

inhabitants, and that it originated in the indirection of the former. No attention having been called for, and no inquiry made, the truth of the case is unknown. But it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was on board the frigate, had been personally insulted; nor is it yet perceived in what way he considers it as having happened. It is needless to remark that any representation on the subject would have instantly received every proper attention.

Another ground on which a protection was asked for, is the supposed tendency of the language of our newspapers to excite popular violence on Mr. Jackson's person. Had he been longer & better acquainted with the habits and spirit of the American people, he would probably never have entertained an apprehension of that sort. If he meant to animadvert on the free language of the newspapers, he might justly be reminded that our laws, as those of his own country, set bounds to that freedom; that the freedom of British prints, however great with respect to public characters of the U. States, has never been a topic of complaint, and that supposing the latitude of the American press to exceed that of Great Britain, the difference is infinitely less in this respect between the two, than between the British press and that of the other nations of Europe.

The second note seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr. Jackson, in that part of his correspondence which had given umbrage. If he intended it as a conciliatory advance, he ought not to have preceded it by a demand for passports, nor by the spirit or the manner in which that demand was made. He ought in fact, if such was his object, to have substituted an explanation in the place of his reply to my premonitory letter.—But whether he had one or other or both those objects in view, it was necessary for him to have done more than is attempted in this paper.

It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine, nor that he stated it as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning, that the instruction to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions, was the only one from

which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement on the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of the authority of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government, and the repetition of the imputation, even after it had been peremptorily disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honor and veracity of this government as to forbid all further communications from him.—Care was nevertheless taken at the same time to leave the door open for such as might be made through any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communications would be received thro' any channel here.

To the other inclosures I add a printed copy of a paper purporting to be a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. The paper speaks for itself. As its contents entirely correspond with the paper last referred to, as they were unnecessary for the ostensible object of the letter which was to make known Mr. Jackson's change of residence, & as the paper was at once put into public circulation, it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government; a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign.

The observation to which so much extend has been given in this letter, with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson, will make you fully acquainted with the conduct & the character he has developed, with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the president instructs you to request that he may be immediately recalled. You are particularly instructed at the same time, in making those communications, to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest. I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. SMITH.  
The hon. W. Pinkney, &c. &c. &c.

WILMINGTON, (D.) Jan. 17.

British property to the value of six millions of guilders was confiscated at Trieste part of it has been removed to Venice.

The king of England on the 50th anniversary of his reign gave 4000l for relief of persons imprisoned for small debts. What astonishing liberality! By what means did the King obtain the money thus distributed?

A Liverpool article says Mr. Armstrong has lately been treated with marks of particular attention at Paris and a vessel which he has sent off from Dieppe, is supposed to convey despatches containing new propositions to his government.

There was a report at Cadiz which came by the way of Gibraltar, and which was thought very probable, that Bonaparte had ordered 80000 of his troops from Italy into Spain.

The French had been successful in the province of Catalonia: and it was expected they would be able to possess themselves of the province of Valencia, as they were getting possession of the different ports on the coast.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of Peter Jones & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all those indebted to said firm will please make payment on or before the first day of March next, to William or Peter Jones, who is authorized to settle all our business; those failing to comply with this notice may consider such failure as an invitation to be sued.

Peter Jones,  
William Jones,  
Saml. N. Luckett.  
29th January, 1810.

#### PROPOSALS

BY  
GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.  
(of Vincennes, I. T.)  
For publishing by subscription  
A work, to be entitled  
THE INDIANA JUSTICE  
AND  
CONSTABLES GUIDE.

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the life and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking, and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed be doubted, for a moment, to be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

#### CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.
2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.
3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (which amount, it is supposed will barely defray

the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copist and printing.)

4. It will be delivered to subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.

5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post-Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR.

JOHN BRUNER,  
REED MAKER, and  
BLUE DYER,

TAKES this method to inform the public he has returned to this place, and will constantly have on hand an assortment of the best Reeds, and all persons favoring him with yarn to dye, may depend on having it expeditiously and well done—he will continue to give a generous price for good alhes.

Vincennes, 15th Jan. 1810.

#### NOTICE,

AS the subscriber intends leaving this place for Philadelphia, on the 15th of February next, for the purpose of purchasing goods, he earnestly solicits those persons indebted to him, to call and pay their accounts before that time.

George Wallace, jr.  
Vincennes, 6th Jan. 1810.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

I INTEND to apply to the next March court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry across the river Wabash from my land to the opposite bank.

Samuel Ellison.  
January 4th, 1810.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Pea, dec. are hereby requested to come forward on or before the 10th day of March next, and settle off their respective accounts—all persons having claims against said estate are also requested to bring them forward by that day properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PEA,  
DANIEL PEA, } Executors.  
January 20th, 1810.

#### Notice to whom it may concern.

THE notes payable to the estate of James McChland, deceased, will become due on the 14th inst. and if not paid against that time, suits will be commenced.

E. M'Namee,  
Administrator.  
January 6th, 1810.

#### TENNESSEE COTTON,

OF the first quality, for sale at the house of Robert M. Evans, in Vincennes, at 25 cents per lb. by the single pound, or at 20 cents, by a person taking 20 lb.

H. ROGERS.  
16th February, 1810.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the court of Common Pleas of this county (Knox) at their term in March next, to appoint commissioners to divide the real estate of William Morrison, deceased, agreeably to the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, amongst his several heirs and representatives, whereof, in right of my wife, I am one.

Robert Kendall.  
December 11th, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS  
For Sale at this Office,  
ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summonses, and Executions for Magistrates.  
For Sale at this Office,

Those gentlemen who have taken subscription papers for the "Indiana Justice & Constables Guide" will please return them to this office.