

although all have declared against the submission to the restrictions upon their neutral rights.

When the small number of those who have pointed out the propriety of going to war with France, alone, is considered, even of the federal party, I cannot believe that such a measure would succeed.

All the leaders of the democratic party in Congress and out of it declare that they only propose the continuance of the embargo for a short time, and that if the voice of the people at large is for more active resistance, that they shall be willing and ready to put forth the strength of the country for that purpose.—These declarations are to be found in the speeches, some printed copies of which I have sent herewith; you will find however, that in some of them a great stress is laid upon the effects to be expected from the embargo in coercing the belligerents, particularly Great-Britain, to relax in her restrictions, from the distress and inconvenience which is likely to be produced by the want of the produce of this country.

This reliance upon such consequences from the embargo is greatly, indeed almost entirely, diminished in the opinions of most people, and I conceive that the only reason why the ruling party wish it to be continued arises from a hope that time might afford them an opportunity of better judging of the probable issue of events in Europe, particularly of the success or failure of Bonaparte in Spain.

It may be doubted whether the privations and inconveniences produced by the embargo in this country, will not compel the Congress to take some hostile measures, in order to have a pretext for its removal, of so trifling a nature however, as to leave it to the belligerents to overlook them, if they please, and to save the ruling party from the necessity of going into war measures of great expense and danger not only to their own popularity and power, but perhaps, even to the safety of the union. I propose to have the honor of offering some remarks upon this subject in the next number of my dispatches.

With the highest respect,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

For the National Intelligencer.

Amongst the papers lately laid before the British Parliament respecting American affairs, is a dispatch from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Canning, dated 4th Dec. 1808 which principally relates to a conversation between Mr. Erskine and myself. This took place at my house, and without any previous appointment: But as Mr. Erskine had during the preceding week conversed with Mr. Madison on the same topics, and the result had been communicated to me the day before by Mr. Madison, I was prepared for the subject, and every sentiment I uttered was in perfect unison with those of the President and the Secretary of State. What was meant by colonial trade has been already explained by Mr. Erskine: but as his own share in these conversations with several members of the administration is, in his dispatches, altogether omitted; and the conditions expected by the United States from Great-Britain are not distinctly explained, it is proper to state briefly the general grounds which were considered here as forming a proper basis for an adjustment of differences, if a conciliatory disposition was found to exist on the part of the British government.

1. *Reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.* The President's proclamation merging in the proposed Non-intercourse Act, by which the public ships of both Great-Britain and France would be excluded from the ports of the United States, the ostensible obstacle for making the reparation, acknowledged to be due, was removed.

2. *Orders of Council.* To be repealed simply on the ground of the Non-intercourse Act applying, in that event, exclusively to France, so long as her decrees, violating the neutral rights of the United States continued in force.

3. *Impressment of Seamen.* To be entirely abandoned, America agreeing to exclude from her navigation, seamen not citizens of the United States, on the principle contained in the instructions of the 20th May, 1807, to Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney, which on account of the rupture of the negotiations, were not in that respect acted upon.

4. *Colonial Trade.* The right to the direct trade, viz. that carried directly from the colonies to the belligerents in Europe, to be waived by the United States; provided that the trade between the United States and the colonies, and that in colonial articles between the United States and other countries was formally recognized, according to the principles contained in the same instructions.

5. *Commercial Relations.* The partial Non-importation Act of the United States, and the convoy and other extra duties of Great-Britain, to be repealed; and generally every source of collision arising from that species of commercial warfare to cease by a mutual repeal of all discriminating duties, in conformity with the instructions to Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney before mentioned. The two nations to place each other, in every other respect, on the footing of the most favored nation.

On this last point my observations were general, and equally applying to both countries. The system of restrictions which those of Great-Britain had forced the United States to adopt being equally injurious to both. And Mr. Erskine is mistaken in supposing that I would have preferred, at first, measures of a more decided nature to the embargo.

Mr. Erskine appears, so far as can be inferred from the correspondence now published, to have supposed that in order to induce his government to take into consideration those propositions, and to adopt a conduct consistent with just principles and with the great and permanent interests of Great-Britain, it was absolutely necessary to dissipate the prejudices they had imbibed: And his efforts seem accordingly to have been principally used in trying to convince them of the sincere disposition of the members of the American administration to adjust the differences between the two countries. Knowing the earnestness of his endeavours in promoting that object; the difficulties he had to encounter in his attempts to induce the British ministry to take a comprehensive and correct view of the subject, and the sanguine temper which he discovered throughout the whole transaction, I feel no disposition to cavil at the general coloring of

the language ascribed either to other members of the administration or to myself. But there is a part of the dispatch in which I cannot for a moment acquiesce.

From casual expressions imperfectly understood, and incorrectly stated, and from what he calls "my manner and slight insinuations," Mr. Erskine infers that I thought that the President (Mr. Jefferson) had acted with partiality towards France, and that I had attempted to contrast Mr. Madison's sentiments in that respect with those of the President.

That Mr. Erskine's object was to use the change of Presidency as an argument to induce the British ministry to alter their measures towards America; and that the opinions thus ascribed to me were his own, is sufficiently obvious from the whole tenor of his dispatch. But the inference as it relates to me is totally erroneous; and Mr. Erskine must have mistaken my assent to the existence of surmises of partiality in Mr. Jefferson towards France for an acquiescence in the truth of them.

I might with truth have spoken of Mr. Madison, not as feeling any particular admiration for the British constitution and institutions, but as having neither bias or enmity towards France or England. But I never did or could contrast his sentiments in that respect, or ascribe to him opinions on the subject of our Foreign Relations at variance with those of Mr. Jefferson.

I knew those surmises respecting Mr. Jefferson to be altogether destitute of foundation. To have, in the most indirect manner, suggested or countenanced a belief in them, would have been direct falsehood. So far from having, even by my silence, acquiesced in insinuations of that nature; when Mr. Erskine, once, and once only, dropped a hint to that effect, intimating a supposed hostility to England, and that the President had not placed her conduct in a fair light before the public, I immediately repelled the charge, and, amongst other observations, reminded him that the only time when the British government had, by the proposed equalization of duties made an approach of a liberal and conciliatory nature towards America; it was immediately met by the President who had expressly recommended the subject to Congress in his message; and that the plan had been defeated by the clamor of that party in America, which was considered the best disposed towards Great-Britain. That, on that occasion, a change took place in my manner is very probable; but Mr. Erskine has ascribed it to a source very different from that which occasioned it. I had very lately been zealously employed in repelling the charge; a charge which I never could hear without indignation. Eight years of the most intimate intercourse, during which not an act, nor hardly a thought respecting the foreign relations of America was concealed, enable me confidently to say, that Mr. Jefferson never had in that respect any other object in view but the protection of the rights of the United States against every foreign aggression or injury, from whatever nation it proceeded, and has, in every instance, observed towards all the belligerents the most strict justice and the most scrupulous impartiality. His character stands not in need of this declaration: it is due to myself.

The groundless accusations of foreign bias and influence have been generated solely by the virulence of party spirit; and they were adopted abroad as an apology or pretence for unprovoked aggressions. A just sense of the injuries received, and the most temperate efforts to obtain redress constitute what has been called partiality. And it seems to have been forgotten that, from the time when Mr. Jefferson became President, till the month of August, 1807, no actual aggression on the neutral rights of America had been committed by France; whilst, during the same period, the nominal blockades of enemies ports by England, and the annual, actual blockades, as they may be called, of our own: the renewal, contrary to express and mutual explanations, of the depredations on the indirect colonial trade, the continued impressments of our seamen, and attack on the Chesapeake had actually taken place. During that period, the laws, the executive acts, the negotiations of the American government could have been directed to that government alone from whom injuries had been received. But from the time when the rights of the United States were invaded by both the belligerents, every public measure has equally embraced them both; the like efforts founded on the same basis, have uniformly, though without success, been made to obtain redress from both: And the correspondence now published furnishes at least irrefragable proofs of the earnest desire of Mr. Jefferson's administration to adjust the differences with Great-Britain, and of their disposition to remove, for that purpose, whatever might serve as the shadow of a pretence for a denial of justice on her part.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Washington, 21st April, 1810.

SAINT JOHN, August 20, 1810.

Arrived on Friday last, His Majesty's Sloop of War Little Belt, Capt. Crispo, in four days from Halifax.

DIED] Last Friday evening, after a severe illness, Mr. JOHN HARDING, in the 24th year of his age.—His Funeral will be from his late dwelling in King-street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the deceased are requested to attend.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On TUESDAY the 9th day of OCTOBER next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premises,

THE Real and Personal ESTATE of the late JOEL DANIELS of Suffex, in the County of King's, deceased.—The Estate consists of a Valuable Tract of Land of 150 acres, on Studholmes Mill-stream, with an excellent Grind-Mill, Dwelling House, Barn and other necessary Buildings erected thereon.—Also, one Cow, three young Cattle, fifteen Sheep, a few Hogs, a Turning Lathe, Farming Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, &c. &c.

SAMUEL HALLETT, Administrators.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, } Administrators.

Suffex-Vale, 28th April, 1810.

FREDERICTON, 10th August, 1810.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office

| | |
|--|----------------|
| ALLISON, James, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| Begg, John, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Bowland, James, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Caldwell, Joseph, - - - - - | New-Brunswick, |
| Carter, William, Corporal N. B. Regt. Fredericton, | |
| Coulter, David, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| Dube, Jennair, - - - - - | Fredericton, |
| Home, Joseph, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| Ireland, James, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Morrison, Archibald, - - - - - | Fredericton, |
| M'Cloud, Murdoch, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| M'Donald, Angus, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Perfon, Thomas, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Petteirew, William, - - - - - | Fredericton, |
| Shoughnessley, David, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| Smiley, Robert, - - - - - | Fredericton, |
| Scott, Magnus, - - - - - | Merimachie, |
| Smith, James, - - - - - | ditto, |
| Thompson, John, Captain, - - - - - | ditto, |

N. B. If the above Letters are not called for by the 10th day of October next, they will then be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

ANDREW PHAIR, Post-Master.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against placing Boards, Timber, Rafts or Lumber of any description, within the lines of the KING'S LAND in front of the Provision Store Wharf, and Fuel Yard; and owners of such property already there, are desired to remove it forthwith.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Saint John, 20th August, 1810.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS.

New-Brunswick, 15th August, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from and after the day of the date hereof, if any person or persons shall on any pretence whatever presume to cut or haul off any White Pine, Norway Pine, or Timber of any other species from the Lands reserved for the use of the Crown by His Majesty's Surveyor General of the Woods within the limits of the Province of New-Brunswick, such person or persons so offending shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor that may be by Law.

And all persons are hereby cautioned against cutting White Pine Timber on other Lands within the said Province, without Licence first obtained for that purpose, as they would avoid the penalty of the Law in that case made and provided.

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FOR NEW-YORK,
The Schooner MARY-ANN,
JAMES BEATTEAY Master;

WILL sail about the 26th instant.—Has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply at the Store of John L. Venner, or to the Master.

Saint John, 13th August, 1810.

JOHN KNUTTON,

Has Received by the THETIS, from LIVERPOOL, An Assortment of Fashionable and other GOODS, Which he will sell reasonable for Cash or Bills of Exchange, AMONG WHICH ARE

COTTON Cambricks; Mull, Book and Jaconet Muslins; Lenos; Gingham; Chambrics; Calicos; Thread and Cotton Lace and Edging; Camel Hair and other Shawls; Dimity; Cotton Counterpanes; Nankeens; Silk and other Velvets; Silk Shags; Velveteens; Silks; Ribbons; Silk elastic and other Gloves; Umbrellas and Parasols; Ladies and Childrens Beaver, Shag, Straw and other Hats; Ladies Morocco and Kid Slippers; Gentlemen's fine shoes; Linen Cambric; Irish Linens; Shirting Cotton; Table Cloths; Diapers; Bed Tick; Calimancoes; Bombazet; black Crape; paper and pound Pins; Crooked and other Combs; Gold Ear-Rings; Superfine and other Cloths; Flannels and Baizes; Carpeting; Mattresses, &c.

Saint John, 13th August, 1810.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 23d July, 1810.

FRESH BEEF,

WANTED for the use of His MAJESTY'S Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Fredericton and Saint John, viz.

At FREDERICTON not exceeding 670 pounds per day. At SAINT JOHN ditto 360 ditto.

The delivery of which to commence on the 4th of OCTOBER next, and to cease on the 6th FEBRUARY 1811, both inclusive; making a period of eighteen weeks.

The BEEF must be well fed, of an unexceptionable, wholesome marketable quality, and delivered to the Troops in entire quarters with the suet, and to the Departments as shall be applied for, by written orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week.

Payment for the quantities delivered will be made every eight weeks, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at par, optional with the Acting Assistant Commissary General.

Such person or persons as wish to Contract for the supply of the above mentioned Fresh Beef, will leave sealed proposals at this Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock on Thursday the 23d of August next, to be written upon "Tenders for Fresh Beef" none of which will be attended to, unless the price is expressed in words at length, and the lowest offer, if approved by His Excellency the Lieut. General commanding, will be accepted.

Sufficient security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

CHARLES STEVENSON,

Acting Assistant Commissary General.