

which Mr. Jackson had suffered the government of the United States to view in another light, until it had no choice but to act upon the obvious and natural interpretation of them furnished by himself.

It was never objected to Mr. Jackson (as this paper seems to suggest) that he had stated, that the three propositions in Mr. Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to Mr. Smith by that gentleman; or that he had stated it as made known to him by Mr. Canning, that the instructions to Mr. Erskine, containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related.

The object was, that he had ascribed to the American government a knowledge that the propositions, submitted to its consideration by Mr. Erskine, were indispensable conditions; and that he did so, even after that knowledge had been distinctly disclaimed, and he had been made to perceive that a repetition of the allegation could not be suffered. I willingly leave your Lordship to judge, whether Mr. Jackson's correspondence will bear any other construction than it in fact received; and whether, supposing it to have been erroneously construed, his letter of the 4th of November should not have corrected the mistake, instead of confirming and establishing it.

As an explanation, this paper was even worse than nothing. It had not the appearance of an attempt to rectify misapprehension. It sought to put the American government in the wrong, by asserting that what had given so much umbrage ought not to have given any. It imported reproach, rather than explanation. It kept out of sight the real offence, and, introducing a new and insufficient one in its place, seemed to disclose no other with than to withdraw from the government of the United States the ground upon which it had proceeded. Its apparent purpose, in a word, was to fix a charge of injustice upon the past, not to produce a beneficial effect upon the future. In this view, and in this only, it was perfectly consistent that it should announce Mr. Jackson's determination to retire to New-York.

The time when this paper was presented will not have escaped your Lordship's observations. It followed the demand, already mentioned, of a safeguard for "Mr. Jackson, his family and the gentlemen attached to his mission;" a demand which cannot be regarded, especially if we look to the inducements to which it was referred, as either conciliatory or respectful. It followed, too, the letter of the 4th of November, which, had explanation been intended, ought undoubtedly to have contained it, but which, in lieu of it, contained fresh matter of provocation. It was itself followed by the publication of its own substance in another garb. On the very day of its date, when Mr. Jackson, if he meant it as an explanation, could not be justified in concluding that it would not be satisfactory, it was moulded by him into the circular address to which I have before alluded; and immediate steps appear to have been taken to give to it, in that shape, the utmost publicity. I have no wish, my Lord, to make any strong remarks upon that proceeding. It will be admitted that it was a great irregularity; and that, if Mr. Jackson had been particularly anxious to close every avenue to reconciliation between the American government and himself, he could not have fallen upon a better expedient.

I have now only to add, my Lord, the expressions of my own most ardent wish that, out of the incident which has produced this letter, an occasion may be made to arise, which, improved as it ought to be, and I trust will be, by our respective governments, may conduct them to cordial and lasting friendship.—Thus to endeavour to bring good out of evil, would be worthy of the rulers of two nations that are only in their natural position when they are engaged in office of mutual kindness, and largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,  
(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

To Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

SIR,—The letter which I had the honor to receive from you under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th January, has been laid before the King.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter refers, have, I trust, satisfied you, that it is the sincere desire of his Majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith has been submitted to his Majesty's consideration.

His Majesty has commanded me to express his concern, that the official communication, between his Majesty's Minister in America and the government of the United States, should have been interrupted, before it was possible for his Majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assurances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the government of the United States, by any expression contained in his letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his Majesty's Minister in America having, however appeared, to the government of the United States to be exceptionable, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance, to his Majesty, a formal complaint against his Minister, and to desire such redress, as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alleged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled his Majesty to have made such arrangements, or to have offered such reasonable explanations, as might have precluded the inconvenience, which must always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers.

His Majesty however is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But his Majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability have long been distinguished in his Majesty's service; and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the United States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his Majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments, which his Majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorized to assure you, that his Majesty is ready to receive, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.  
William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, May 19.—Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Camilla, Capt. Shaler, from St. Sebastians, which port she left on the 11th of April.

Mr. John Griswold came out in the Camilla, bearer of dispatches from General Armstrong to our government, and has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of French papers, and the following summary of news.

Mr. Griswold, bearer of dispatches in the Camilla, left Paris on the 26th of March. The Emperor and sundry members of his court, were at Compeigne, where the new Empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the Prince of Neufchatel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the coronation of the Marriage Ceremonials, was to take place on Sunday the 1st of April. The preparations for this great event were splendid beyond description, and it was supposed the illuminations and feasts would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

General Demotier, had been appointed by the Emperor minister to the United States. It was not known whether he was to succeed General Tarreau, or that he is appointed to some special mission. He had taken passage in the Francis, with the Russian Minister, and was to sail from Rochelle for Philadelphia about the 10th of April. It was reported and believed in Paris, that Mr. Pinkney had concluded a convention with the Marquis Wellesley.

General Armstrong had taken up the ship Sally, Capt. Scott, laying at St. Sebastians, to take himself and family to America. He would embark for Bordeaux about the 1st of June. The Sally was to proceed to Bordeaux protected by two passports. American property was still under seizure in all the ports on the Continent.—The amount of property confiscated under the late Orders, in the ports of Biscay, Naples, &c. exclusive of Tonnage, was computed to have cost in America more than seven millions of dollars. That seized at Naples had been sold and the proceeds placed in the royal treasury; that in Spain was transporting to Bayonne, where it was to meet similar fate.—The reason assigned for this hasty proceeding was to prevent costs to individual claimants, who would otherwise be prosecuting their claims separately, and at great expence.

#### BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is fully understood that the John Adams, took out the stipulations upon which the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney agreed to adjust all differences subject to the sanction of the American Government; and this appears the most certain, from intelligence which has recently transpired, namely, that Mr. Morier has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson as British Plenipotentiary in America. Mr. Morier has lately been employed as British Consul, in the Morea; and is nephew to the gentleman of the same name, who is Secretary to the Persian Embassy.—Boston Palladium.

#### NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT JOHN, June 4, 1810.

Arrived in this City on Saturday last, His HONOR the PRESIDENT and Suit, from Fredericton.

#### ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Portland, Rogerston, Whitehaven; Brig Martha, Thomson, Dublin; Ship Jane, Brown, Grangemouth; Schooner Sarah, Scofield, Tobago, cargo of Rum to B. Gilbert, & Son; Brig Pandora, Ward, Jamaica, cargo of Rum to John Ward.

Goods arrived in the British Union from London, and consigned to Z. Wheeler, A. Crookshank, T. Handford, Frazer and Donaldson, B. Gilbert, & Son, T. Millidge, J. C. F. Bremner, & Co. J. Robinson, J. Codner, J. Black, & Co. S. Nichols, M. Jarvis, & Son, M. Call and Henderfon, R. Shives, & Co. W. Pagan, & Co. Hugh Johnston, D. Mowatt, S. Wiggins, N. Dilbrow, J. M. Wilmot, Berton and Needham, P. Frazer, and J. Frazer.

DIED] This morning, ISAAC LAWTON, Esq. in the 80th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant.—His Funeral will be on Wednesday next, at 12 o'Clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, are requested to attend.

#### For BOSTON,

The Sloop INDUSTRY,

JOHN MASON, Master,

WILL sail in about SIX DAYS—For Freight or Passage apply to STEPHEN HUMBERT.  
JUNE 4, 1810.

LOST some time last month, A GOLD SEAL (the mounting partly broke) supposed to be dropt in the Street, or given away by a Child—Whoever has the same and will leave it with the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded. JUNE 4, 1810.

#### FOR SALE,

A SEINE of the following dimensions, 80 fathoms in length, 16 feet deep at the Buot, and 3½ ditto at the ends, small mesh, and of excellent twine—any person may have the same paying cost and charges—imported in the Spring 1807.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.  
ST. JOHN, 16th APRIL, 1810.

#### LIGHT-HOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND IN THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lantern of the Light-House on Green Island, will, in future, show a light every evening, from Sun set to Sun rise the next morning, from the 15th day of April, to the 10th day of December, inclusive; and the following are the bearings of the Light-House from the respective places, hereunder mentioned, viz.—By Compass, Red Island E. S. E. ½ S.—White Island E. N. E. ½ E.—Brandy Pots N. E. by E. ½ E.—Apple Island W. S. W.—Baque Island W. S. W. ½ W.—The Shoal at the N. E. end of Green Island S. W. ½ S.—The Shoal at the West end of Green Island N. E. ½ E.  
By Order,  
Wm. LINDSAY, Jun. Register T. H. Q.  
Trinity House, Quebec, 21st Sept. 1809.

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.

Assistant Commissary General's Office,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, 4th June, 1810.

#### CORD WOOD.

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops in this Garrison, Seven Hundred Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be delivered into the Fuel Yard at Fort Howe, by or before the 20th of October next.

Sealed Proposals, for supplying the above-mentioned quantity of Wood will be received at this Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'Clock, on Friday the 15th inst. to be written upon "Tenders for Wood."

Payment to be made either in Cash or Bills of Exchange at par, at the option of Government, on the delivery of the whole Seven Hundred Cords of Wood, at the period aforesaid, and unexceptionable security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

CHARLES STEVENSON,  
Acting Assistant Commissary General.

#### JAMES C. F. BREMNER, & Co.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have commenced Business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. JAMES GRIGOR in Saint John-Street, where they offer for Sale a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they have received by the latest arrivals from London, Liverpool and Glasgow; the principal part of which have been selected by Mr. BREMNER. They also hope that the low prices they offer their Goods at, will be found worthy the notice of the Public. Their prices will be regular, and the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.

They have also to request a share of the Public favour in the AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION BUSINESS, which they will endeavour to merit by studying the interest of their employers, and by rendering every possible accommodation to their friends.

They are provided with safe and commodious Warehouses, for receiving any description of Goods committed to their care.  
Saint John, 4th June, 1810.

#### JAMES CODNER,

Has Received by the British Union, and last vessels from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FASHIONABLE GOODS.

Now opening for Sale on the lowest terms, viz: SUPERFINE Cloths and Milled Kerseymeres, second and common Cloths, Flannels, White Cottons, Hearn Dowlas, Linens, Brown Holland, Patent Web for Pantalons, ready made ditto, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Gentlemen's Military and other Gloves, Ladies best Kid ditto, Ladies walking Shoes with cork soles, ditto best Morocco Slippers and Bath Pattens, Mens' and Boys' fine and coarse Hats, Ladies fashionable Beaver ditto, Bohea, Souchong and Green Teas, Black Pepper, Perfumery, Crockery Ware, with other articles too numerous to insert.  
Saint John, 4th June, 1810.

#### HUGH JOHNSTON,

Has Received by the Ship William and Charlotte from Liverpool, Ship Caledonia from Greenock, and Brig British Union from London, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH GOODS,

Which will be Sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Country Produce, upon reasonable terms.  
Saint John, 31st May, 1810.

#### SPRING GOODS.

#### BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received per the Ship Caledonia from Greenock, Brig Jean and Ann from Glasgow, Brigs Jane and Avis from Liverpool, and Brig British Union from London, (Fresh selected from the different Manufacturers) An Extensive, Neat and Fashionable Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Suitable for the Season, which are now opening, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE.  
Fredericton, 28th May, 1810.

#### SPRING GOODS.

#### Berton, Needham and King,

Have Just Received per the Ship Caledonia from Greenock, Brig Jean and Ann from Glasgow, Brigs Jane and Avis from Liverpool, and Brig British Union from London, (Fresh selected from the different Manufacturers) A Neat and Fashionable Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, Which are now opening, and will be Sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.  
Fredericton, 28th May, 1810.

#### CAUTION.

#### JOHN BLACK, & Co.

HEREBY give Notice, that they cannot allow the practice of mooring or making fast, Rafts of any description, to the Booms and Posts of their Ponds—And therefore request those concerned to regulate themselves accordingly.  
Saint John, May 31, 1810.

#### JACOB S. MOTT,

Has Received by the Ship HAMILTON and BRITISH UNION from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and STATIONARY, Which will be Sold on reasonable terms, at his Office in Prince William-Street—Articles inserted in our next.  
Saint John, 28th May, 1810.