

...; but if he suppose we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken. He has said that from and after the 1st Nov. his decrees are revoked; and our government, taking notice that the enemy has announced his decrees to be no longer in force from and after the 1st Nov. may notify that from the 1st Nov. our orders in council, adopted in consequence of those decrees, will cease.

The following letter has been sent to P. Saulon, Esq. Chairman to the committee of American Merchants:

Council Office, Whitehall,  
August 8, 1810.

SIR,

The Lords of H. M. P. Council, having issued an order for entirely suspending, until further order, the provisions of Sect. 42 of the general quarantine, vessels arriving from any of the ports of Europe without the Strait of Gibraltar, or from the Continent of America, or the islands adjacent thereto, or from the Western-Islands, with any of the articles enumerated in the first class, including cotton, wool, goat skins, rags, feathers, or hair of any sort, should be permitted to report and enter without being subject to quarantine, under the terms and conditions therein mentioned—I am directed to transmit to you a duplicate of the said order, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade to and from the continent of America.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Important French Documents.

PARIS, AUG. 7.

His Majesty issued on the 5th of August at the Palace of Trianon, the following decree:

Art. I. The duties upon the importation of the undermentioned goods and merchandises are settled as follow:

By metrical quintal; the cottons of Brazil, Surinam, Demirara, and Georgia, 1000 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 frs.; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence and Straßburg, 300 frs.; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 frs. those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 frs. claved or loaf sugar, 400 frs. hyson teas, 900 frs. green teas, 600 frs. all other teas, 150 frs. indigo, 900 frs. cocoa, 1000 frs. cochineal, 2000 frs. white pepper, 600 frs. black do. 400 frs. common cinnamon, 1400 frs. fine do. 2000 frs. cloves 600 frs. nutmegs, 2000 frs. mahogany, 50 frs. Pernambuco wood, 120 frs. Cambrachy do. 80 frs. dyewood-ground, 100 frs.

Art. II. When the custom-house officer suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the director-general of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by commissioners who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants, chosen by the minister of the interior.

If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandises shall be seized and confiscated.

The king of Sweden arrived at Leipzig on the 31st ult. and thence, after a short stay, proceeded on his way to Berlin. It is rumored in the German papers, that he intended to proceed to the Baltic. His progress in that direction, on a sudden, and at the moment of a critical juncture in the affairs of Sweden, is altogether unaccountable.

Many intelligent native American merchants, resident in London, are of opinion, that the neutral rights of their flag will in future be recognized by France, and they concur, on the authority of advices from France, in the sentiment expressed in the preceding extract from Paris.

August 17

A private letter from Paris which we have inserted, repeats the rumour, that the release of American property is part of the commercial system of Napoleon.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, AUG. 9.

The decree you will receive with this letter has been published here, and may be considered of much importance. Buonaparte is convinced that he cannot do without colonial produce; and that after all his prohibitions by decrees, and after all his attempts to prevent its introduction by douaniers, it will find its way into his empire through the north, if it cannot creep through the south. The consequence of this has been, that the northern kingdoms have derived all the advantages from the revenue they have thus acquired by the admission through their ports, paying duties at their custom-houses. Buonaparte is at present known to be in want of money, and he has no other means of filling his coffers, emptied by the expensive war in Spain. Under these circumstances, this plan has been adopted for the purpose of replenishing them. This indulgence, we fear, must

not be calculated upon for any length of time, for as soon as the emperor finds his revenue sufficiently increased, which they do not doubt will be shortly, he may put another prohibition upon the introduction of colonial produce.

This theme, we understand, has been for a long time in contemplation, and it is upon that subject that the chamber of commerce has held so many meetings. That the trade would have opened in this manner, we had no conception till the decree appeared. This is supposed to have delayed the emperor's journey to Holland, but now it is settled that he will take his departure immediately, to arrange the affairs of that country.

The release of all American property is talked of, though we do not know how to credit it; and it will be a matter of much difficulty, since the sales have already begun. It is mentioned that another minister is to be sent to the United States for the purpose of inducing that country to reconciliation with France, and to a war with England; but I apprehend that this is merely a speculation, founded upon these proceedings so favourable to commerce in neutral vessels.

This decree has produced a powerful sensation here, though indeed the immense duties will act in a great degree as a prohibition of the introduction of the articles.

August 20.

A flag has arrived from Boulogne, at Dover, with an officer and despatches which were put on board the Admiral's ship in the Downs, supposed to relate to the exchange of prisoners. The ultimatum of our government upon this subject was delivered by Mr. McKenzie to the French negotiator on the 1st inst. and a fortnight was allowed for consideration. The period expired on Tuesday. It is hoped the answer is favourable.

It was also reported that the opposite ports of France were open to neutral flags laden with colonial produce.

Foreign Office, Aug. 18.

The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Marquis Wellesley, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of friendly & neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken to blockade the Canal of Corfu, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and respective treaties between his majesty & neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate said blockade.

VIENNA, JULY 21.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Several mercantile houses in Bucharest & Olowa, have received letters which confirm the news of the bloody battle, which lasted 16 hours, between the army of the grand vizier and that of the Russians, at 4 leagues distance from Shumla. The Turkish cavalry, commanded by English officers, decided the victory. There is every appearance that the Russian army will again retire towards the Danube.

August 21.

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. However singular it may appear, Gustavus Adolphus, the ex-king of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following accounts he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

Letters from Bilbao and Santander state, the serious consequences had resulted from the late daring expedition under Portier. The French, as a punishment to the Biscayans, have levied a contribution of 3,500,000 reals, & 12,000 men have been marched from Victoria, to occupy the different towns and ports of that unfortunate province. A person who left Santander on the 4th inst. describes in painful terms the condition of that town and the adjacent country, in consequence of French exactions and oppressions.

Letters received from the Baltic, state that the vessels which were detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying 50 per cent.

A gentleman from Gottenburg, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states that previous to that time intelligence had been received of an order at Christianland for the release of all American vessels brought in there, which had not been taken when under the guard of convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States with valuable cargoes had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed, that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

A letter from Rostock gives unfavourable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbour against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty, even in point of

etiquette; as to the remains our orders in council. The words of the French minister's letter are, "In this new state of things, Sir, I am authorized to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, & that from the first of Nov. they will cease to be in force; it being understood in consequence of this declaration, the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they have attempted to establish; or that the U. States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked & shall cease to be in force from the 1st of Nov. there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that the measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation should cease to be in force at the same time with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked at any rate, provided the Americans cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our parts, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bend to his purposes.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The right Hon. Henry Grattan and the hon. Mr. R. Shaw, two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the king, praying for a repeal of the act of Union, and a restoration of the parliament of Ireland.

SCHWERIN, AUG. 1.

Our Gazette of to-day contains the following edict:

"Whereas instances have shown that the North-American flag is wrongfully made use of by the English to import prohibited goods, and elude the well known vigilance pursued by the imperial French government to prevent the illicit trade in colonial produce, which for a considerable time had not been shipped off from any port in North-America; therefore we hereby direct that no American ships shall henceforth be admitted in any port of our dominions, and the military committees in Rostock and Weismar are charged to watch over the punctual execution of this order.

"FREDERICK FRANCIS.

"Dobereau, July 29, 1810."

PARIS, AUG. 12.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

An error of the press in the decrees of the 5th instant, must be corrected as follows:

"Levant Cotton, imported by sea 400 fr. The same imported by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblenz, Mentz and Straßburg, 200 fr."

On Thursday last his majesty was employed during the greater part of the day at Trianon, in transacting business with his ministers.

The Conservative Senate held a meeting on the 10th.

The pages of the king of Holland are on their way to St. Cloud. They are to serve with the pages of the emperor. The greater part of the guards have gone to Utrecht, whence they will march for France.

The ci-devant queen of Holland, under the name of madame Dorougski of Warsaw, arrived at Lausanne on the 16th of July, with a suite of ten persons. She took a view of the cathedral and the environs, and at five next morning set off for Slecheron, near Geneva.

From the Moniteur.

"Marshal the prince of Essling having received information that the English army was in motion, sent a strong reconnoitering party in the direction of Fort Conception, with orders to push on as far as Almeida. The English had no inclination to defend against the troops to which the fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo had so recently surrendered at discretion. They accordingly fired them at the approach of the reconnoitering party, and evacuated a post which advantageously supported Almeida. The explosion was not general, two bastions only having been damaged. The emperor's troops occupy the fort, which can be easily and speedily put in the best state of defence. The fortresses of Almeida is invested.

"General Sebastiani, has reported, under date of the 29th June, that an expedition which he directed upon Castril, on the frontier of Murcia, had completely destroyed a body of insurgents that had been joined by a detachment of regular troops from Murcia; not a man of them escaped, all having been killed or taken. In consequence of this expedition, several towns, such as Huefca, Oria, &c. sent deputations to declare their submission, and their resolution of defending themselves against the insurgents should they again make their appearance. Every thing goes on well in the province of Granada."

DOMESTIC.

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 3.

WEST-FLORIDA.

One of the Editors of this paper has returned from attending a meeting of West-Florida Convention, which adjourned on the 29th ultimo, to meet again at John's Plains, on the first Monday in November next. Before adjourning, the Governor had sanctioned all their proceedings which was announced by the following declaration:

"To the Inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of Baton Rouge.

"His Excellency Charles Dehaute Dehus, Colonel of the Royal Armies, and Governor Civil and Military of the Place Jurisdiction of Baton Rouge, with the representatives of the people of the said jurisdiction, in Convention assembled, announce that the measures proposed to be adopted for the public safety, and for the better administration of justice within the said jurisdiction are sanctioned and established as ordinance to have the force and authority of law, within the several districts of this jurisdiction, till the same be submitted to the captain-general of the Island of Cuba, and until decision thereon shall be known—the said ordinances will be made known in each district with all possible despatch, and in means all the good people of this jurisdiction required to preserve good order, and every movement which may disturb the public tranquillity; it being the only wish of Governor and the Representatives, to consult the best interests of the Inhabitants. And although it is not intended to punish severely the authors of the disorders which has appeared in several parts of the country for sometime past, yet all such persons as may be found offending in that manner, after this date, will be punished by the severity which the law prescribes, their offences may deserve.

"Baton Rouge, Aug. 25, 1810.

"Wm. Spiller, John Mills, Jos. Theriot, John Morgan, John W. Leonard, Benjamin O. Williams, Edm'd. Hawes, Philip Hebert, Manuel Lopez, Thomas Lilley, John Johnson, Wm. Barrow.

CARLOS DEHAUTE DELASSOZ  
JOHN RAEA, Pres. of the Convention.

The utmost harmony appeared to exist between the Governor and Convention, and was believed by the most enlightened part of the community, that the new arrangements would have a salutary effect in preserving tranquillity & promoting the prosperity of the Province. One wise measure is the authorizing a Printing Office at Baton Rouge, under the sanction of the Superior Court.

On Sunday the 26th ult. the Convention of Florida, gave the Gov. a splendid dinner which was considered a dinner of union between the King and the Convention.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 26.

DISTRESSING FIRE!

The evening before last, about 10 o'clock the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire. It began in a cooper's shop near the wharfs adjoining Union-street workman, leaving a candle burning in his shop, went out for a handful of flax—his return he discovered that the candle had fallen among some shavings. The cry of fire was immediately circulated, but the adjacent materials were of so combustible a nature it was found impossible to stop the progress of the fire, which raged till nearly 1 o'clock, before the inhabitants were able to control it. Every building was burnt to the square, lying on Union-street and extending from Duke to Prince-streets bordering on the river. The houses west of Union-street several times caught fire, but by great and imminently dangerous exertions several inhabitants it was extinguished, the destruction of perhaps an hundred houses prevented—There was no wind till after 1 o'clock, when a breeze sprang up bearing the flames to the river.

The following is a list of the buildings and a rough calculation of the property destroyed:

Col. George Gilpin, two wooden houses,	2,000
John G. Ladd, one warehouse full of goods,	100,000
George Slacum, one warehouse,	15,000
Anthony P. Glover, one warehouse,	10,000
Jacob Leap, one store and dwelling house	3,000
James Lawson and Lawson and Fowler, one brick and frame warehouse,	20,000
Harper & Davis, lumber yard and ship chandlery,	19,000
Joseph Dean, wooden warehouse,	5,000
Mordecai Miller, wooden warehouse,	1,000
Thomas Preston, two brick, 3 wooden houses and lumber yard,	6,000
Geor Corvell one dwelling house,	
Thomas White, blacksmith's shop and grocery,	