

having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. We believe it would puzzle Mr. Madison to tell what measures have been pursued in behalf of our citizens who have been plundered by Danish pirates. One fact we are acquainted with—though these depredations were notorious before Mr. Adams left this country, he was not authorised to make any representation at the Court of Denmark on the subject—at least he so informed American sufferers, when he stopped at Copenhagen. No—there was a substantial reason why he should be quiet on this subject—the papers of American vessels, taken in Denmark and Norway, were sent to Paris for examination. The depredations committed on our commerce were instigated by the Emperor. And now lest Congress should possibly have the spirit to take some notice of the enormous sacrifices which have been made by these freebooters of the north, without the least shadow of plausible pretence, the President gives them to understand, that it would be taking the business out of his hands—that a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government was contemplated! After more than two years of unqualified piracy, during which time the complaints of suffering Americans have been constantly sounding in the ears of government, we find the wonderful progress it has made in the work of obtaining redress—a further interposition is contemplated!! “The principles which have been maintained by that government, says Mr. Madison, in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish Majesty towards the United States, are valuable pledges in favour of a successful issue.” The principles maintained by the Danish government when it was an independent power are nothing to us now, since Denmark is controlled by France. The principle on which she now practises, and has, long enough to have roused Mr. Madison’s contemplations before, is to take Americans, as she would take open enemies, plunder them, and leave them to starve, or seek their way home, there to complain to a deaf and regardless Executive. The instant the attack on the Chesapeake was known, the interdicting proclamation against the whole British navy was issued, by Jefferson. The instant the disavowal of Erskine’s arrangement was known, Mr. Madison, by proclamation, declared the non-intercourse act in force against England. But year after year Danes acting under Bonaparte’s orders seize and condemn our merchantmen; nothing is done. Why, we ask, did not Mr. Madison submit this important subject to the consideration of Congress, as he has every complaint that could be raised against England? What right has he to keep the outrages offered for such a length of time to his countrymen exclusively the subject of Executive management? Why should he insult the understandings of members of Congress, by telling them of the valuable pledges of success he has in the professions of the Danish government, when they know that a long list of condemnations is brought by every arrival from the north of Europe? There can but one answer be given to these inquiries. He means no offence shall be given to Bonaparte. He means that his party in Congress shall have it to say, if memorials come before them, the Executive has your business in train—we wait the result of his operations.

We have thus freely, and we trust familiarly, represented our reflexions, suggested by the first three prominent points in the President’s Message. There are others, which we find deserve the aroused attention of the country—subjects whose consequence is more fully developed by the documents now before Congress. The present moment seems big with events of a very alarming aspect. We feel our responsibility and no less our incapacity to do justice to the subjects which press upon us. But we shall at least endeavour to acquaint ourselves of temporizing or negligence.

Documents accompanying the President’s Message.
FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR
CLAIBORNE.

Department of State October 27, 1810.

SIR.—From the enclosed proclamation of the president of the United States, you will perceive his determination to take possession of the territory therein specified, in the name and in behalf of the United States; the considerations which have constrained him to resort to this necessary measure, and his direction that you, as governor of the Orleans territory, shall execute the same. Of this proclamation, upon your arrival at Natchez, you will, without delay, cause to be printed as many copies in the English, French and Spanish languages, as may be deemed necessary, and you will cause the same to be extensively circulated throughout the said territory.

You will immediately proceed by the nearest and best route to the town of Washington in the Mississippi Territory. From the secretary at war you will receive an order to the officers commanding in the several frontier posts to afford you assistance in passing the wilderness and in descending the western waters which you may require. And, as despatch is very desirable, you are authorised in case your horses should fail, to procure others at the public expense. After having made at Washington the necessary arrangements with Governor Holmes, and with the commanding officers of the regular troops, you will without delay proceed into the said territory, and, in virtue of the President’s Proclamation, take possession of the same in the name and in behalf of the United States.

As the district, the possession of which you are directed to take, is to be considered as making part of the territory of Orleans, you will, after taking possession, lose no time in proceeding to organise the militia, to prescribe the bounds of parishes, to establish parish courts, and finally to do whatever your legal powers applicable to them will warrant, and may be calculated

to maintain order, to the able enjoyment of the same, and to place them, on a footing with the inhabitants of your authority. As far as you quote to these and other requisite of Orleans which it is understood, will have an opportunity of making provisions for them, more especially for giving by the inhabitants of the said territory a just share in representation of the general assembly: it being desirable that the interval of this privation should not be prolonged beyond the unavoidable necessity of the case.

If contrary to expectation, the occupation of this territory on the part of the United States should be opposed by force; the commanding officer of the regular troops on the Mississippi will have orders from the secretary at war to afford you, upon your application the requisite aid, and should an additional force be deemed necessary, you will draw from the Orleans territory, as will Governor Holmes from the Mississippi territory, militia in such numbers and in such proportions from your respective territories as you and Governor Holmes may deem proper. Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish force, you will not proceed to employ force, against it; but you will make immediate report thereof to this department.

You will avail yourself of the first favourable opportunities that may occur to transmit to the several Governors of the Spanish province in the neighbourhood, copies of the President’s Proclamation with accompanying letters of a conciliatory tendency.

To defray any reasonable expenditures which may necessarily attend the execution of these instructions, the President authorises you to have due regard to economy, to draw for a sum not exceeding in any event 20,000 dollars.

From the confidence which the President justly has in your judgment and discretion, he is persuaded, that in the execution of his trust, as delicate as it is important, your department will be temperate and conciliatory. Such a line of conduct towards the inhabitants is prescribed as well by policy as by justice.

You will, it is expected, be fully sensible of the necessity, not only of communicating every important event that may occur in the progress of this business, but of transmitting a letter whatever may be its contents, by every mail to this city.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the territory south of the Mississippi Territory; and eastward of the Mississippi, and extending to the river Perdido, of which possession was not delivered to the United States, in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April, 1803, has at all times, as is well known, been considered and claimed by them as being within the colony of Louisiana, conveyed by the said treaty in the same extent that it had in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France originally possessed it.

And whereas, the acquiescence of the United States in the temporary continuance of the said Territory under the Spanish authority was not the result of any distrust of their title, as has been particularly evinced by the general tenour of their laws, and the distinction made in the application of those laws between that territory and foreign countries; but was occasioned by their conciliatory views, and by a confidence in the justice of their cause, and in the success of candid discussion and amicable negotiation with a just and friendly power.

And whereas, a satisfactory adjustment, too long delayed, without the fault of the United States, has for some time been entirely suspended by events over which they had no control; and whereas a crisis has at length arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, whereby a failure of the United States to take the said Territory into its possessions may lead to events ultimately contravening the views of both parties, whilst in the mean time the tranquillity and security of our adjoining territories are endangered, and new facilities given to violations of our revenue and commercial laws and of those prohibiting the introduction of slaves.

Considering, moreover, that under these peculiar and imperative circumstances, a forbearance on the part of the United States to occupy the territory in question, and thereby guard against the confusion and contingencies which threaten it, might be construed into a dereliction of their title, or an insensibility to the importance of the stake; considering that in the hands of the United States it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation and adjustment!—considering finally that the acts of Congress though contemplating a present possession by a foreign authority, have contemplated also an eventual possession by the United States; and are accordingly so framed as in that case to extend in their operations to the same.—Now be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of these weighty and urgent considerations, have deemed it right and requisite, that possession should be taken of the said territory, in the name and behalf of the United States. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Orleans territory, of which the said territory is to be taken as part, will accordingly proceed to execute the same: and to exercise over the said Territory the authorities and functions legally appertaining to this office. And the good people inhabiting the same, are invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character; to be obedient to the laws; to maintain order; to cherish har-

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BATES, JAMES

- Bell, William
- Clement, Mary
- Cochran, John C.
- Cox, Jesse
- Dick, David
- Fowler, Catharine
- Fenwick, Capt.
- Franklin, James Capt.
- Fowler, Daniel
- Fairweather, Benjamin
- Grant, Corporal
- Henry, John
- Helms, Henry
- Hill, John
- Johnstone, William
- Joseph, Anthony
- Kobber, Mary
- Kent, George
- Kerstead, Hezekiah
- Legresly, John Capt.
- Lucomb, Ebenezer
- M’Curdy, Caleb
- Marshal, Calvin
- M’Carlton, Nathaniel

- Pur
- Penn
- Robins
- Smith, Samuel
- Smith, Ann
- Sproule, Andrew
- Smith, Michael
- Suggett, Christopher
- Storey, John
- Synn, Thomas
- Sparhank, Nathaniel
- Sherewood, Richard
- Strachan, Angus
- Spink, Thomas
- Tucker, Mary
- Tilton, John Capt.
- Wales, Nathaniel
- Widowson, George

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Post-Master.

NATHAN LUNT,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Cheap Grocery two doors above the Store of James Codner, Esq. King Street—where he offers the following articles for sale, viz:

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| RUM, Gin, Shrub, | Flour by retail, |
| Cider, Tobacco, Pipes, | Cinnamon, Coperas, |
| Snuff, Onions, Soap, | Allum, Thread, Tapes, |
| Candles, Butter, Cheese, | Pound Pins, Paper do. |
| Raisins, Starch, Blue, | Best Souchong Tea, |
| Allspice, Pepper, Rice, | Dry Fish, Stone Jugs, |
| Pearlash, Loaf Sugar, | Crockery, |
| Salt Petre, Ginger, | Glass Ware, |

With sundry other Articles.

Saint John, December 31, 1810.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 29th of January, 1811, at the Subscriber’s Auction Room, will be sold,

THAT valuable SAW-MILL in the South-Bay commonly called Dunham’s, with the Dwelling House, Barn, &c.—and the Lot whereon the same are erected, containing 200 Acres; the contiguous situation of this property to the Saint John market, makes it a most desirable purchase.

ALSO—The HOUSE and LOT on the corner of Horsfield’s Alley in Saint John Street, now in the occupation of Mrs. Ernest, being an excellent stand for a Shop and Tavern, and well calculated for that purpose, having lately been put in repair and now rents for £ 50 per Annum.

Particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

For Sale 150 Boxes Soap.

Saint John, 24th December, 1810.

FOUND THIS MORNING,

A SILVER WATCH.—Apply to THOMAS INGLESBY, corner of Duke and Prince William Streets.
Monday, 17th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his property in the Parish of Portland, intends closing his Business by the 1st of MAY next—All persons therefore, who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay, as all Debts not liquidated by the 1st of JANUARY will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

CALEB MERRITT,

Parish of Portland, 24th October, 1810.