a unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens, with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home.—The blessing of health has never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The face of our country every where presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially to the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies.—Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that the revolution in our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts, by which the contending nations, in endeavouring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures, of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot, from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that Divine Providence whose goodness has been so remarkably extended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same omnipotent source a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.

IN SENATE—DECEMBER 5.

Mr. GILES from the committee appointed on the first inst. reported in part the following resolution; which was read the first time and passed to the second reading.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the expressions contained in the official letter of Francis James Jackson, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty near the United States, dated the 23d day of October, 1809, and addressed to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, conveying the idea, that the Executive government of the United States had a knowledge that the arrangement lately made by Mr. Erskine, his predecessor, on behalf of his government, with the government of the United States, was entered into without competent powers on the part of Mr. Erskine for that purpose, were highly indecorous and insolent; that the repetition of the same intimation in his official letter dated the 4th of November, 1809, after he was apprised by the aforesaid letter of the Secretary of State that the Executive government had no such knowledge, and that if it had possessed such knowledge such arrangement would not have been entered into on the part of the United States, and after also being officially apprised that such intimation was inadmissible; was still more insolent and affronting; and that in refusing to receive any further communications from him in consequence of these outrageous and premeditated insults, the Executive government has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honor as well as to the character and interest of the American people.

That the letter signed Francis James Jackson, headed "Circular" dated the 13th of November, 1809, and published and circulated through the country, is a still more direct and aggravated insult and affront to the American people, and their government, as it is evidently an insidious attempt to excite their resentment and distrusts against their own government by appealing to them, through false or fallacious disguises, against some of its acts; and to excite resentments and divisions amongst the people themselves which can only be dishonorable to their own characters and ruinous to their own interests; and the Congress of the United States do hereby solemnly pledge themselves to the American people and to the world to stand by and support the Executive government in its refusal to receive any further communications from the said Francis James Jackson, and to call into action the whole force of the nation if it should become necessary in consequence of the conduct of the Executive government in this respect, to repel such insults and to assert and maintain the rights, the honor, and the interests of the United States.

Mr. GILES, from the same committee also reported the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A bill to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That if any foreign ambassador, minister, or other person, entitled to enjoy within the United States the privileges and immunities of a foreign minister, shall have committed, or may hereafter commit, any such act as by the laws and usages of nations would justify the President of the United States in ordering such offending ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid, out of the District of Columbia or out of the territories of the United States; or in sending him home to his sovereign, or to some place or territory within his sovereign's jurisdiction; in every such case where the President of the United States shall deem it proper and expedient to exercise his constitutional authority, in either of these respects he shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause a warrant to be issued and signed by the Secretary of State, directed to any civil officer of the United States authorized to serve process, or any military officer under the authority of the United States, commanding him to provide for and enforce the departure of such ambassador, minister, or other person offending as aforesaid, taking due precaution to avoid improper or unnecessary violence in executing such warrant.—And all officers civil and military, under the authority of the United States are hereby required and enjoined to be obedient to such warrant. And in case any officer, civil or military, to whom such warrant shall be directed,

shall fail, refuse, or unreasonably delay to execute the same, every officer so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment before any court of the United States having cognizance of the offence. Provided, that the fine shall not exceed _____ dollars, nor the imprisonment be for a longer time than _____ years.

Mr. Giles gave notice that he should call for the consideration of this subject on Thursday next.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 4.

THE MESSAGE.—The first idea with which the mind is impressed by a perusal of this speech, is, that it is dictated by a guarded moderation, which has led the writer into such general expressions, that the particular views of the administration are no where unfolded. The president certainly does not recommend war with both nations—but he speaks of "the wisdom of the legislature being again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them." What alternatives these are he does not suggest; but the expression, "again summoned" seems to imply, that these alternatives are, A WAR and EMBARGO. We anxiously hope the "wisdom" of the congress of the most enlightened nation upon earth, will conduct them to some result, more conclusive of their sapience, than can be discovered in the embargo law, and its spawn of supplements, which the last congress so shamefully enacted.—Another consideration which this speech affords, is, that whilst the injuries which we have received from Great-Britain, are the theme of repeated comment and enlargement, the atrocities of France comprised in a short period of six lines, are dismissed, with this simple assertion, that "the posture of our relations" with her, does "not correspond [amicable phraseology!] with the measures taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favorable change."

The arguments of the President upon the subject of the disavowal by the British government of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, will strike every one with surprise; since it is on all sides admitted that the instructions received by the British Minister from his government were not only not complied with in his subsequent adjustment, but the very basis on which those instructions were grounded, was overthrown.

It appears, that the limits of Mr. Jackson's authority did not extend to explanations relative to the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, and yet the difficulties that occurred in the correspondence upon which "it was required that no further communications should be received from him," resulted entirely from a disagreement upon this very subject, about which neither of the parties were treating. From the nature of Mr. Jackson's powers, it is clear that our government would have found it impossible to have concluded an arrangement which could satisfy the democratic party, and perhaps under such an impression, it was policy for them to avail themselves of the first opportunity, to render our already accumulated difficulties, more difficult to adjust.

DIED] On Thursday last, Mr. MATTHEW TAYLOR, an old and worthy mechanic.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, JOHN M'KENZIE, Esqr. in the 47th year of his age. The friends and acquaintance of the deceased, are requested to attend his Funeral on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 1st January, 1810.

BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

TO BE SOLD,

IF APPLIED FOR SOON,

TWO or THREE pair of excellent working or Beef TOXEN.—Inquire of JOSIAH or WM. WETMORE, at Carleton. 1st JANUARY, 1810.

ROBERT SHIVES, & Co.

Have received per Ships ARGO and SUSPENCE from LIVERPOOL and LONDON, and Ship MARY, from GREENOCK.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BROAD and narrow Cloths, Bath Coatings, Men's Silk and Beaver Hats, and a General Assortment of White and Printed Cotton Goods,—which with their Stock previously on hand will be sold very low for prompt payment. ST. JOHN, 11th DECEMBER, 1809.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the Ship SUSPENCE, from LONDON,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

SECOND and coarse CLOTHS; 6-4 Fearnought; Patent Web for Pantaloons; Lisbon Baize; White, Red, and Yellow Flannels; Point Blanketing; Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 12-4; Calimanco; Durants; Wilhore; Bombazets.

Which with his former Stock he will sell on reasonable terms. Saint John, 6th November, 1809.

ASHES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Inhabitants of SAINT JOHN, that he will give a generous price for any quantity of good ASHES they may save, which will be called for.

ASA BLAKESLEE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of PETER FITZSIMONS, late of this City, deceased, are requested to present the same properly attested within Three Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to HARRY PETERS, Administrator.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few Halifax Almanacks for 1810.