

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 offices of mutual kindness, and largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

From the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honour to receive from you, under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th Jan. 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 U. States, should have been interrupted before it was possible for his majesty, by any interpolation 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 U. States to be exceptional, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the full 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 U. 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 U. 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 honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1810.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

DIED, yesterday, in this city, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET FOWLER.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) APRIL 19.

IT was the Swaggeer brig that the John from Halifax fell in with off Nevis, on the 9th instant, and not the Swinger, as mentioned in yesterday's paper; her commander stated, that he had been chased a short time previous by seven sail of the line, supposed to be French, and we have no doubt they are part of the Toulon fleet, which has escaped, as will appear from the following extract from the Barbadoes Mercury, of the 17th March, which was given in the Jamaica Courant, of the 3d instant:

FRENCH FLEET.

"A report has for some days been in town, of a certain information having been lately received by Sir A. Cochrane, of a squadron of ten sail of the line and some frigates (all with troops) being in readiness at Toulon, and according to the last account, at single anchor, waiting the first opportunity to slip out for this country, with the view of retaking Martinique, and relieving Gaudaloupe; but whether any such information has actually been received by the admiral, we have not the means of judging, no immediate communication being derived to us from any source of authority. There is, however, some ground for the rumour at least letters from Dominica of the 19th inst. mentioning that an express boat had arrived there from the admiral with the intelligence; and some letters have also reached this, dated the 7th from Bassaterre, stating the circumstance of the following effect—the admiral has information that a French squadron of ten sail of the line and 15 frigates were ready to sail for the West-Indies from Toulon, with troops on board, to attack Martinique, and to throw succours into Gaudaloupe; I think the report a very probable one; and if they have the good fortune to escape our blockading squadron off Toulon, we may soon expect to see them."

BOSTON, MAY 9.

We were last evening presented by a respected friend with a Dublin paper of the 10th, and a Cork paper of the 11th of April. They contain no farther information from London.

Dublin, April 10.

Sunday a very fine American vessel, laden with timber, arrived in our harbour, and within a few days past several others of the same description also arrived, which must afford a reasonable supply of that article, and reduce the present price considerably.

There is a rumour again afloat of a negotiation being on foot between G. Britain & France. Certain it is, that a Mr. McKenzie was to leave London on Thursday last, for Morlaix, for the avowed purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners; but though this may be the ostensible object, it is believed that peace is connected with his mission.

It is further rumoured, that Buonaparte had positively promised an act of grace to such British subjects as were detained in France at the commencement of the war; & such is the sensibility of the British funds to all pacific rumours, that the 3 per cent. consols had risen one half per cent.

Cadiz Article.

A sally was made on the 17th of March from the Castle of San Pedro to Chiclava, about 7 miles, and the Spaniards destroyed 2 batteries that had been raised by the enemy. Several hundred of the latter were killed.

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Camilla, capt. Shaler, from St. Sebastians, which port she left on the 11th April. Mr. John Griswold came out in the Camilla, bearer of dispatches from gen. 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 and the marriage ceremonies, 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 fetes would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

Gen. Demotier, had been appointed by the emperor minister to the U. States. It was not known whether he was to succeed gen. Turreau, 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.

Gen. Armstrong had taken up the ship Sally, capt. Scott, laying at St. Sebastians, to take himself and family to America. He would embark from Bourdeaux about the 1st of June. The Sally was to proceed to Bourdeaux 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 Toulon, 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 a 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 expense.

Little or no news from the armies in Spain that could be relied upon.

Gen. Mena, who commanded a party of 3000, had been taken by a party of Gen. D'Armes and sent into France escorted by a heavy guard of soldiers. On the 7th of April, gen. Mena was dining apart from his troops and was surprised at table; a party of Gen D'Armes entered his apartments before he was apprised of their approach—he made a short, but vigorous resistance, in which he was severely wounded, and it was supposed he would not survive his wounds.

A rumour prevailed at St. Sebastians at the time the Camilla sailed, that a battle had been fought between the combined armies & the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss—of the truth little was known or believed. It was also reported the day previous to sailing, that the frigate John Adams had arrived at Cherbourg (in France) no news transpired from her.

The Camilla has brought the crew of the ship Anne Pendergrafs, of N. York, lately condemned in the prize court of Paris, vessel and cargo. Seventy-six seamen belonging to American vessels captured and confiscated in the ports of Biscay, also came in the Camilla. The crews of sequestered vessels were denied a support by the French government and were daily entering on board of French privateers.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Trewiliger sailed from Cadiz on the 13th of April, at which time every thing remained as stated by former arrivals. It was reported that 100,000 French were on their march from Seville towards Cadiz. Ten thousand more British troops were hourly expected. Twelve sail of British ships of the line, and eight or ten Spanish, with several frigates and gun-brigs, were in the bay; together with about 40 transports, some of which were receiving French prisoners for England.

We have received Cadiz Gazettes of the 10th of April, but they contain nothing.

For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 25, 1810. 1 6t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810. *H. H.* 8w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. BENNET BACOE, of Jar. May 23, 1810. *B. B.* 8t.

Treasury Department

May 25d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions made by law for the redemption of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that the residue of the principal of said stock, to be reimbursed on the full day of January next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to the proprietors of the certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the act aforesaid, that the principal of the whole amount of said stock, not heretofore reimbursed, and on surrender of the certificates, by paid on the first day of January, 1811, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives or attorneys duly constituted, either at the treasury or at the loan office where the stock thus to be reimbursed, may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is farther made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfer of certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock from the books of the treasury, to any commissioner of loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next; and the interest of the whole amount of said stock will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 23.

I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the next term of said court (after this notice shall have been published two months) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1806, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILMERS.

May 28, 1810. *T. W.*

One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty-three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, is knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose, thick lips; he took with him several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took with them several suits of cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole, or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallack, Esq. my attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying them off at their peril. May 28, 1810. 12t.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the 26th inst. from the farm of Doctor Richard Duckett, in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, a DARK SORREL HORSE, full 15 hands high, a switch mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, two or more saddle spots, and upon examination may be discovered a projection of the skin in the flank of the right side, with a considerable scar, more perceptible on the inner part, occasioned from a wound received about 12 months ago, has also a tumour on the side of his neck, occasioned by the collar. He is a very fine saddle horse, gait, trots and gallops finely, was in fine health and condition; a very good looking horse either under the saddle or in gear; has lately been shod before, was formerly known by many as the saddle horse of the late Allen B. Duckett.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to Dr. RICHARD DUCKETT, and twenty dollars for apprehending the thief.

To be had,

At the Store of Gideon White, Esquire;

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECTOR.

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.