

the American government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accommodation, which, though productive of no positive arrangement, did not make matters worse than they found them.

On the 22d of August last I was honored with a full exposition of the views and principles which had governed, and which should continue to govern his majesty's policy in relation to the United States, and in this we do not find the slightest trace of complaint against the provisions of the law in question.

At a period later than the 22d of August, an American ship, destined to a port of Spain was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to his majesty's minister of war, who having submitted the case, received orders to liberate all American vessels destined to Spanish ports, which had not violated the Imperial decrees.

Another American ship, at a point of time still later than the capture of the preceding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but having violated no law of his Majesty, was acquitted by his council of prizes; and lastly—

In the long conversation I had the honor of holding with your Excellency on the 25th of January, no idea of reprisal was maintained by you nor suspected by me; but on the contrary, in speaking of the seizure of American property in Spain, you expressly declared, that it was not a confiscation.

Can proofs be more conclusive, that from the first promulgation of the law down to the 25th of January last, nothing in the nature of reprisal was contemplated by his Majesty?

What circumstance may have since occurred to produce a change in his opinion, I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of his Majesty, altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable.

I pray your Excellency to accept, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency the Duke of Cadore,
minister of Exterior Relations.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 4th April, 1810.

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 26th ultimo.

I informed Mr. Champagny, 1st. that Mr. Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance the result of his application to the British government concerning the blockade of France prior to the Berlin Decree; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and 2d. that if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have any effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the United States, he would do well to let me know it in 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received the following answer: That "for some days past nothing in the nature of business and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor could be transacted, and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor, that he would seize the first moment to get me some decision in relation to them. Thus you see that every thing is yet in air.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

"The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he goes to Compiègne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was signed the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article:

"All the merchandise conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels, since the first day of January, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France, according to circumstances, and the political relations with the United States.

You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the king of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negotiation. The ports of Prussia are opened to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances."

Paris, 16th April, 1810.

Sir,—The John Adams being yet detained I am able to inform you, that on the 11th instant the emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom should be placed in his entire power. He has also refused to give up the *Hera* and has ordered that the case be brought before the council of prizes, where condemnation necessarily awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken and

another relating to our business in Naples.

I am, sir, &c. &c.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Honorable R. SMITH, &c.

Paris, 20th March, 1810.

Sir—The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagements to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable from the present state of commerce to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said states, to make remittance in tobacco. A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board the American ship *Hera*, and dispatched for the port of Tonnningen in Denmark, with orders that the net proceeds should be placed in the hands of the American bankers in Amsterdam for the purpose above mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship much damaged and the crew quite exhausted, the captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self-preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel, and, after having taken on board two pilots and being within the fourth buoy, was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the *Hera* sailed under a certificate, granted by the government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting a national remittance.

I have thought, sir, that the peculiarity of these circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his majesty in this case, and with this view I have the honor of offering to your excellency the present representation.

Accept, sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency, the Duke of Cadore.

21st March, 1810, Paris.

Sir—I had yesterday the honor of stating to your excellency the case of the American ship *Hera* and requesting thereon his majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you that a number of American ships coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of a protection of his majesty the king, have notwithstanding been seized and their cargoes sold "for the benefit of the fisc." Nor does the injury stop here. Though thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves, the captains have been obliged to subsidize the crews (amounting nearly to 300 men) and are now menaced with a farther exaction for port charges. This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers, is literally to strip them naked, and then to demand from them the expense of doing so. As the consular agent of the United States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the King, and that he has reason to believe that the system of which this is a branch, emanates from his majesty the Emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your excellency, and to seek through your intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may apply to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, in that should the vessel to which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded them of returning to their country. In this event therefore, I have to propose to your excellency that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest American Consul, and permitted to sail to the United States under bond, for the amount of their valuation respectively.

I am, sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
H. E. the Duke of Cadore.

PRICES CURRENT.

Bacon lb 3; Beef bbl. 9 a 10; Corn bush. 87; Cotton, lb. 13 a 14; Flour bbl. 6 a 6 50; Flaxseed, cask 9; Boards (11-4 inch) 1000ft 6 a 8; Scantling 6; Timber (square pine) 2; Shingles, 2 a 2 25; Staves, (w. d. hind) 25; Red Oak do 8; White O. k bbl. 14 a 15; Tar, 1 25; Turpentine 2 75; Pitch 2 50; Rice 2 50; Salt, 60 a 70; Tobacco 100lb 6 50 a 5.

FOR SALE,

On very reasonable and accommodating terms. An excellent light London built COACH & a handsome PRAGON.

I am also disposed to sell a very convenient JENNY WAGON—A BOAT just finished that will carry from 40 to 70,000 Shingles, built of the best materials and to draw but little water.

Several young women, with families of promising children. Apply to
BENJAMIN SMITH.

June 26. if

Take Notice!

THAT all persons are strictly forbidden to buy from or sell to either of my servants, any article without a written permission signed by myself, one of my family, or some other white person known to be generally in my employment.
BENJ. SMITH.
June 26. if

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has recently received an additional supply of

Dry Goods and Hardware, viz. Calicoes, Gingham, Threads, Tapes, Stockings, Gloves, Bombazettes, Knives, Scissors, Locks, &c. &c.—Also, a few pair of Fair-top Boots—all of which he offers for cash only, at very reduced prices.

THOMAS WRIGHT.
June 25. if

Wilmington.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1810.

The time for decision is now come. The letter of General Armstrong, to the Duke of Cadore (Champagny) in reply to his verbal message, announcing the atrocious determination of his Emperor, speaks a language of spirit, remonstrance and truth, which reflects honor on himself as a Minister and on the nation he represents. It is only to be regretted that such spirited and independent language has not been sooner used. It would certainly have been more honorable to his mission and would probably have deterred the Great Robber of the World from some of his unjustifiable violations of American rights. Napoleon now has completely thrown the gauntlet, treating with contemptuous defiance the American nation, and more particularly the American government. That Congress will be convened is probable; paragraphs in papers near the seat of government strengthen this expectation. But better for the people would it be, that the members of it remain separate, than assemble, unless for the purpose of exhibiting a conduct more vigorous and energetic than can be found in their last session. Mr. Madison cannot dream of effecting another Embargo, then why should he convene Congress if he does not intend to recommend a resistance to foreign aggression of a different nature from restrictions on our commerce.

Uno vulgo, non defici alter.

We have great gratification in communicating to the public, that we have authority to state, that WILLIAM GASTON, Esq. will offer himself a candidate at the ensuing August election, to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

Newborn Fed. Rep.

WILLIAM BLACKLEDGE, Esq. is a candidate to represent the Newbern Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.
True Republican.

Americans! After reading General Armstrong's letter, read the two following paragraphs from the Democratic Baltimore WHIG.—What think you of this Editor's patriotism, or of his brother, the ex-colonel Duane's?

"The greater the truth, the greater the libel." It is supposed that Champagny's letter to Gen. Armstrong, is condemned on his Mansfieldian maxim. It contains much truth, not, we confess, without an insolent manner. But "great is the truth."

HYPOCRISY.

"Straining at gnats, yet swallowing a camel." Men, who can be very composed at British impressments,—who look on the attack of the Chesapeake with cold indifference—are brimful of honor and feeling at the Duke of Cadore's letter. This blustering is a genuine proof of cowardice.—We have waited in hopes of seeing the misrepresentations in this famous letter exposed; but we have waited in vain.

BRAVELY DONE!

From Edgartown, May 16.

"On the morning of the 3th inst. a vessel was discovered stranded, on a shoal, about one mile and a half from the East part of Martha's Vineyard. Several boats were manned with hardy and resolute men, who had often risked their lives among the breakers to save others, attempted to take the men, who were hanging on the masts, from the wreck. A rapid tide, and heavy gale of wind, caused the sea to break so high, that the terrific foam appalled their stout hearts, and they stood momentarily expecting to see the unfortunate men swallowed in the devouring sea.

About 12 o'clock, Lot Norton, jun. Isaiah Pease, Sargon Pease, and Henry Worth, took a boat from town to attempt their relief. They approached the breakers in solemn silence. "Shall we make the attempt?" As one, they answered YES! And immediately took off jacket, boots, and every in umbrance and prepared for the bold attempt! With resolution seldom equalled, perhaps never exceeded, they pressed forward through the breakers, reached the wreck, and took into their small boat seven men, and under the protecting hand of Providence, brought them safe to land. Such instances of brave humanity cannot be too highly applauded, nor too liberally rewarded. Mr. Norton, who headed the enterprise, has a young family, who depend wholly on his industry; had he lost his life, his family must have been greatly distressed."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Robert Tate, of South Washington, Mr. WILLIAM I. LOVE, of this town, to Miss TERESA MARIA GREEN, of Rockfish.

DIED.

Lately in Charleston, S. C. Mrs. SARAH SMITH, aged 81, respected through life for her many virtues and amiable qualities.—This venerable lady was the daughter of one of the first settlers on Cape-Fear river and the founder of the town of Brunswick.—From her were descended 113 persons, of whom 5 children, 24 grand children and 26 great grand children, were living at the time of her decease.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ENVEED.

Catherine, Anna, Cuba—Fitz, Wick, Fa mouth—Venus, Olive, New-York—Rover, H. Key, Gentry, Hall, Co—Hera, Blossman, Newburyport—Happy Return, Hoga, Philadelphia—
CLEARED.
Schr. Patty, Wick, New-Y. K.



NEW AND CURIOUS EXHIBITION.

By MR. MARTIN.

At the Academy, fitted up in a commodious and decent manner for the purpose;

This EVENING, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY NEXT.

This performance, which has procured to its author the most favorable encouragement in every part of the world where he has exhibited, consists in new and pleasing Philosophical Experiments, Mechanical Contrivances, Magic Arts and Deceptions, of an entirely new style.

In every performance, will be introduced many striking novelties.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock, June 26.

Cavalry Notice.

THE New Hanover Troop of Light Horse, are ordered to appear at the usual place of parade, half past 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 4th July, equipped agreeable to law.

By order of the Captain,
THO'S COWAN, 1st Lieut.

June 26. 2w

Attention!

THE members of the Artillery Company, are required to turn out properly armed and accoutred at the Alarm Post on the 4th July at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Captain,
J. BARLOW, 1st Lieut.

June 26. 2w

Wilmington Volunteers Attend!

THE Wilmington Volunteers are ordered to parade at the usual place, in full uniform and completely equipped, at half past nine o'clock, A. M. on the 4th July.

W. S. HASELL, Sec'y.

June 26. 2w



FOR SALE,
The fast sailing schooner
EDWIN,

From St. Bartholomews, completely found, and may be sent to sea without any repairs.
J. LEVY.

June 19.

Stolen from the Subscriber a

SILVER SPOON, stamped on the back of the handle with L. D. or D. L. as it is probable that it has been pawned in some shop, the amount due for it and a small reward will be given to whoever will return it to
JOHN WILLIAMS.

June 26. if

Being about to leave the State

for a few months, I have appointed George Duncan and William Watts Jones, Esqrs, my Agent and Attorney, during my absence, to act in and transact all my business generally.
PETER MAXWELL.

June 26. 2w

CAUTION!

The Copartnership of Nathan and Lott Williams has been some time since dissolved.—Lott Williams having attained possession of the books and papers belonging to the said firm, and proceeded to collect the debts, without coming to a settlement with the subscriber, or giving any kind of satisfaction or security relative to the business, it becomes necessary that the debtors to the said firm should be informed, that the said Lott Williams is not authorized to receive payment from them; those therefore who pay him will do it at their own risk.
June 26. if NATHAN WILLIAMS.

LIVERY STABLES.



THE Subscriber has established a set of LIVERY STABLES, on the west side of Second-street, for the accommodation of those gentlemen travelling through or residing in this town, who may be disposed to avail themselves of this establishment. Every kind of grain and forage, necessary for horses, shall be abundantly provided and faithfully given, and all due attention paid to them by the hostlers. The Stables are quite dry; shall be kept clean, and each stall shall be furnished with Litter every evening.

WILLIAM WILLKINGS;

N. B. Horses and Chairs to hire.