Extracts from Disich Papers.

Corner active, May 23.

mation from Sweden to the 19th has been received, ming a great many American arrivals at Gottenburg, becaused American produce to fall at once more 30 per cent; tobacco, for instance, full from 28 gs to 8. Several American vessels have been stop-the English in the Cattegat, and semt for England, instanding their clearances being for Swediah purts.

ST. PETERSEURG, May 3. The American government having sent. Mr. Short as inister to our const, on one part Count Fedor Petrowitz o Pahlen goes out ambassador to the United States. At this period both embassies are thought to be remark de and important, as the commercial relations between uses and America will be much improved, and as close tion of interests effected themselves.

From the London Gazette of June 3.
At the court at the Queen's fulace, the 31st of May 1809.

PRESENT.

The king's most excellent majesty in council.
WHEREAS his majesty, by his order in council of the 24th day of May just, was pleased to order that the orders of his majesty in council of the 7th of January and 1th of November 1607 should be suspended, so far as was necessary for the protection of vessels of the U. States of America, sailing for or from the ports of Holland, for a limited time and under certain circumstances; his majesty more distinctly to ascertain the southern boundary of the countries to be taken as comprised under the decountries to be taken as comprihed under the de-scription of Holland in such order, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said order shall not be construct to extend or to comprehend the island raily port or place south of the said island; but, evertheless, no vessel of the said U. States, which sail have been destined to the Island of Walcheren, or to any port or place on the north bank of the ri-ver Schelde, shall be liable to capture under this or-der, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and warned by any of his 12 50. Fustick 6 90. Coffee 45 a 85 cts. per majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to the lb. Pimento 43. Pepper 30. Sugar, Musco-said island of Walcheren, or to any port or place in vado 24 a 25—clayed 30 a 32.

The French of the river Schelde:

And the right hon, the lerds commissioners of is majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secre-tries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiraity, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are Hope has brought upwards of 50 passengers, and to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain

S. COTTRELL.

At the Court at the Queen's Palete, the 31st of May, 1809. PRESENT.

The King's riost excellent majesty in council. WHEREAS the island of Heligoland surrendered to his majesty's forces and is now in his ma-jesty's possession; his majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his privity council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the trade to and from Heligoland shall be confined to British ships, navigated ecording to law, except in cases where his majesty nay be pleased by his special license otherwise to

And for the more effectually preventing any foien vessel carrying on any trade, to or from the id island, contrary to his majesty's will and please, as by this order expressed, his majesty is furer pleased, by and with the advice of his privy. council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no foreign vessel except as before excepted, shall enter into the port, harbour or road lying between the island of Heligoland, and Sandy island, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Maven, and the South Haven, under any pretence wastever; and that no coulds. ven, and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; and that no goods, wares, or merchandiac whatsoever, shall be in any manner put on shore in any part of the said island of Heligoland, from any such foreign vessel, or carried from the shore of such island to any such foreign vessel, or in any manner transhipped from any such foreign vessel, into any vessel lying in the said harbour, port, or road, into any such foreign vessel.—And the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, are to give the necessary directions have in as to them may respectively appertain. y respectively appertain. S. COTTRELL. sein as to them

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mamburgh, dated May 19, 1809, from a house of the highest respectability to their friends in this city. The information it communicates

is of a most pleasing nature:

"After a long interruption to our intercourse with your country, the American flag has again been displayed in this neighbourhood." Three vessels from Baltimore have arrived at Tonningen and Hussum; and although their curposs. pected that more will follow, their cargoes, will be sold to great advantage. It is so long since we have been cut off from our regular supplies, that all the old stocks are almost entively consumed; and it will require very great

gree. Doubts have existed as to the admison of American ships in Danish ports : It is wever, with pleasure we can state that no difficulty has been made to their dis-charging; and should even the hostility of the French emperor to American commerce pre-vent the goods coming from your country from passing the lines of the French Douanes (custom-houses) sales can be effected at Altona and elsewhere out of these tines, so that the property can never come within the reach of

The accounts you no doubt have received of the many restrictions which have been imposad on the trade of the continent, are well calculated to deter houses with you, from making any shipments to this neighbourhood, as which it has been disavowed by the English governtent of the danger, or the manner in which it can be avoided. Since the rescinding of the British orders of the 11th of November, your vessels can trade to this river and to Danish ports with perfect security; but as a French custom-house is established here, we recommend to you not to expose any property to their grasp, by a direct shipment to this place, until the French emperour has pronounced his intentions with regard to that trade. The Danish ports of Tonningen and Husum offer more security; whence with a trifling additional expense, goods will find the way into the continental markets, without any risk whate-

The only question therefore which remains is with regard to the admission of your ships into the Danish ports: this question is decided in the affirmative, and if we suppose a possibility of this determination being changed by the interference of the French, it will operate no further than directing such ships away from their ports; and if nothing better offers, they will find a sale at Heligoland, a small isl-

All ports south of the Weser have been de-clared in a state of blockade. Their whole wants must be drawn from such supplies as may reach us from your country, and we have every reason to expect a brisk demand at high prices for the cargoes that may reach us ; and although an over abundant importation may depress our present prices, we are of opinion they will continue sufficiently high amply to repay those who may adventure this way, and we feel ourselves justified in encouraging you to cheres, which is in the possession of France, make some shipment without loss of time, as the first importations will receive proportionably a higher price.

> Subjoined you will find a price current of the principal articles of your trade.

> Rice 7 dolls. 60 cents per cwt. Logwood

New-York July 27.

LATEST FROM PRANCE.

We learn from the captain and passengers, that the dispatch ship Mentor, Capt. Ward, remained at L'Orient, waiting the orders of Gen. Armstrong, our Minister at Paris; and that the U. States' brig Sy ren was to be immediately dispatched from L.Ori ent to England .- That no account of any new battle between the emperor Bonaparte and the Arch Duke Charles had reached Bordeaux-that affairs between America and France, remained in eta-

In addition to the above, a passenger in the Hope has favoured us with the following extract of a letter dated the 15th of June, from Bordeaux, which was sent to him just as the Hope was leaving the Cordo

" The Commissary of Mar e at Rochefort, has just written to the Maratime refect at Bordeaux, not to grant any more clearances to American vessels as they had just heard that the commercial Intercourse between America and France had been suspended by a law of the American Congress on the 20th of May last."

NEW-YORK, July 28. Surrender of the City of St. Domingo.—By the British ship William Penning we have received Port-au-Prince papers to the 1st inst. from which we have translated the following article:

From the Port-an-Prince Gazette of July 1, 1809. Extract of a letter from a native Haytian at St. Domingo to his friend in this place, (Port-au-Prince) dated June 18th.

" After the very long siege we have suffered, and having endured all the calamities attached theret reduced to the food of every species of animal that could be found, and the small portion of stale provi-sions we had on hand, we have at last been obliged to surrender to the British, who blockaded our port,

and prevented our receiving any supplies.

"The terms of capitulation are, that the French are to deliver up the town, with all its ammunition, guns, &c. and the English are to furnish yessels to transport the French garrison to Europe

Trunclations from Bordeaux papers from the 14th to the 17th June, inclusive. BORDEAUX, June 17. The Servians had gained considerable advantage over the Turks, and the Russians have taken Varna on the Black Sea, within 45 leagues of Constanti-

ALTONA, Jime 5. A Danish officer bus arrived en courier, with the official accounts of the destruction of the brig and Schill's corps. Only one humbred escaped to the island of Regen. Schill was killed.

Leirsten, June 5. Prince Poniatowski atrived on the 25th May at ring the present wreth, a place celebrated for its salt mines. It is on, in time of war a probable that he reached Cracow on the 27th. He from which she was received the efficial account that the Russian army condition is palpab

stran Gallicia. There were 4000 Da

## POLITRICAL.

From Bell's Weeking Messenger of May 29.

The American government, with a due considerion of American interests, and of the peculiarity of their situation, suspended the intercourse between the belligerents and America, and ordered a strict embargo in their ports, under the tacit understand-ing, that it should be raised in favour of either pow-

er which should repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative state of things in which Mr.
Erskine commenced his negociation. The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on sideration, and as the papers will be laid le ore Parliament in the ensuing week, we shall resume this subject in another paper. Its importance does not seem to be well understood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of Plenipotenflaries are so frequent, that the absurdity, and practical mischief of such breaches of fath, are totally overlooked. Who will hereafter confide in plenipotentiaries, when their acts are thus, of common matter of course, revocable at pleasure. There are certainly extreme cases in which such acts ought to be revocable, but the cases must be extreme, and should be rare, lest they destroy the utility of the

But the point of fact is, that the disayowal of Mr. Erskine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circum-stances have in any way admitted it, our tone to-wards America has always been insulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly. Every new hope on the continent; every straw to the drowning expectations of Europe, has but aggravated this un-worthy sentiment. In our prosperity we have bullied America; and when things are not so well with us, we have vented our strife in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. Whilst they will find a sale at Heligoland, a small isl-and of our river, from whence a good deal of contraband is carrying on with the coast.

there were any hopes in Spain, America could get brought us to our senses, and the negociation was renewed. The coalition war on the continent has subsequently broken out, and we begin to repent of our condescension.

In this manner has the American negociation been on and off during some years, our demands rising with our hopes and prosperity, and our mo-deration being only co-existent with our disappoint-

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Erskine's act is to be disavowed by ministers, it is not to be collected from the correspondence. The correspondence on the part of Mr. Erskine is characterised by simplicity and directness. His business seems full upon his mind, and he comes immediate-ly to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that circuitous equivocal formality of the old diplomacy, in which the writer seems only anxious lest he should be understood as saying something in-which the first sentence is a knot which every succeeding sentence is only entployed further to

The French diplomatists, formed into a school under Choiseul, grafted the school logic, and the law loquacity, upon public correspondence. Every word had its endless appendages, and every phrase was weighed and measured. Lord Malmesbury in England was an eminent instance of this species of diplomacy, and Lord Liverpool was formed in the istry. same school. The caution, the precision, the mea- Let these circumstances be duly weighed: sured gravity, the decorum which carefully avoids every thing of passion and petulance; all these qualities of the old school cannot be too much praised but where the business is in a point, and the parties are both willing to come at it, we really can see no objection either in prudence or decorum. Mr. Fox was an immitable example of this simplicity and rectitude.

Mr. Erskine, with a manly directness, acknow ledges, without discuise, the unjust violence in the affair of the Chesapcake; he speaks of it with a sense of justice, and at the same time with a candour, which cannot but Jaspire a very high opinion both of his head and boart.

[The following defence of Mr. Erskine's conduct is ex-tracted from a Philadelphia paper, and is regarded (says the North-American) as coming from himself or some one in his confidence.]

We insert the following communication, at the request of a friend without wouching for the correct, ness of the opinions expressed in it. U. S. Gaz To the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Srr-In examining the instructions of Mr. Can-ning to the British Minister in this country, so far as they are given to us, I am led to make the follow-ing remarks.

It appears that Mr. Erskine had stated to his go vernment his belief that the persons composing our present administration were really desirous to effect an amicable accommodation with Great Britain in a dispatch of the 23d of January, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Erakine, that if it really be the case that the members of the American Government have such disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptionable orders in council so far as respects America, on certain conditions to let us fairly examine these conditions, in order to see whether Mr. Erskine has, or has not, pursued his instructions in such respects as they may be consistent with the rules of common sense, & with the nature of our constitution. . 1st condition-" that America shall withdraw her

interdictions, embargo, &c : so far as they relate to to the ships of war and trade of Great Britain, leavto the ships of war and trade of Great Britain, leaving them in force as to France, and the powers who adopt her decrees." With this condition, there has been full compliance; so far as there was authority vested in the executive, except in regard to Holland. At the period of the negociation, Holland had, by proclamation, excluded her subjects from all neutral trade —it would therefore have been absurd to have suffered an ideal point to operate as a bar to the arrangement :—more especially as that arrangement was to be regarded merely as the prejude to

2d. " That America is willing war, the pretention of carrying ill trade with the enemy's colonies, a excluded during peace." This

terdiction of the trade with F lated for.

3d. " Grent Britain, for the operation of the embargo, tention of America to prev ding with France, and the p ture all such American tempting to trade with ers."ac. Stc.

This condition is p plaint would be mad of the laws of the country; & the a of the fact would oblige our government the forfested bonds.

" On the receipt of an official note, en dopt these conditions, his majesty would be to repeal the orders in council," &c. &c. British ministry been acquainted tion, or had they really been de adjustment, they would have engage a cots as the president such engagements he has given, sumption of authority on his part titled him to a share of the blame at must attach to Mr. Canning.

It may fairly be presumed that Mr. Er municated his orders, " in extenso." to M And he no doubt received from our min a repetition of those assurances, which, it is he had heretofore made known to his gover and on which Mr. Canning's instructions are to be founded. Whenever Mr. Canning sha ture to give Mr. Erskine's explanations to the lic, we shall find, no doubt, that those a have been repeated to him: assurances, which, ther verbal or written, are merely to be co as the epinions of influencial characters, and in way binding on our government, but which from the nature, ought not be committed to paper.

The sole errour of Mr. Erskine appears to barisen from his belief that his superiours were re ly anxious to effect an adjustment of our differe and, under that impression, he would natural safe in having executed his metructions, so to from their crudeness & absurdity, was practi in refusing to fulfil the arrangement, the Brit nistry have afforded an undeniable proof of the friendly dispositions towards us, and they will 6 less find it an easier task to have excited than tot quillize the spirit of the American people.

A LOYER OF HIS COUNTRY.

## VARIOUS OPINIONS

From the (Richmond) Enquirer.

MR ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTION In reviewing the letter which Mr. Ca laid before the House of Commons, as a instructions to Mr. Erskine, the first question naturally seizes upon the mind, is, Were the the instructions under which Mr.-Erskine acted?

Much as an answer in the riegative would redo to the infamy of the British ministers-thus pro an almost unparalleled complication of vices wrongs, beginning with force and hypocrisy, a terminating in perfidy and forgery—yet are the practers and measures of the present ministry suffi-ent guarantees against such a presumption i—va appeal to the circumstances of the case itself—va we ask, whether there are not in these very cit some of the papers and instructions under which Mr. Erskine has acted, have been suppressed by the min-

These instructions bear date on the 23d of Jan y-Mr. Oakley left England about the 20thor ?1. of February.—Why was he nearly four weeks de-tained after the composition of this paper—in that long interval, was there no new turn of events which might have dictated rather a new view of their rela-

tions with the U. States !

It was late in the night of the very day on which this paper seems to have been penned, that the dispatch of Lieutenaut General Hope arrived—annousing the battle of Corrunna, the death and defeat Moore, the gloomy state of the British arms ande forts in Spain. For the "London Gazette extraordinary" of January 24th, thus introduces the disputs, the Hon. Capusin Hope arrived late last aight with a dispatch, &c. &c."—Was not this intelligence caculated to have at least some effect on the mind of Mr. Canning?

The course of negociation, which took place at Washington on the 17th and 18th of Apri's seems to have been of so close and systematic a nature, as to have been chalked out by the ministry to Mr. Erskine. The first point which he seems instructed to bring forward is the infamous affair of the Chesapeake. "It having been, says he, represented to his majesty, that the Congress of the United States, &c."—in this way opening the negociation as Mr. Canning's letter of January 23, directs him, "I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such law's taking place, toolfer on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression, committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the U. States' frigate Chesapeake." He then goes on to submit, "conformably to instructions" these "terms of satisfaction and reparation."—But where, in the note of the 23d January, is this point once touched upon (—Not a word is said shout the order, in which the disputed points were to be adjusted—not one about the Chesipeake.—Where then, we demand, is the co-

py of the instructions, which he received o jointly with the other subjects in it is supposed to suppose besides, that Mr. Emiline walls made such propositions, in the very teeth of instructions—is really to stagger credulty its Where could have been the understanding of faith of the son of Lord Erakine? An idoot is have seen the difference between the index. faith of the son of Lord Erakine? An idea might have seen the difference between these instruction and his propositions. Well indeed might Mr. Out sing have said that "no minister ever went viders his powers."—Would Mr. Erskine have powers wide of his instructions—when he was dependent for his post upon a party who were in direct opposition to his own—whose eyes were ever upon him enter to detect some four has his assistance as an apology for driving him from his effice? Could have so explicitly assured our government, that have only acting the bedience to his imposty's compands?" the first blo