



Printed and Published by JACOB S. MOTT, Printer to the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, at the Sign of the BIBLE and CROWN, Prince William-Street; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. will be thankfully received.

**GEORGE M'CALL,**

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has Removed to his New Store, on the South side of the Market-Square, adjoining Messrs. PETERS and WIGGINS, where Business in future will be carried on by

**M'CALL and HENDERSON,**

They having a General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES by the latest Ships from London, Liverpool and Greenock, which will be sold on reasonable terms. *Saint John, 18th September, 1809.*

**JOHN BLACK, & Co.**

Have Received by the Ship ROSINA from GREENOCK, Brig JANE from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRIUMVIRATE from LONDON,

**AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,**

Suitable for the Country and the Season, as usual. *Saint John, 12th June, 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 Pantaloon; Lisbon Baize; White, Red, and Yellow Flannels; Point Blanketing; Rose Blankets 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 12-4; Calimanco; Durants; Wilbores; Bombazets.

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

**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.*

**GEORGE D. BERTON,**

Has Received by the TRIUMVIRATE, the VENUS, and the BEE from LONDON,

**In Addition to his former Importation, A General Assortment of Goods**

Of the best Quality, which he will sell on very low terms for good payments, at his Store fronting the Parade,

**FREDERICTON—Among which are**

STATIONARY of all descriptions, Cogniac Brandy, Drum Heads, Parchments, Broad Cloths, Serges, Irish Linens, Calicos, Strong Yorkshire Cloths, Calfskin, Coating, Gingham, Dimity, Swansdown Vest Patterns, Cambrics, Dowls, Elastics, Milled Baize, Sheetings, India Cottons, White, Red and Yellow Silk Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets, Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk, Twist and Threads, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Gloves and Hose, A variety of Nails, Glass of various description, Boot Legs, Sole Leather, Sun Raisins, Currants, Heel and Blacking Balls, Oatmeal, Scotch Barley, Tin Ware and Japan, Durham Mustard, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Salmon and Herring Twine, Loaf Sugar, Paints and Oil, Spanish Leather, Kid Shoes, Roll Brimstone, Port Wine, Brown Stout, Copperas and Allum, Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats of the latest Fashions are also supplied from his Manufactory at Fredericton, so well established for Hats of the best quality and much more durable as well as at lower prices than those imported. *Fredericton, 9th September, 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 have, which will be called for.

**ASA BLAKESLEE.**

*St. John, 25th December, 1809.*

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late DANIEL M'GRIGOR, of Miramichi, deceased, are hereby required to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN M'GRIGOR, Administratrix.  
MURDOCH M'KINZIE, Administrators.  
PETER STEWART, Administrators.

MIRAMACHI, 10th MARCH, 1808.

**WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 29.**  
**Documents, which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.**

*(Continued from our last.)*

MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.

*Washington, 23d October, 1809.*

SIR—The letter, which you did me the honor to address to me on the 19th inst. was delivered to me on the following day. I shall, without loss of time, transmit it to my court, where the various and important considerations which it embraces will receive the attention due to them. In the interval, I would beg leave to submit to you the following observations, as they arise out of the communications that have already occurred between us.

In fulfilling a duty which I conceive to be due to my public character, I have never suggested, nor meant to suggest, that the mode of negotiating prescribed by you on this particular occasion, an occasion selected for the purpose of removing existing differences—was otherwise objectionable, than as it appeared to me, to be less calculated, than it does to you, to answer the professed purpose of our negotiation.

It was against the general principle of debarring a foreign minister, in the short space of one week after his arrival, and without any previous misunderstanding with him, from all personal intercourse, that I thought it right to protest. Since however I find by your letter that it is not intended to apply that principle to me, I will only observe, that in the case which you mention to have occurred between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, the conferences were held, under an expectation at least on the part of the former, of their leading to a written communication, whereas in ours, I, from the beginning, stated that I had no such communication to make. There is also this essential difference between the two cases, that Mr. Pinkney was charged to convey an important proposal to His Majesty's government, the particulars of which it might be very material to have correctly stated, whilst the object of that part of my conversation, to which you seem to attach the most importance, was to say, that I was not charged to make any proposal whatever.

It could not enter into my view to withhold from you an explanation, merely because it had been already given, but because, having been so given, I could not imagine, until informed by you, that a repetition of it would be required at my hands. I am quite certain that His Majesty's government, having complied with what was considered to be the substantial duty imposed upon it on this occasion, would, had this been foreseen, have added to the proofs of conciliatory good faith already manifested, the farther complacency to the wishes of the United States of adopting the form of communication most agreeable to them, and of giving through me the explanation in question. I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that His Majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions, I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deduction which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 15th inst. were at that time, in substance, made known to you; no stronger illustration therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement.

Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negotiation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions, on which they may be successively authorized to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceding to the justice of your statement, I feel myself impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is, that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorized agreement concluded here, in as much as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instruction. You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honor of informing you, that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, having been contemplated in that instruction, he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed.

It may perhaps be satisfactory that I should say here, that I most willingly subscribe, on this occasion, to the highly respectable authority which you have quoted, and I join issue with you upon the essentials which that authority requires to constitute a right to disavow the act of a public minister.

It is not immaterial to observe on the qualification contained in the passage you have quoted—as it implies the case of a minister concluding in virtue of a full power.—To this it would suffice to answer that Mr. Erskine had no full power; and his act consequently does not come within the range of your quotation, although it cannot be forgotten, that the United States have, at no very distant period, most freely exercised the right of withholding their ratification from even the authorized act of their own diplomatic agents, done under the avowed sanction of a full power.

I conceive, that what has been already said, establishes beyond the reach of doubt or controversy, that His Majesty's minister did violate his instructions, and the consequent right in His Majesty to disavow an act so concluded. That His Majesty has strong and solid reasons for so doing, will appear not only from his instructions having been violated, but from the circumstance that the violation of them involved the sacrifice of a great system of policy deliberately adopted and acted upon in just and necessary retaliation of the unprecedented modes of hostility resorted to by his enemy.

There appears to have prevailed throughout the whole of this transaction a fundamental mistake, which would suggest that His Majesty had proposed to propitiate the government of the United States in order to induce it to consent to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two countries; as if such had been the relations between Great-Britain and America, that the advantages of that intercourse were wholly on the side of the former; and as if in any arrangement, whether commercial or political, His Majesty could condescend to barter objects of national policy and dignity, for permission to trade with another country.

Without minutely calculating what may be the degree of pressure felt at Paris by the difference in the price of goods, whether landed at Havre or at Hamburg, I will, in my turn, appeal to your judgment, Sir, whether it be not a strong and solid reason, worthy to guide the councils of a great and powerful monarch, to set bounds to that spirit of encroachment and universal dominion which would bend all things to its standard? It is nothing, in the present state of the world, when the agents of France authoritatively announce to their victims "that Europe is submitting and surrendering by degrees," that the world should know, that there is a nation, which, by that Divine goodness so strongly appealed to in the paper to which I allude, is enabled to falsify the assertion? Is it not important at such a moment, that Europe and America should be convinced, that, from whatever countries honorable and manly resistance to such a spirit may have been banished, it will still be found in the sovereign of the British nation, and in the hearts of his subjects?

As to the precautions taken in England to insure from injury upon this occasion the citizens of the United States, and which appear to you to be even yet insufficient, I am confident that in every doubtful case the usual liberality of our tribunals will be exercised in determining upon the circumstances of it; and it was at Mr. Pinkney's express requisition, that additional instructions were given to the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers to extend to vessels trading to the colonies, plantations and settlements of Holland, the same exemption from capture and molestation, as was granted to vessels sailing for any of the ports of Holland.

On the subject of return cargoes from those ports, I must observe, that although it was intended to prevent as far as was practicable the inconveniences likely to be created by the unauthorized agreement made here in April last, yet it was not and could not be intended to obviate all possible inconveniences, even such as might have arisen if no such agreement had ever been made.

If an American vessel had sailed from America for Holland in time of profound peace, or in time of war, the ports of Holland not being at the date of sailing under blockade, it might yet have happened that, in the period between the commencement of such voyage and the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination, a blockade might have been established before that port. The vessel arriving would, in that case, have been warned not to enter the port, and would have been turned away with the loss of the whole object of the voyage. This would be no extraordinary hardship, and would afford no legitimate ground of complaint.

The Order in Council is far less strict than such a blockade would be, for as much as it provides for the original voyage, commenced in expectation of being admitted to the port of destination, by permitting the entry into the ports of Holland—and it is no just ground of complaint, that it does not superadd to that permission the liberty to re-export a cargo of the enemy's goods or produce.

I beg leave briefly to recapitulate the substance of what I have had the honor to convey to you as well in a verbal, as in written communications.

I have informed you of the reasons of His Majesty's disavowal of the agreement so often mentioned; I have shewn them, in obedience to the authority which you have quoted, to be both strong and solid, and such as to outweigh, in the judgment of His Majesty's government, every other consideration which you have contemplated; I have shewn that that agreement was not concluded in virtue of a full power, and that the instructions, given on the occasion, were violated.

Beyond this point of explanation, which was supposed to have been attained, but which is now given, by the present letter, in the form understood to be most agreeable to the American government, my instructions are prospective; they look to substituting for notions of good understanding, erroneously entertained, practical stipulations on which a real

\* Augereau's proclamation to the Catalonians.