

the fact that the contracting parties no doubt took place, but a minister's public Credentials the Boston Editors ought to have known are totally distinct from his private instructions.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says "that a gentleman on board the vessel from Bristol, who is the bearer of dispatches to the Secretary of State, mentions that the British government are disposed to an accommodation with the U. S. on terms mutually advantageous—that Mr. Erskine is to be succeeded by Mr. Jackson as resident minister—and that in addition to Mr. Jackson, another minister plenipotentiary was to be immediately sent out to treat with our government. It was believed that Lord Auckland would be appointed for this purpose."

Mr. Erskine—The instructions to Mr. Erskine have been called for in Parliament and published.—Mr. Canning said he was perfectly willing, as it would appear that no minister ever went wider of his powers. On enquiry whether Mr. Erskine had sent no justification, it was answered he had; but the House could judge from his instructions how far they coincided. His account of his reasons would be left for him to produce on his trial! Mr. Canning said Mr. Erskine had been instructed to make concessions to America, arising out of such concessions as they should propose on their part to him, and in such a manner as should make the concessions mutual. Instead of this, however, Mr. Erskine had made every concession on his part, without attaining one stipulated concession on the part of America. The instructions of his Majesty's government had been explicit, and would throw the necessary light on the subject.—Lon. pap. of June 1.

The Rosamond, British sloop of war, arrived in England the 21st May, from Norfolk, in twenty-four days.

We are enabled to state (says the Freeman's Journal of July 14,) as a positive fact, "that an American gentleman in Amsterdam has written to his friend in New-York, by the late arrival there from General Armstrong, our minister at Paris, advising him to remit his money to England or America, without any delay, as he, General Armstrong, had finally made up his mind to leave France immediately and return to America."

A. St. Petersburg (Russia) article of the 2d May, mentions that the Chamberlain Count Fedor Petrovitch De Pahlen, was appointed by the Emperor Alexander, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America. It is presumable therefore that Mr. Dashoff will act in the character of Charge des Affaires until the arrival of Count Pahlen.

We are gratified to learn that a Society has lately been formed in Philadelphia for the instruction of Poor Children, under the title of "The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children." The most prominent features of their plan of instruction resemble the one lately established with great success in London, by Joseph Lancaster, a sketch of which system we published in the 124th and 128th pages of the Star. The Association, by means of aid received from benevolent individuals, have erected a large and commodious building, calculated to contain six hundred children—three hundred on each floor. One school is opened, which is attended by more than 200 boys. The benefits of this institution are confined to no sect or party, but are extended to all whose parents are destitute of other means for their education. It is supported by voluntary contributions and donations; and for the small sum of four dollars a poor boy may be schooled for one year.

THE DOVE—We never took pleasure in publishing rumours one week for the gratification afforded by contradicting them the next. Our paper and the time of our readers we deem too valuable to be occupied in this way. We were neither galled by the stories of the "Dove" and the "40,000 Dollars" which have lately made so much noise, nor did we feel a disposition to gull.—We have already published a disproof of the Dollars story, and we now offer a quietus for that of the Dove.

The following is from a Rutland, Vermont paper of the 1st ult.

On a Sunday in August last, while the Rev. Isaac Beal was preaching in the Baptist meeting house in Pawlet, a dove flew into the house, and after lighting upon the head of the preacher, and also upon his bible, went out at a window. The dove was an uncommonly tame one, and belonged to a farmer in the neighbourhood. It would frequently perch upon the head of persons as they passed by, and the aforesaid preacher had often sported with it at the house of the farmer. It perched upon the head of a person going to the meeting on the above-mentioned Sunday, and continued there until he was near the meeting house; when it flew into the house and played the pranks which have been described.

This trifling incident, which was little if at all known beyond the precincts of the parish where it happened, until subsequent occurrences gave it a character, has been published in most parts of the United States—and by a concealment of the principal facts, and the addition of a few traits of embellishment, has been made to assume one of those marvellous appearances so eagerly sought after by the credulous of all ages.—Whoever the author of that publication may be, he is certainly answerable for an imposition upon the public, as gross as indecent and impious.

On Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, the citizens of Newbern were shocked with the alarming cry of Fire! It broke out in Mr. Roach's blacksmith's shop, on Middle-street, near the corner of Front-Street. So threatening was its aspect before any thing effectual could be done, that it placed the whole square in jeopardy. But fortunately, the uncommon activity of all classes of citizens, aided by the skill and management of several gentlemen in blowing up some of the houses, together with the uncommon calmness of the morning, soon checked its career. By this fire nine houses were destroyed, and the large and elegant brick hou-

ses of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Shepard were in great hazard.—Frederic Republican.

RECEIVED JUST BEFORE HIS FALL. He received a multitude of letters expressive of the wildest adoration; but others contained threats, and imprecations that must have concealed his blood. Read these appalling words that were addressed to him:—"This hand, that writes thy doom; this hand, which thy bewildered eye seeks in vain; this hand, that presses thine with horror, shall pierce thy inhuman heart. Every day I am with thee; every day I see thee, at every hour my uplifted arm seeks thy breast. O thou vilest of men! live still to dream of me; let my image and thy fear be the first prelude of thy punishment. Farewell. This very day in beholding thee, I shall enjoy thy terror."—Ed. Review.

ERRATA.—The reader will please to make the following correction of a fault which appears in about one fourth of our last number.—Page 155, column 4, line 5, read "It will be remembered."—Same column, line 11, "and we have therefore little doubt"—Same column, line 25 "an object meet only for his." &c. There are in the whole page several literary errors in that part of the impression.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

PAPERS

Presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Secretary Canning, RELATING TO AMERICA.

No 1, Copy of a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. D. M. Erskine; dated Foreign Office, 23rd of January, 1809.

Sir.—If there really exist in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the U. States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with G. Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition, it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after the profession on the part of so many of the leading members of the government of the U. States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France, as well as of Great-Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American government.

The like extension of the non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this point of view. These measures remove those preliminary objections, which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for Great Britain to entertain propositions which, while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the reports of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears:

1st. That the American Government is prepared, in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all Non-intercourse and Non-importation acts, so far as respects G. Britain; leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her Decrees.

2d. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions) That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French Decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (but for the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great Britain of the regulations of America with respect to

France, and the countries to which these regulations continue to apply, but that his government was itself aware, that without such enforcement those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch *en extenso* to the American government.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognition of the three abovementioned conditions, his majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty may appear to the American government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you, if the American government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced into a regular form, (either by the immediate repeal of the embargo and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to assure the American government of his majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American government of the three conditions above specified, his majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any day specified by the American government for that repeal, reciprocally to recall the Orders in Council without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty; and you are authorized, in the circumstances herein described, to make such reciprocal engagement on his majesty's behalf.

I am, &c. (Signed) G. CANNING.

[The other papers published are those printed by the American government. Mr. Erskine's exculpatory dispatch has not yet been moved for.]

SALEM, July 22.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived at Beverly, last evening, schooner Augusta, Stickney, in 33 days from Bayonne, to Hon. I. Thorndike.

This vessel was permitted to sail in ballast by giving bonds agreeable to the late Orders of the French government. Every thing remained in a state of suspense as to American affairs, when the Augusta sailed, as the last accounts received from that country stated.

Mr. Thorndike, a nephew of Col. Thorndike, who came passenger in the Augusta, informs us that the reports respecting the last battles in Austria was such as to procure a belief in the minds of all well informed persons who dare to converse on the subject that the loss of the French was at least 30,000 men.

From French papers of June 11.

Not having an opportunity to examine the papers till a late hour, we are obliged to content ourselves with an outline of the important contents we find in the latest of them. From the 13th bulletin, dated 2d June, at Ebersdorf, we learn:—The French had great success in Dalmatia, and had taken the commander in chief of the army opposed to them. The Duke of Ragusa reached Fiume on the 28th of May, and made a junction with the army of Italy, which this was the division on the right. The duke reports that an English squadron had reached Trieste, with a view to seize the Russian fleet—but such dispositions were made as secured the Russian fleet and the English left the port. A thousand Austrians at Krembs, on the right bank of the Danube, were made prisoners by the troops of Wurtemberg.

By the 14th bulletin, at Ebersdorf, 1st June, the bridges on the Danube had been rebuilt, and important preparations had been made on the Danube.—After the defeat of gen. Jellachich, the French on the Solza had many prisoners. Gen. Lasalle had his head quarters near Presburg, gen. McDonald had entered Gratz, and had taken immense stores of the enemy, the Duke of Dantzic was at Lintz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo at Vienna. Vandamme at St. Polten. Order was restored in the Tyrol—Vienna was quiet. The duke of Montebello (Marshal Lasnes) had died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal of June 11, we learn that the French had every success in Dalmatia. By letters from Gospic, the French had taken more than a thousand prisoners, and having dispersed the enemy; the French were advancing. In Turkish Croua the Turks had risen in arms, and had invaded the Austrian part of the country. They had taken Cefin and Dresnick, and had already possession of considerable part of that country.

By letters from Trieste the French flag was displayed in that place on the 18th May. The Russians had saluted it by repeated discharges of cannon. From Petersburg May 15, we learn that the Russian troops had received orders to penetrate into the Austrian provinces.

From Prussia we learn that the news of the war between Russia and Austria had reached Warsaw that the Austrians had left Warsaw, which they had entered, and that the Duke Ferdinand had been forbidden by Prussia to violate the peace of Sillesia. On the 13th of May, the Russians were within two days march of Warsaw, & the Duke Ferdinand was upon the retreat.

The Saxon army had reached Lintz on the Seventeenth of May, and was marching for Vienna.

Couriers for the French Emperor passed Leipzig on the 21st of May from Russia and from Sweden.

The Austrian general Muhr had been wounded at the siege of Thorn—the Russians were moving in that direction.

In the Campaign in Italy the archduke John had lost 18,000 men, 69 cannon and six standards.

The French papers contain several Bulletins of

the army of Germany, of a previous date to those we have mentioned, but we had not time to examine them.

On the 28th of April the Emperor of Russia informed the Austrian minister that as the Austrians had attacked the Duchy of Warsaw, he considered himself at war with Austria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two courts had ceased.

The American national brig Screen had arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore, with dispatches.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Windsor Castle, Capt. Sutton, from Falmouth, via Halifax, arrived at New-York on the 25th July.

By the packet the editors of the New-York Gazette have received the London Traveller of the evening of the 12th June, from which they have copied the following articles.

Lowboy, June 12.

Dur. Gazettes to the 8th, and Paris papers to the 4th inst. have reached us. The former communicate the death of the gallant Schill. He fell at the head of his brave followers, contending for glory and independence, in the heart of the city of Stralsund, of which it appears he had been in complete possession. Stralsund was attacked by the French general Gratien, whose report of the action is not very clear. The fate of the intrepid Schill was a circumstance too important to be passed over, but the conclusion of the affair is not noticed with precision; we are merely told that his troops were thrown into confusion.

The Moniteur contains a detail of the operations of the army of Italy, almost from the first reverses of the Austrians, in that quarter, of the capture of Trieste, and the junction of the army with that part of the French force in Germany commanded by Gen. Lauriston. If we are to give implicit credit to this detail, the trophies gained by his son-in-law, Eugene-Beauharnois, are not less brilliant than those of Bonaparte himself, in his most successful campaigns. We are assured that the French army has, in this extraordinary career of victory, taken 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards. Of the accomplishment of the object in view no doubt, we think, can be entertained; but when we are gravely assured that six hundred Austrians were taken by a lieutenant and twelve men, we are surely justified in considering these official accounts very grossly exaggerated.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 3d inst. The supreme junta of government in Spain has directed a decree confiscating all the property of the Spanish nobles and other persons who had adhered to the French interest; ordering also that these persons therein named, should be arrested and carried before the tribunal of public welfare, to be tried and punished for high treason. The papers contain a correspondence between Marshal Beresford and the Portuguese general Mahy, announcing some partial actions between the latter with the French who were shut up in Lugo when Ney marched to the Asturias. The amount of the French force in Galicia is between six and 7000 men. In an action which took place in Ponte Neuvo, between Mina and Lugo, the French lost 3000 men in killed and wounded, besides 2000 Germans, who deserted, and came over in the Spanish army. Lugo had been recaptured, and 3900 prisoners taken. According to the accounts transmitted, the situation of marshal Ney is very precarious. There was every reason to suppose, from the aspect of affairs, that Galicia would be speedily cleared of the enemy. A French column of 3000 infantry and 300 horse had been completely routed near Santiago; the remains had fled for Corruna, abandoning the former place, which the Spanish troops entered on the 23d, finding considerable magazines of arms and ammunition therein. The marquis de la Romana was at Santiago. Vigo is occupied by his brother, with a force of 7000 men.

This morning arrived a mail from Gottenburg. The possession of Stralsund by the patriotic Schill is mentioned in terms of high satisfaction, but his unfortunate fate does not appear to have been known when the mail was sent off. The war continues with vigour between the Russians and the Swedes.

North-Carolina.

TREASURY OFFICE; 1st of August, 1809.

THE SHERIFFS and other Revenue Officers of the State aforesaid, by a punctual and faithful discharge of the duties required of them by Law, in regard to the collection and payment into the Treasury of the Taxes and other Public dues for the current year, will do themselves credit and foreclose the possibility of penalty or forfeiture.—Should any, unfortunately, fall in this very essential point, they will bear in mind that the Public Treasurer has no opinion with respect to the course to be pursued, his duty being imperative; and that therefore all such will be proceeded against according to Law, and in the Superior Court for the county of Wake, which will happen in October next.

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.

Marshal's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Execution issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States, will be exposed to Sale, to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Dwelling House of Delilah Whitfield, on the 17th of October next, in the County of Nash, Four Negroes, and the following Tracts of Land, viz: 100 Acres on Lester's Branch, adjoining the lands of Elijah Rowel—125 do. adjoining the same—608 do. on Peg Basket Creek, adjoining the lands of John Vick—116 do. on Lasiter's branch, adjoining the lands of Joseph Williams—200 do. on the same branch, adjoining Joseph Stricklen—200 do. adjoining said Stricklen and Daniel Walker—300 do. on Compass Creek, adjoining Levi Underwood—200 do. on the same Creek, adjoining the lands of Daniel Walker. The above property will be sold for the purpose of satisfying a Judgment obtained by Watson & Ebenezer Stott, vs. Delilah Whitfield, as Executrix of Benjamin Whitfield, in said Court, held at Raleigh on the 12th of May last.

BEV. DANIEL, Marshal for the N. Carolina District.

August 1st, 1809.

Committed

TO the Jail of Raleigh, on the 21st of July, a Negro man who says his name is COVE, otherwise MOSES, about 3 feet 8 inches high, and 25 years of age. Saw he belongs to John Massey, of Chesterfield, S. Carolina. The owner is desired to claim his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Wm. SCOTT, Jailor.

August 1, 1809.