

become a northern hive, pouring forth successive swarms of Goths and Vandals, which, in alliance with savage tribes, would encompass the Union with a belt—a favorite project of the ancient Monarchy, which probably never has been relinquished.

Your Committee, however, do not disguise their belief, that neither an exhausted Treasury, nor a ruined Commerce, nor a depopulated sea-coast, nor the miseries of a war without a possibility of success or definition of object, would constitute the principal disasters of a rupture with Great-Britain. The spirit and resources of the country, when roused and collected, are, under the blessings of Providence, sufficient for its defence, and would, in time, be applied to this object. But the consummation of the public calamities would be found in an alliance with that desolating and gigantic Despotism, which has crushed the Governments and subverted the liberties of Europe, and whose genius is not more hostile to every republican institution, than to the spirit of Commerce, by which such institutions are cherished and preserved. Nothing but a mysterious infatuation, can induce an Administration to seek an alliance with a Government whose hostility to the United States has been manifested, not merely in misconstructions of doubtful points of national law, and in the unguarded expressions of its Public Ministers, but in an open violation of treaties, and contempt of neutral rights; not merely in illegal captures, and casual injuries, for which no reparation has been offered, but in an unvaried series of insults and aggressions, of sequestrations of property upon land, and of plunder and of burning of our ships upon the ocean; not merely of impressment of seamen claimed as her own subjects; but in the captivity and confinement in dungeons, of our acknowledged citizens, without colour of pretence. The calamities of such a war would be indeed aggravated by the dangers and infamy of such an alliance; and our success, if success could reasonably be expected, would hasten the period in which we should find ourselves compelled, without any intervening barrier, to grapple on our own soil with an enemy who has long made war upon us in every possible form but that of actual invasion, and who reserves his most faithful allies for his most exemplary victims.

In conclusion, your Committee are persuaded, that no honorable means should be left unattempted to institute and pursue a negotiation with Great-Britain for the accommodation of differences, and that the whole system of commercial restrictions should be abandoned, before the natural sources of our revenue are entirely exhausted, and the course of trade so diverted by new habits, and so concealed by evasions, as to produce permanent and irretrievable ruin.—And they accordingly recommend the following resolutions, which are submitted.

ELIJAH BRIGHAM, per order.

WHEREAS Francis James Jackson, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great-Britain, having full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the amicable adjustment of the controversies unhappily subsisting between the United States, and that nation, after being duly accredited by the Executive of the United States, has been suspended from the exercise of his functions, for some expressions contained in his correspondence with the government of the United States, which are alleged to be derogatory to the honor and veracity of the Executive Government; and the Legislature of some of our sister States having declared their assent to the construction given to the said correspondence, and their approbation of the dismissal of the said British Minister.—And the Legislature of Massachusetts having examined the said correspondence, and being unable to discern in it any passages or words, which in their judgment, can be fairly construed to convey disrespectful and offensive imputations.—And whereas the doings of the said Legislatures, combined with the Resolutions of Congress, have a tendency to widen the breach already existing, and to remove still farther the prospect of accommodation.—And whereas this Legislature, while they are always ready, at whatever hazard, to embark in a just and necessary war, and to support the National Government with the whole force and resources of the State, are nevertheless persuaded, that no just cause exists for a rupture with Great-Britain, and that its effects, detrimental to both nations, would tend to the impoverishment of this Commonwealth, to the destruction of its commerce, and to the aggrandizement of a power, already formidable to the liberties of mankind.—And whereas we deem it a duty to use all the means in our power to allay the existing irritations, and prepare the way for the restoration of a friendly intercourse between two nations, whose interests are in many points essentially united—

THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, is affected with sincere and profound regret at the late unexpected and sudden termination of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State, and Francis James Jackson, His Britannic Majesty's Minister, for which they can perceive no just or adequate cause.

RESOLVED, That it is our anxious wish, that some means may be devised, consistent with the honor of the United States, to resume the negotiations between the two countries, for obtaining reparation of real injuries, and to establish peace and unity, so essential to the interest and happiness of both, upon a permanent basis.

RESOLVED, That acts of Embargoes and non-intercourse, and the whole system of commercial restraints adopted and contemplated by the late and present administration, are impediments to a restoration of our amicable relations with Great-Britain, and have proved in the highest degree pernicious to the best interests of this country, and especially of this commercial State. That all the predictions of their opponents have been verified.—That by the operation of these acts, the public Treasury has been drained, and brought to the verge of bankruptcy; that the commerce of the country has been palsied, and in a great measure, irrecoverably destroyed; that the whole of this impotent system has become a subject of derision with those, it was intended to coerce, and that its mischiefs have recoiled upon our own country.

RESOLVED, That the temporary suspension of these

acts afforded demonstration of the means of the United States to pursue a highly lucrative commerce, even under existing embarrassments, and an opportunity, which was gladly embraced by our Mercantile Citizens.—That during this interval all our shipping was employed, and that our navigation experienced civility and protection from the British cruisers, whilst it has been constantly annoyed by the depredations of France and her allies.

RESOLVED, That all measures calculated to produce unnecessary hostility with Great-Britain, at all times impolitic and contrary to the true interests of this nation, are at the present crisis peculiarly unfortunate; and ought to be discountenanced by all constitutional means.—That our country is defenceless and our Treasury exhausted.—That to fortify one, and replenish the other, will require time, economy and the advantages of renewed commerce.—That on the contrary, Great-Britain is inaccessible and invulnerable, except in one of its provinces, the conquest of which, if it could be effected, would prove a curse and a scourge to ourselves and our posterity.

RESOLVED, That a war with Great-Britain would inevitably lead to an alliance with France, and thus furnish to her ambition the means and the pretexis for organizing within the United States, the materials and instruments for schemes of future domination. These materials unhappily abound on the northern frontier, and in our newly acquired territories in the South. From such a contest the United States, if unsuccessful, would be compelled to retire with a disgraceful surrender of the objects of the war, or, if successful, by contributing to the downfall of Britain, would be left alone to encounter a power, who, unopposed by the navy of his present enemy, would call into requisition all the resources and energies of our solitary Republic, to defend in doubtful conflict, our liberties upon our own shores.

### SAINT JOHN, March 5, 1810.

On Sunday the 25th ult. a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. PINDEON at Fredericton, (concerning Sunday Schools for Poor Children) from the 22d Chapter of Proverbs and 6th verse.

“Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.”

After the Sermon, a collection was made for Poor Children, amounting to £18:4:3.

Since our last, we have received by the Speedy packet, from St. Andrews, Boston papers to the 20th ult.—From them the following extracts have been made.

FROM BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20.

Extract from Letters received by the Augusta, Captain Stickney, at Beverly from Tonningen.

“TONNINGEN, DECEMBER 2, 1809.

“The movements of Bonaparte, and the nominal King of Denmark, excite some suspicion. Decree after decree is issued interfering the transportation of colonial produce from and to particular places. French or Westphalian troops, with Excise Officers, inundate *Hamburgh*, and an additional Gens des Arms is expected. I have just received intelligence that his Majesty (the King of Denmark) is jealous that great quantities of property have, by various methods, found their way into his dominions, which he supposes to be British; and has issued an order that all property stored at *Altona*, shall be examined by a Commissioner on the 7th inst. and the general impression is, that where there are no certificates of origin, the property will be condemned.”

“DECEMBER 18, 1809.

“Since my letter of the 2d inst. nothing of importance has been accomplished. Markets continue in the same undecided state, and prices low. The Committee of Examination of Property, have not yet finished their investigation, but I think its tendency will not be disadvantageous to bona fide Americans, but the contrary.”

Capt. STICKNEY was informed (the day previous to his sailing) that a quantity of coffee which had been sequestered, was released and sold.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated February 19, to a Merchant in this town.

“I went over to Beverly very late last evening, to get all the information I could from Captain Stickney, who had just arrived in a schooner of Col. Thorndike's from Tonningen. Capt. S. left that place, Dec. 27, and reports, that three days previous to his sailing all the American property there was taken into the possession, and put under the seal of the King of Denmark, and that all the papers relating to it were to be sent to *Hamburgh*, (why to *Hamburgh*? that is not the capital of Denmark, but a place held by the French,) to undergo a very strict examination. Capt. S. says, that all the information he has upon the subject, he received from Capt. I. Barton, of this town; whose opinion was, that it would be released very soon. The seizure was occasioned by two or three English vessels having come direct from England, under American colours. There was no apprehension about property bona fide American; and the Danish government was desirous of encouraging the American trade. It was reported at Tonningen, that all the American vessels in Norway were released.”

FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship *Asia*, Ormsbee, is arrived in Providence River from St. Ubes. She sailed Dec. 31.

The day before sailing from St. Ubes, a packet arrived at Lisbon from England, bringing London papers to the 18th December, in one of which, an article, from *Hamburgh*, dated the latter part of November, stated that a general sequestration of American and other neutral merchandise, had taken place in the ports of *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and *Altona*, by order of the French government. This information, however did not seem to be credited at St. Ubes. The British army remained still at *Badajos*, and no account had been received at Lisbon of the French advancing towards Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 10:

“The answers of your two Houses are read here with great pleasure—even the Southern Members (many of them) acknowledge that the spirit of New England will save the Country. Some of the Democratic Members dread the power of France, and this makes them fear a war with England, which all agree must bring the French on our shores. You may rely that the partisans of France are at a stand, their only hope is in some marks of resentment in England on Jackson's dismissal that may give them a new opportunity to rouse the public resentment against that country. But they will not succeed, for some of the Democratic Members do not hesitate to declare, that they would not go to war even if England were to seize all our Commerce! They admit the insult of Jackson's dismissal to be so great as to justify the British Government in any degree of retaliation, yet we all rely on her desire to keep us out of the arms of France, and hope to see, at any rate, no greater expression of her resentment than a refusal to send another minister.”

COMMUNICATION.—The news from Tonningen agrees exactly with the article from the Courier respecting the plan adopted at Paris—to exclude the American commerce from the whole continent until we unite with them against England. We shall probably soon see the Russian Minister here, who will propose a plan to our government to effect the “freedom of the seas”—which plan will be so well contrived, that if adopted it will be sure to bring on a war with England, and it will be adopted, unless the people prevent it by the full and free expressions of their disapprobation. The voice of our Legislature will no doubt be heard; but it is probable they will be obliged to speak louder yet, and in plainer terms, before the danger is over.

\* This Minister will be VONDER PAHLEN, whose long residence in Paris will have fitted him to disclose to our Cabinet all the views of NAPOLEON.

### CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Friday, February 9.

TORPEDOES.—The Speaker read a letter from Mr. Fulton, giving an account of his torpedoes and arrow-guns, and stating that he had published a pamphlet on the subject, which he requested to lay on the desks of the members.—He also stated, that he was willing to give a lecture on the subject of attack with torpedoes and arrow-guns, in such place and at such time as the honorable house should appoint.—The request to lay the pamphlet on the tables of the members was granted.

[What will the belligerents think when they hear of the projects of Mr. Fulton!—The armies of Bonaparte, and the fleets of Great-Britain, must tremble at these terrible engines! Fleets and armies must vanish before them like the eastern fog in a sun-shiny morning! In my youth, I have heard of air castle building, and I have sometimes practised this kind of architecture myself, but I never thought of having the subject introduced in a serious view before a legislative body. The project of Fulton as much exceeds the old fashioned air castle building, as that system exceeds the old Dutch architecture of Broad-Street in York City.]

ARMED TRADE.—Mr. Byrwell, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to order the armed ships and vessels of the United States to convoy the trade of the same, and to allow merchant vessels to arm to protect the commerce of the United States. Read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole.

[This bill requires the President to order the armed ships and vessels of the United States to convoy all ships loaded with produce the growth of America, to any port where orders and decrees are not in force against American commerce. They are to allow search for enemies' property and contraband goods, by national armed ships of belligerents, but not by privateers and letters of marque vessels; and are to resist the capture of any vessel, unless having on board articles contraband of war, or enemies' property. The merchant vessels are to arm on the same conditions, and to give bond for their fulfilment.]

DIED] At Montreal, Mrs. ESTHER SEWELL, relict of the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell of this place.

BY THE HONORABLE

MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of New-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to me in and by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign, intitled “An Act for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in North-America and in the West-India Islands, and the Countries belonging to the United States of America, and between His MAJESTY'S said Subjects and the Foreign Islands in the West-Indies.” I do, by and with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, publish this Proclamation, hereby authorizing and permitting Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, to be imported into this Province by British Subjects, in British built Ships, owned and navigated according to Law, from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, for and during the term of Six Months from this date: And of this Proclamation all Persons whom it may concern will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the first day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Fiftieth Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.