

In stating the facts and in adhering to them as his duty imperiously enjoined him to do, Mr. Jackson could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on his part: but since he has been informed by the Secretary of State that no farther communications will be received from him, he conceives that he has no alternative that is consistent with what is due to the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from the seat of the American government, and await the arrival of his Majesty's commands upon the unlooked for turn which has thus been given to his affairs in this country.

Mr. Jackson means to make New-York the place of his residence.

Washington, 13th November, 1809.

From the BOSTON COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.  
The Diplomatick Policy of Mr. MADISON Unveiled.  
No. I.

IT is proposed to examine, in a calm and dispassionate manner, without invective, and, as far as is practicable, without undue prepossessions, the very interesting Measures of Mr. MADISON's short Administration. Our observations and arguments will be addressed to that enlightened portion of the community, who examine before they decide;—who collect, combine and compare facts, before they draw inferences; and who habitually keep their passions in some degree of subordination to their understandings.

It will be seen by this introduction, that there are other classes of citizens to whom the following candid remarks, the result of close examination and honest and sedulous enquiry, are in no degree addressed: Let all such men forbear to read what will only serve to confirm their prejudices and inflame their passions—for no observation is more correct than that we men have formed violent prepossessions upon slight or no foundations, those prejudices are only embittered by strong and forcible arguments directed against such favorite opinions. Those, therefore, who believe that our Administration is always in the right, and Great-Britain always in the wrong; those who consider it a proof of hatred to one's own country to shew that the existing and temporary rulers of it are hurrying it to its ruin; and especially those who entertain the ungenerous and unmanly sentiment that every man who examines with candour, the conduct of a foreign nation, or of its ministers, is either a partizan or a pensioner of such nation; had better shut their eyes to these essays, at the very outset, for they will only tend to inflame their resentments by a firm and resolute exposure of their errors.

There are some, however, who are neither so candid or so enlightened as to be entirely open to conviction, and yet not so prejudiced as to be proof against its force—who had learned from sad experience to distrust the sincerity of Mr. JEFFERSON, and were therefore capable of discussing with closeness the nature of his measures: Yet these same persons deem it unfair to examine, with the same degree of suspicion, the conduct of Mr. MADISON.

A charitable sentiment towards this Gentleman, has acquired a wonderful influence, owing principally to the undeserved praise incautiously bestowed upon a measure little understood, and which, when thoroughly examined, will be found to merit a high degree of censure. The adjustment with Great-Britain was a measure so gratifying to all the true lovers of their country, and of its peace, that, without reflection they were willing to bury all party recollections of Mr. MADISON's conduct; and to believe, that a statesman who had grown hoary in the cultivation of deep antipathies to Great-Britain, who had flaked his literary reputation (dearer to an author than country or life,) in favour of principles which rendered a sincere accommodation absolutely hopeless, had, by a sort of miracle, been converted by a feeble, diplomatic stripping of Great-Britain, into a sincere friend to an honourable accommodation.

It was openly said that Mr. MADISON always had been at heart a Federalist; that he had never pledged himself to the system of eternal hatred to England which formed the most marked feature in the policy of his predecessor; that the part which he had borne under that administration was only subordinate and theatrical; and that no opinion could be formed from that cause of his future measures.

Disgraceful as such a supposition was to his character, mean as null his conduct have been thus to have played the hypocrite or the slave, and false as his measures now prove this opinion to have been; yet these opinions gained profelytes—and there have been moments in which Mr. MADISON, for an act which will eventually destroy his reputation, might have obtained the suffrages of the degraded federalists.

Though the counteraction will eventually be as strong as the deception was complete, and deep indignation will succeed to momentary applause; yet at this moment, the difficulties of a public writer are materially increased.

Adapted to this state of things must be our course of procedure. The Political History of Mr. MADISON will be first and briefly discussed, in order to shew us what we had a right to expect of him, and to prove that hatred to Great-Britain and attachment to French politics were deeply rooted in his own character, totally independent of his connection with Mr. JEFFERSON.

We shall then proceed to consider the arrangement with Mr. ERSKINE; in which we shall examine the proofs of the imbecility of that young Gentleman—the extraordinary course which was adopted of setting upon him all our ministers separately—the errors into which he was led and which produced his violation of his orders: The measures the administration adopted to prevent Great-Britain from acceding to the arrangement—the proofs that it was never expected the arrangement would be agreed to, and of course the evidence it affords of insincerity—the appointment of Mr. J. Q. ADAMS to the Court of one of the allies of BONAPARTE and enemies of Great-Britain, before the rejection of the arrangement was known, with a view, as it will turn out, to form a coalition against Great-Britain, or to combine in the means of resistance—a measure calculated to excite her jealousy, and to gratify BONAPARTE. Under this head we shall notice also the conduct of Congress at the June session, and shew, that it was a violation of the implied bargain with Mr. ERSKINE, and a departure from Mr. MADISON's personal assurances to that

Gentleman;—and, lastly, the late course of Negotiation with France, which proves that the arrangement with ERSKINE was explained to BONAPARTE as a measure which must fail, and that it was intended to widen the breach between us and England:—In this light BONAPARTE received and approved of it.

Having taken this view of the arrangement with ERSKINE, we shall say a few words about the rejection of it by Great-Britain, and the motives and grounds of that measure.

We shall then proceed to discuss the late negotiation with Mr. JACKSON. In the progress of this discussion, we shall first consider the foundation of the charge against Mr. JACKSON of having insulted our Government:—We shall endeavor to shew, that there has been no intimation on his part of any want of veracity in our administration—that upon the point on which the contradiction had been alleged to have existed no discordance whatever can be perceived—that he has not advanced any thing which was not admitted on the part of our Administration; and that, so far from having aggravated his supposed insult, he purposely and delicately obtained in his last letter from repeating the allegation which was pretended to be offensive.

We shall then proceed to analyze the whole correspondence, and to shew that the charge of indecorum rests against Mr. SMITH:—That his first letter to Mr. JACKSON was a departure from those established rules of delicacy and decorum which invariable usage has rendered indispensable—that misrepresentations of Mr. JACKSON's proposals, and offensive adherence to them after he had explained them, are to be perceived throughout the whole correspondence: That instead of Mr. JACKSON's intimating in the most remote degree any thing which was denied by our Government, they on the contrary have, in a most explicit manner, not only questioned his veracity, but have directly intimated that he had been guilty of falsehood.

We shall then attempt to shew the real causes of the rupture of the Negotiation—that they are to be found in the very able and perspicuous manner in which Mr. JACKSON had apologized for his own Government and had repelled the charges made against their sincerity—in the impossibility of continuing a negotiation in which every pretext of continued hostility was so perfectly removed—and in the danger to which the Administration was exposed of having their views completely and unanswerably displayed.

We are aware that in proving these propositions, not by argument merely, but by quotations from the correspondence, we shall expose ourselves to the hasty censures of those rash politicians who, regardless of the high and ultimate reputation of their country, of that reputation which posterity, uninfluenced by our momentary passions, will give to us, will stigmatize the writer as the advocate of our enemies.

We are aware that it is impossible to make the truth palatable, where the passions of our readers lead them to prefer deception:—But the duty of attempting to inform is not the less imperative because it is painful and hazardous. Let the writer be sacrificed; let him be branded with all the epithets which inflamed and bigoted passions can invent; the truth however will remain unchangeable, and the day will certainly arrive, too late perhaps for our safety, too late certainly for the vindication of the writer, in which all honest and enlightened men will concur in the maintenance of his opinions. This may be deemed vanity:—It deserves that censure, if to expect conviction from a cool and dispassionate display of facts, and an impartial course of reasoning, is an indication of vanity.

The confidence felt by the author in his opinions arises from a conviction, that he has thoroughly examined the late policy of our rulers; that he has proceeded no farther than he is supported by facts, the evidence of which he shall cite and of which the public must judge. He means to assume nothing but what he proves, as he advances; and he begs the public to withdraw their belief of his statements whenever they are unsupported by the evidence. On the other hand he invites and challenges all who may dissent from his opinions to controvert the facts he may state and the arguments he may deduce from them.

Happy will he be, if for the first time in moments of political excitement the public verdict shall be rendered in conformity to strict principles and conceded evidence, uninfluenced by existing prejudices and unmanageable prepossessions.

Having dismissed the subject of our negotiations with Great-Britain, he shall consider our dispatches from France, and the manner in which they are submitted to the public attention. He shall then invite the most strenuous supporters of the Administration to defend this conduct of our Government in relation to France consistently with even a moderate degree not of impartiality (that has long ceased to exist) but of common honesty and fairness.—He shall then deduce some strong arguments in support of his opinions of the insincere views of our Administration towards Great-Britain from the unexampled tameness and partiality of their conduct towards France.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13

Government have received from Col. Carrol, now in the army of the Duke del Parque, an account of the Duke's victory on the 18th ult. over the French Army. The following is an extract.

"I have the honor to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by Gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday October 18, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, and attacked this army, which was most judiciously posted on the heights.

"About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy betook to precipitate and disorderly flight.

"The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds 1000, in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable. Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding 300; one Imperial Eagle; one 8 pounder, brass gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball cartridges; carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands. No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day;

it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for contest.

The vanguard of Gen. Ballesteros's division is in fight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, annihilate the discomfited enemy. From prisoners we learn that Gen. Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca, his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, 30,000 peasant insurgents; his orders were, on pain of death, to possess itself of the heights by 12 o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army. The number of the enemy's dead already found and buried, amounts to upwards of 1100. Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

A Postscript to the Duke del Parque's dispatch states the loss of the French in the late action at 2000 men. He says, "Four leagues of the road are covered with dead men and horses, overturned waggons, mulets, &c."

SAINT JOHN, January 15, 1810.

From New-York, December 23, Evening.

TOULON FLEET.—By an arrival at Philadelphia from Lisbon, accounts are received of the Toulon Fleet, consisting of Sixteen Sail of the Line and Sixteen Frigates, having put to sea. It is stated that they passed the Straits of Gibraltar in sight of Admiral Collingwood's Fleet of Four Sail of the Line only, who on account of his inferiority of force, thought it prudent not to hazard an engagement, but immediately dispatched a fast sailing vessel home to England with the information.

MARRIED] At Digby, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. VEITS, Mr. CYRUS PECK PERRINS, Missionary at Annapolis, to Miss PHOEBE RUTHERFORD, daughter of the late Henry Rutherford, Esq.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at FREDERICTON, New-Brunswick, 6th January, 1810.

GEORGE GRANT, Bay Chaleur; John Taylor, Marimichie; Charles Duff, do. 2; Joseph Carin, do. 2; Phineas Davidson, do.; John Bains, do.; Hector M'Kinnon, do.; Wm. Harrison, do.; George Laurie, do.; Benjamin Apleby, do.; Alexander Gilis, do.; A. Wellsur, New-Brunswick, at Joshua Bernards; Isabella Davidson, care of Mr. D. M'Leod, Fredericton; Nathaniel Gallop, Burton; Donald M'Donald, near Fredericton; Mrs. P. Goodwin, St. John; Capt. Green, Inn-Keeper, New-Brunswick; Thomas Terenely, Fredericton; Miss Anna Harris, St. Mary's.

N. B. If the above Letters are not called for by the 5th April next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters. A. PHAIR, Post-Master.

The First Subscription Dancing Assembly will be at CODY'S on the Evening of Thursday the 18th inst. in honor of the QUEEN'S birth-night.

N. B. Those Gentlemen, who have not yet Subscribed, and incline to attend the Assemblies, will find the Subscription paper at Cody's. By direction of the Managers. Saint John, 15th January, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to close his Business, requests all those indebted to him to make payment on or before the 1st of MAY next.—All Notes, Bonds, or Book Accounts due twelve months, from that period, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, as he expects to leave the Province about that time.—All those having demands against him, are requested to present the same for settlement.

HE HAS ON HAND,

A few GOODS, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES GRIGOR.

Saint John, 15th January, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON of Indian Island, deceased, are requested to present their accounts attested, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. John Campbell at Marvell Island, who is (alone) authorised to receive the same.

JAMES DAWSON, Administrator.

Indian Island, 1st December, 1809. 3M 7

Assistant Commissary General's Office,

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, 8th January, 1810.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Right Honorable the Paymasters General, London, thirty days sight, are requested to send sealed proposals to this Office, stating the sum required, and directed to the Subscriber, with the words "Tender for Bills" marked on the letter.

Payment to be made in Dollars.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.

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.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A few Halifax Almanacks for 1810.