

ART. IV. These measures which are resorted to only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England, which assimilates its legislation to that of all nations, and which has the firmness to compel the English government to respect their flag. They shall continue to be rigorously in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the English abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are also the principles of justice and of honor.

Milan Decree.

These extracts are not explicit enough to point to any certain calculations on the present occasion. But they furnish some room to hope, that the decrees of France, will follow the fate of the British orders; at least that they will assume a mere municipal character.

We have not those fears of French hostilities, which some raven politicians have conceived. We do not look upon it as the interest of France to declare or provoke a war with the United States; because it is better to have us as a friend than as an enemy in her contest with Great-Britain, because it is politic to have the use of our provisions in her approaching contest with the Spanish possessions; because her views are more bent towards Europe and the East, than towards the U. States. Bonaparte has some points of etiquette to adjust with Austria and Turkey. The check of the former upon his exertions at the commencement of the Spanish disturbances—and the suspension of his attacks upon Spain, until the conferences of Erfurth had checked the designs of Austria, have most probably decided her fate. He never suffers such checks upon his plans and power to bear upon him. The late treaty of Turkey with Great-Britain may possibly decide her destiny too, if the die was not already cast. The organization of these countries, the partition of Turkey, the possible colonization of Egypt, may perhaps then induce him to bend his attention towards the English possessions in the east.

As to his Decrees, is it not possible that he may rescind so much of them as operates on the high seas, and retain so much as preserves a municipal character—guarding this effect too by additional regulations?—What is his policy? To narrow the trade of Great-Britain—to prevent the circulation of her manufactures on the continent and in the United States. Will he not materially prevent British goods from reaching the continent, by condemning such vessels, as go to a continental port which have touched at a British one? This was the principle on which the Berlin Decree was put into execution previous to its extension on the high seas. Will he not materially abridge the circulation of British goods elsewhere, by making it a condition of the commerce to France, that all ships leaving France shall take in some article or articles of her produce or manufacture, the full amount of the cargoes they bring thither? In this case the wants of France and her colonies would be regularly supplied. She would receive those native products of the United States which France moreover, can reduce to specification; such as pot ash, tobacco, cotton, and her colonial goods, as sugar, coffee; and her manufactures would take the place of many of those British manufactures, which are now sent to the United States, and which are now paid for in Great-Britain by bills of exchange drawn on the continent, for our native products actually consumed there. The U. States would surely lose by this arrangement, because of the superior cheapness of some of the British goods—but so long as France can make it for her benefit, is it not probable that she will modify her decrees so as to produce it?

One thing is clear, that until our vessels can be admitted safely to enter the ports of the continent, any disposal of our products, the benefits resulting from a renewal of trade with G. Britain will be comparatively inconsiderable.

If the Decrees of France have any other than a municipal effect, our government will be injured. She has injured us already.—Our country knows not how to submit to usurpation.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Boston, April 27.

The French letter of marquis L'Esperance, captain Deplace, arrived here on Tuesday, in a short passage from Bordeaux. A French gentleman, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of French papers to the 19th of last month—and a manuscript copy of a new Imperial Decree. A few translations from the papers, and the decree, will be found below.

The accounts from the European continent, in these papers, are nearly a month

later than before received. War between France and Austria had not commenced, though the declaration of it was daily expected. The French Ambassador, and the Ministers of the confederation of the Rhine, had quitted Vienna; and all the troops in the North, under the control of Bonaparte, were in motion. One hundred thousand of the troops, which were in Spain, had returned into France, and were moving towards Bavaria. The Emperor was in Paris at the last date. We find but little mention made of Russia; and that little did not indicate anything like her taking a part in the war against Austria. The peace between England and Turkey is attributed in the Paris to the interference of Austria.

The tidings from Spain are late. Saragossa surrendered the 24th of Feb. after a memorable siege; the particulars of which fill three of the papers. About 10,000 men of the garrison had passed through Bayonne. The South of Spain had not been over-run, nor had Cadiz been invested. The French had entered Oporto, (Portugal) and were advancing on Lisbon.

The Brest fleet at the latest date remained near Rochefort.

On the subject of American affairs, these papers are wholly silent. An Imperial Decree, affecting a part of our vessels in France, will be found under the translations. To understand it, it will be recollected, that the French have long detained American vessels under various pretences.—But some time since an embargo was laid on all American vessels in the ports of France. The new decree only affects such as were detained by this general embargo. They are permitted to return direct to the United States, giving bonds. The others are still detained.

[TRANSLATIONS.]

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The Wurtemberg and Bavarian Ambassadors are about to quit this capital. The different corps of our army are to be commanded by the Archdukes, and by generals Litchenstein, Rosanburg, Klenau, Kallowart and Bellegarde.

PARIS, March 22.—The Vienna Court Gazette continues to give all the absurdities of the English journals. The manner in which the events in Turkey are recounted, prove evidently that Austria has contributed all in her power to the peace between the port and England. Mr. Adair, formerly Ambassador to the Austrian Court, when he left Vienna, had letters of recommendation to the Austrian Intermuncio at Constantinople.

Augsburg, March 7.—We learn that several English gentlemen have arrived at Trieste, and show themselves publicly. A British courier lately debarked there, and proceeded hastily to Vienna. For some time, very frequent communications have been made between Austria and England, by way of Trieste.

An Austrian train of artillery has arrived at Egra, in Bohemia.

We learn that an Austrian corps has shown itself on the banks of the Inn, on the side of Passau. For this cause the court of Munich has ordered its troops in Swabia and Franconia, to join those in Bavaria, who are to concentrate on the Iser. The garrisons of Ulm and Augsburg are already on their march.

Nuremberg, March 7.—The famous intriguer Gents has arrived at Vienna, probably to draft the Austrian Manifesto. M. Stein is also at Vienna.

Burgos, (Spain) March 6.—Gen. Sebastian pursues his success. Marahals Junot and St. Scyr, are approaching Valencia, which it is expected will not make any defence.

Saragossa surrendered the 19th Feb. to the duke of Montebello, (Lanues). Such of the garrison as would not swear allegiance to Joseph I. were to be sent prisoners of war into France.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, Feb. 22.—The measures which the court of Vienna continues to take, and the movements of the troops in all the provinces, no longer permit us to doubt that war will be decided on and declared in a few days. The best informed persons are convinced of it.

Yesterday we flattered ourselves with preserving peace; which caused the funds to rise; but to-day I am informed, from a good source, whose information has never deceived me, that the battalions of grenadiers in garrison here will begin to march the 23th, and the rest of the garrison the 28th, to join the camp assembled near Lintz. I am assured from the same source, that the Manifesto, a declaration of the war, as well as the proclamation to the army, are already prepared. The Manifesto is conceived in very strong terms against the sovereignty of the confederation; but very flattering to the people of the confederation; whom it calls upon to separate themselves from the alliance of France, and to make common cause with Austria. The proclamation to the army contains new promotions—promises to the troops recompenses of every kind; decorations, advancement, and even gifts of land. When the army shall have passed the frontier, it will be paid in ready money. The horses of the artillery are complete.—The army, divided into nine corps, will have 850 cannon and howitzers. A considerable part of the new militia will be combined with the troops of the line. All the officers have been obliged to join their corps. They

name Klagerfurth, in Cornithia, Croatia, in Gallacia, Ens and Wels, in Austria, Colou and Posen, in Bohemia, as the points of junction. The Emperor and Archdukes will quit Vienna in a few days.

March 2.—Many young men of the most noble families have offered to serve as volunteers; and the collegians have demanded to be formed into a battalion.

The numerous assemblages of Austrian troops that have taken place in Bohemia, and appear to menace the Upper Palatinate, have occasioned the putting in motion of part of the garrison of Nuremberg—the remainder will shortly follow.

March 3.—A vast number of officers, subjects of the Princes of the Rhinish confederacy, have positively refused to bear arms against their countrymen.

The departure of the French Ambassador has occasioned a very lively sensation at this place.

Paris, March 16.—The Emperor returned yesterday from Rambouillet.

We understand, from different letters, that an increased activity prevails in the ports of Ferrol and Corunna. It is not enough that the Spanish marine corps should have remained faithful to honor during a time of anarchy and rebellion, but it aspires to revenge itself upon England for the evils brought upon the country. It is said that even the Cadiz squadron participate in this sentiment. A great movement is projecting upon the coasts of the ocean, from Holland quite to Spain. The French troops have followed the English to the port of Galicia—perhaps they may have the happiness to pursue them further.

Many means offer for penetrating into Insurgent Ireland, and for seeking the remains of Sir John Moore's army in the county of Kent.—When Carthage carried her arms into Italy, the Romans soon found themselves under her own walls in Africa, and the rival of Rome disappeared!!!

An epidemic disease was said in the French papers, to have broken out at Saragossa, in consequence of the sufferings and hardships endured in the siege, and to have carried off upwards of twenty thousand persons.

Council of Prizes, PARIS, JAN. 25.

The American vessel Susan, has been adjudged good prize to the officers and crews of the Italian and Syrene frigates. The same court has declared good and lawful prize the merchandise taken out of the American ship Augusta, by the French privateer L'Eve, and confiscated the same for the benefit of the Marine Invalid Case.

IMPERIAL DECREE

OF FEBRUARY 25 1809.

Article 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the Empire, solely by the (French) Embargo, are permitted to return directly to the U. States.—This favor is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers, or from any other cause.

Article 2. The vessels, the embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, to guarantee their direct return to that country. The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our consuls &c. in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

Owing to the ambiguity with which the late imperial decree is worded, we are at a loss for a definition of its precise import, in relation to the American property at present jeopardized in France. The phrase "par suite de l'embargo" (in consequence of the embargo) might seem to apply in a more extended sense, that all American vessels complying with the specified provisions of the arrête, and which had been embargoed in consequence of their papers not being conformable to the restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, were liberated—while in a more limited view, it may be construed to apply only to such vessels, as had been declared in a state of sequestration, in consequence of leaving the U. States after the passing of the American embargo laws, which it will be recollected, the emperor undertook to enforce. And this latter construction, while in its consequence and tendency, it has, (owing to the small number of vessels that were detained under this act) a much less suspicious aspect to the commerce of the United States than could be wished. This opinion we are sorry to say, is but too well warranted, from some of the late proceedings of the French prize courts.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Commercial Treaty with New Portugal. The commercial treaty which is now carrying on between our Ambassador at the Brazilian court, & the government of that country is, we understand, founded on a basis that is likely to contribute equally to the interest of both parties. In the mean time, a new tariff has been es-

tablished at Rio-Janeiro, which considerably reduces the valuation at which British goods had previously been rated, and which is, consequently, tantamount to a diminution of the import duties, as they are charged ad valorem. A new warehousing system is said to have been also in contemplation when the last accounts came away, and that it was to be framed upon a principle similar to our own.

For the TRUE REPUBLICAN.

What can be urged against the embargo? Nothing certainly. It has produced the effects which were contemplated at its adoption. It was intended,

1. As a measure to call home our property and seamen which were on the high seas. And
2. To coerce Great Britain to rescind her orders.

That the first objects have long since been accomplished, is so obvious, that any thing said in proof of it, may be counted superfluous. Although this provident measure was loudly clamored against by the federalists, they had not the preposterous effrontery to deny, that it saved to the country incalculable sums in vessels and American produce, which, by an opposite course, would have been lost to the United States. So far were they from denying the precautionary tendency of the embargo, that they said it saved too much—that our vessels were at our wharves, our seamen were at home, and the farmer had his produce in his barn. The framers of the embargo had anticipated all these things, as connected with the suspension of commerce. But they very well knew, that the farmer could not murmur at having enough and some to spare; whereas had commerce been permitted to run in its former channel, we would have voluntarily disgraced ourselves by trading under a British passport or licence, which, by the by, we would have had to pay pretty dear for; nor was this all, it would have been furnishing our antagonist with a weapon to combat us, or with means enabling him to persevere in his avaricious and unjust measures. It is unnecessary, however, to appeal to these facts as proofs of the distinguished sagacity and foresight of the administration in imposing the embargo, since it is admitted on all hands, that as a measure of prudence and precaution, one more effectual is not extant on the annals of legislation. Let us observe its coercive effect: this is no less than the humiliating scene, on the part of Great Britain, lately exhibited at Washington. When the public mind was agitated by the insult offered to the American flag, by a British ship, & when a common spirit of revenge appeared to animate every freeman from east to west, Mr. Rose was dispatched to this country with instructions, to appear to do a great deal, but in fact to do nothing. He required this, that and the other preliminaries, before he would proceed to treat on any point; and after he had amused himself with his farcical diplomacy, he returned and left matters as he found them. But after a long and obstinate resistance against our efficient and compulsory measures, England began to discover that we were not to be the dupes of such weak negotiations, and that our friendship was preferable to our enmity. She accordingly comes forward, humbles herself at our feet, and in the language of acknowledged guilt, proffers us terms, which we were determined to extort, and requires no etiquette introduction, or formal preliminary, but proceeds immediately to state her proposals. So very eager was she to secure our favor, that the Proclamation shutting out her public armed ships from our waters, was not mentioned, lest any demur on her part, might frustrate or protract the amicable termination of differences subsisting between the two countries; an event which, had she consulted her own interests, would have been ere this accomplished, and she would, moreover, have saved herself from the abject and supplicating attitude to which she is reduced, in the face of the American people and of the world. The embargo has been the great cause of all this, and we ought to look up to it as the salvation of our liberties, our rights, and our honor. Its advocates may now congratulate each other, that the most prudent measure that ever the human mind suggested, and which was recommended by the illustrious statesman, surpassed by none and equalled only by his successor, has triumphed, through process of time, over the arts of demagogues, the firebrands of faction, and the injustice of the British ministry. The acquiescence of Great Britain may, by some, be accounted very strange; but to a man who has dispassionately and impartially weighed the events which daily presented themselves, it cannot be either unexpected or surprising. She is an opulent nation, it is true, but it is almost impossible that she could exist without our trade. Provisions she must have—these must be had from the United States, or