

John's limited powers, to require an authority before he abrogated, by his fiat, an act of Congress, how much were these reasons increased, with how much more force they operated, when he was informed, that the British Minister was clogged with certain conditions, not one of which was conceded: If prudence would before have required a full exhibition of power, how much were these motives increased by this disclosure of the expectations of the British Cabinet, and the certainty of their discontent with the terms actually agreed upon?

But a nice metaphysical distinction is set up, rather calculated for the mob, than for the reasoning part of society, that the instructions of January 23d, from Mr. Canning, though known in substance, were not shown in extenso: and a species of jockeying law is introduced, that it was possible there might be provisional instructions of a lower tone. The whole evidence is now before the public and it appears that the conditions were not merely the substance, they were the whole, of Mr. Erskine's Instructions, and under the very limited authority of Mr. Madison it was his duty to have presumed.

But I shall perhaps be asked, what motive could Mr. Madison have, knowing he was thus restricted, and knowing he was liable to punishment for violating a law of Congress, to make a convention which he presumed would not be ratified?

I have one answer to make, which will be amply sufficient, though I can give twenty:

He knew that the party, on which alone he depended for support, would praise him for any act which would prevent an adjustment with Great-Britain. He knew more, that any honest and fair arrangement with that nation, would be fatal to his popularity and power.

He was influenced in that case by the same motives which induced him to adopt the late more extraordinary step, of dismissing a British envoy under a pretence of an insult, which never existed.

In both cases he was sure of, and he has received much more sincere praises from his friends, than if he had closed with Mr. Jackson's offer, and had conducted, as that gentleman is authorized to do, a final adjustment of all our differences.

That these suggestions are not the offspring of a jealous and fault finding disposition, the public will believe when I come to consider the offensive measures adopted by our government, to prevent even the one-sided arrangement of Mr. Erskine from being accepted by the British Cabinet.

***Important Note to the Diplomatic Conduct of Mr. Madison unveiled—No. 4.**

Full Powers of a Minister necessary in addition to his letters of credence.

To prove that the ideas suggested in this number, of the total incompetence of a general letter of credence to authorize the conclusion of a treaty, are not only correct, but founded upon an authority which will not be controverted by the United States or by Mr. Madison, I shall insert the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond on this subject.

I think this the more important, as an idea has been circulated in this town, founded, as it is pretended, on the authority of Mr. John Quincy Adams; that our government had no right to demand Mr. Erskine's special powers; and that it would have been insolent in them so to have done. Let those who have been influenced by this opinion, read the following letters, and then answer how Mr. Madison could be justified in not demanding Erskine's full powers; and how he can, with any decorum, object to the disavowal, by Great-Britain, of an Act, not merely unauthorized, but contrary to positive Instructions.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1793.

MR. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

"SIR—I have laid before the president of the United States the letters of November 30th and December 6th, with which you honored me, and in consequence thereof, and particularly of that part of your letter of December 6th, you say you are fully authorized to enter into a Negotiation, for the purpose of arranging the Commercial Intercourse between the two countries, I have the honor to inform you, that I am ready to receive a Communication of your full powers for that purpose, at any time you may think proper, and to proceed immediately to their object.— I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

T. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Hammond, in his reply, says he is only instructed not empowered to conclude a treaty; but he coincides in the principle, and adds, that as he is a Minister plenipotentiary, and is instructed, he thinks it sufficient "for the commencement of a preliminary negotiation."

It will be observed that Mr. Hammond had been before accredited as a Minister plenipotentiary.

In proof that Great-Britain adheres to the same principle which Mr. Jefferson set up in 1793, against a British Minister, we find that Mr. Jackson, in addition to his letters plenipotentiary, is furnished with a distinct set of full powers, and offered to shew them, but our Cabinet declined to meet his offer.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 14.

MR. MADISON'S SPEECH IN PLAIN LANGUAGE,

"GENTLEMEN, I had got Mr. Erskine to consent to "an adjustment" much to our liking; but I am sorry to inform you that his Government would not "abide" by it. There are cases of a departure from instructions; but I can assure you it is a very wicked Government. I found that his success was not authorized to give us any better terms than were contained in Mr. Erskine's instructions. Only think, Gentlemen, of the "murderous" aggression on the Chesapeake! Besides, he had the insolence to contradict us on a point of fact, and offer his proofs: I therefore determined upon a non-intercourse with him. There is no danger that his Government will take it amiss; and "it will be happy" if "the change" should be accompanied with better terms."

"France, the other belligerent, who has occasionally trespassed on our commercial rights, does not "correspond" in friendly disposition, notwithstanding all we have done to deterre it, nor have the other belligerents properly "controlled" "their injuries." It is worth while considering how far the honor of our flag may be consulted by preventing some of our citizens from making use of it, so as to excite suspicions of people "professing" such "jull and amicable dispositions." The Barbary powers "inspire confidence"; and our Indian neighbours are doing well."

"The fortifications of our maritime ports will require "further time. Our "public armories" may "go far" to provide a supply of small arms "of an improving quality." As to "the Navy", I refer you to the Secretary.— I beg you to look to the Militia, so as to adopt it to the "eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared."

"Mr. Erskine's agreement has given us "nine millions of dollars" "to defray the current expences, without recurring to a loan"; but I sadly fear a deficiency for the ensuing year."

"Gentlemen, these wicked belligerents, but chiefly that mother of abominations, England, put us upon new "alternatives." You must shew a great deal of "spirit" and preserve the "honor" and the "peace" of the nation; and be all of one way of thinking. Thank God, notwithstanding their "wrongs and vexations" we never were in better health, and we have plenty to eat and drink; and we must cloath; ourselves the best way we can; and so be revenged on them for their "impolitic and arbitrary edicts." May the Lord enlighten our counsels, and preserve you all."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Lord Wellesley was expected to embark at Cadiz in the first week of this month. His Lordship, we understand, has agreed to join the present Administration. It is supposed he will take the management of the Foreign Department.

It is stated, in some letters received by the last Cadiz Mail, that the army of Venegas, the advanced guard of which was posted opposite Aranjuez, had been obliged to fall back rapidly, the enemy having discovered an intention to get between it and the Sierra Morena. Venegas, it was said, had been fortunate enough to reach these mountains without any loss. In consequence of his retreat, the army of Estremadura had also fallen back. It is possible these movements might have been made to favour the operations of the army of the left, by drawing the French to a greater distance from it. The enemy were said to be in possession of the whole of the province of La Mancha, and to have established a strong post towards the centre of the foot of the Sierra.

A letter from Cadiz, dated October 30, contains the following:

"The Marquis of Wellesley still remains at Seville. "The immortal Gerona has, we fear, fallen."

A letter from Seville, dated October 20, says:—"What with threats from Cadiz, with plots in this city, and with open rebellion to the established Councils in Valencia, the Government is completely paralyzed. Nothing is done either in commerce or civil affairs, or even in military concerns, except sending recruits to the armies, which is attended to as fast as weapons can be provided for them, and arrangements made for their subsistence.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 26. "Lord Wellington leaves here to-morrow to join the army." Letters from Cadiz state a prevailing opinion that the Supreme Junta would be dissolved, and the Archbishop of Toledo declared Regent. The 28th was the day appointed for electing the new President of the Junta. It was supposed the Marquis Wellesley would defer his return until the issue of this great political crisis was known.

SAINT JOHN, January 29, 1810.

MARRIED] At Suffex Vale, the 23d inst. by the Rev. OLIVER ARNOLD, Mr. THOMAS ARNOLD to Miss ANN VAIL, second daughter of Mr. Robert Vail of that place.

— On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. James M'Kee to Miss Diana Thomas, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thomas, Sen. all of this City.

— Wednesday evening, in the Parish of Portland, Mr. David Rouse to Mrs. Mary Russel.

DIED] Suddenly, at Fredericton, on Monday morning the 22d inst. in the 67th year of her age, Miss Penelope Winslow, sister of the Hon. Judge Winslow of that place.

— On Tuesday morning, after many years severe affliction, which he bore with much patience and resignation, Mr. Oliver Cody, in the 66th year of his age.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of Messrs. DUNCAN and WILMOT being Dissolved on the 29th day of December last, by the decease of Mr. Robert Duncan late of the said Firm: All persons who have any claim or claims against the said Firm of Duncan and Wilmot, or against the Estate of the late Robert Duncan, are hereby requested to exhibit the same within Twelve Calendar Months from this date to the Subscribers at Fredericton, or either of them, and all persons indebted to the said Copartnership, or to the Estate of the said late Robert Duncan, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the said Subscribers hereto being Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late Robert Duncan.

P. FRASER, J. M. WILMOT, } Executors.

Fredericton, 9th January, 1810.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few Halifax Almanacks for 1810.

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.

WHEREAS a Public Fast and Humiliation has been lately appointed by the KING'S Command to be observed throughout England, Wales and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of His MAJESTY'S Council, hereby to order and direct that, on WEDNESDAY the seventh day of MARCH next, a Public Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout this Province; that so we may humble ourselves before Almighty God; in order to obtain pardon for our Sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our Prayers and supplications for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved, and imploring the Divine Blessing and assistance on His MAJESTY'S Arms, and for restoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety and Prosperity, to himself and his Dominions.

And whereas a suitable Form of Prayer has been composed by the Right Reverend BISHOP of NOVA-SCOTIA, I do hereby authorize and appoint the same to be used, on this solemn occasion, in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Public Worship, throughout this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-second day of January, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now opening for Sale, A CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ.

EXCELLENT Feather Beds and Bedsteads with Curtains, Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows, 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 fine medium Blankets—House Linnen, viz. Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Quilts, Table Cloths, and Napkins, Kidderminster Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.—A complete Chest of Carpenters Farmers and Gardeners Tools and Implements.

N. B. As the above were manufactured for home consumption they will be found of a superior quality.

JAMES CODNER,

St. John, 29th January, 1810. 3w. 9

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Schoodic, (opposite St. Andrews,) January 1, 1810.

Names.	Residence.	Dls. Cts.
Andjio, Maitland & Co.	Quebec,	25
Adams, Amos	St. John,	17
Boyd, Mrs. E.	Halifax,	25
Bailey, Eliphale	Montreal	17
Brobson, Robert	Halifax,	25
Clarke, Michael	New-Brunswick,	10
Crosby, Rev. Michael	St. Augustins,	27
Croxtton, Joseph	Halifax,	25
Charker, G.	ditto,	27
Cushing, Mary	St. John,	17
Carman, Phineas & Co.	New-Brunswick,	17
Daugherty, Martin	St. John,	25
Digby, Mrs. Dilou	Nova-Scotia,	25
Davis, William	Halifax,	25
Deblois, Steph. Wm. & Co.	ditto,	25
Dechamps, Mrs. Ann	ditto,	25
Dexter, Andrew Junr.	Windfor,	17
Eastman, Robert	New-Brunswick,	12
Fisher, George	Halifax,	50
Fowler, Elijah	Horton,	19
Frazer, Daniel	Halifax,	19
Harford, Solomon	Kingston, N. S.	17
Hena pere, Monsieur	Halifax,	25
Jack, Alexander	ditto,	19
Jones, Edward	Kingston, N. S.	25
Johnson, Robert	St. John's, N. F.	19
King, Hezekiah	Fort Cumberland,	17
Lawrance, George	Sackville, N. B.	17
Lawson, John	Halifax,	25
Lovett, Phineas	New-Brunswick,	27
Mahoney, D. 41st R. foot	Canada,	25
Marin, George	St. Andrews,	18
Maloney, Hugh	Sidney Island,	25
Milnes, James	Pictou, N. S.	25
M'Donagh, Michael	St. John's, N. F.	27
M'Fadin, John	Cumberland, N. S.	27
M'Grath, John	Canada,	25
Nesmith, William	St. John,	25
Newton, Maucell	Halifax,	27
Pryor, Edward	ditto,	17
Pearl, Mrs. Cassandra	Manchester, N. S.	20
Palmer, Daniel	Maugerville, N. B.	10
Paint & Lemefurier	Newfoundland,	27
Scovil, Mrs. Amy	Kingston,	25
Smith, David	Halifax,	25
Schwind, John F. T. G.	ditto,	22
Smith, Peter	ditto,	25
Scaife, Robert	ditto,	27
Scott, Henry	ditto,	17
Spurr, Samuel	Magaguadavic,	17
Stetson, Gerthora	St. John,	17
Stevens, Simon	Weymouth, N. S.	25
Thurston, Jason	Sheffield, N. B.	17
Taylor, Rufus G.	Halifax,	27
Wood, Francis 2 letters	Shelburne, N. S.	50
Webster, Andrew	Horton,	17
Young, George	St. John,	25

R. W. Grand Secretary of the G. L. of Nova-Scotia, Halifax, 175 JOHN BREWER, Post-Master.