

Importations to replace them even in a small degree. Doubts have existed as to the admission of American ships in Danish ports...

The accounts you no doubt have received of the many restrictions which have been imposed on the trade of the continent, are well calculated to deter houses with you...

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...

Information from Sweden to the 19th has been received, mentioning a great many American arrivals at Gottenburg, which occasioned American produce to fall at once more than 100 per cent...

The American government having sent Mr. Smart as minister to our court, on our part Count Fedor Petrovitch de Pahlen goes out ambassador to the United States.

At this period both embassies are thought to be remarkable and important, as the commercial relations between Russia and America will be much improved...

From the London Gazette of June 3. At the court at the Queen's palace, 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 inst. was pleased to order that the orders of his majesty in council...

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 31st of May, 1809. PRESENT. The King's most excellent majesty in council. WHEREAS the island of Heligoland surrendered to his majesty's forces and is now in his majesty's possession...

And for the more effectually preventing any foreign vessel carrying on any trade to or from the said island, contrary to his majesty's will and pleasure, as by this order expressed, his majesty is further 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...

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. The following is an extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated May 19, 1809, from a house of the highest respectability in 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 Husum, and altho' it is to be expected that more will follow, their cargoes will be sold to great advantage.

Imports on the 19th May at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. There were 4000 Danish troops engaged against Schill, under the command of the French general Gratian.

But the point of fact is, that the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumstances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been insulting...

All ports south of the Weser have been declared 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...

Subjoined you will find a price current of the principal articles of your trade. Rice 7 dolls. 60 cents per cwt. Logwood 12 50. Fustick 6 90. Coffee 45 a 35 cts. per lb. Fimento 45. Pepper 30. Sugar, Mustovado 24 a 25—clayed 30 a 32.

New-York July 27. LATEST FROM FRANCE. Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Hope, Capt Humphries, 35 days from Bordeaux. The Hope has brought upwards of 50 passengers, and sailed by special permission.

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 Syren was to be immediately dispatched from L'Orient to England. That no account of any new battle between the emperor Bonaparte and the Arch Duke Charles had reached Bordeaux...

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 Cordouan.

The Commissary of Marine at Rochefort, has just written to the Maratime Prefect 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.

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:

After the very long siege we have suffered, and having endured all the calamities attached thereto, reduced to the food of every species of animal that could be found, and the small portion of stale provisions 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.

2d. 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. This condition is palpably a subject for treaty. Howso-

ever the president may be disposed to state to his government—This cannot, however, be a immediate operation is a mere shadow, under the pretence of our trade with France, previously regulated for.

POLITICAL.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of May 29.

The American government, with a due consideration 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 understanding, that it should be raised in favour of either power which should repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative state of things in which Mr. Erskine commenced his negotiation. The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been disavowed by the English government, are important enough to merit a separate consideration, and as the papers will be laid before Parliament in the ensuing week, we shall resume this subject in another paper.

But the point of fact is, that the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumstances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been insulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly.

In this manner has the American negotiation been on and off during some years, our demands rising with our hopes and prosperity, and our moderation being only co-existent with our disappointment.

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 immediately to the point.

The French diplomatist, 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.

Mr. Erskine, with a manly directness, acknowledges, without disguise, the unjust violence in the affair of the Chesapeake; he speaks of it with a sense of justice, and at the same time with a candour, which cannot but inspire a very high opinion both of his head and heart.

The following defence of Mr. Erskine's conduct is extracted 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 vouching for the correctness of the opinions expressed in it.—U. S. Gaz.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Sir.—In examining the instructions of Mr. Canning to the British Minister in this country, so far as they are given to us, I am led to make the following remarks.

It appears that Mr. Erskine had stated to his government 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. Erskine, 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 objectionable orders in council so far as respects America, on certain conditions:—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 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 negotiation, 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 pretlude to a treaty.

2d. 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. This condition is palpably a subject for treaty. Howso-

ever the president may be disposed to state to his government—This cannot, however, be a immediate operation is a mere shadow, under the pretence of our trade with France, previously regulated for.

3d. "Great Britain, for the sake of the operation of the embargo, &c: &c: has been the intention of America to prevent her from trading with France, and the powers who adopt her decrees, is to be considered—"

This condition is possible and practicable. A complaint would be made by persons residing in the laws of the country; & the acknowledgment of the fact would oblige our government to make the forfeited bonds.

On the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt these conditions, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council, &c: &c: Had the British ministry been acquainted with the condition, or had they really been desirous of an adjustment, they would have been more explicit in their engagements as the president is not a party to the assumption of authority on his part would have entitled him to a share of the blame and responsibility must attach to Mr. Canning.

It may fairly be presumed that Mr. Erskine communicated his orders, "in extenso," to Mr. Canning. And he no doubt received from our administration a repetition of those assurances, which, it appears, he had heretofore made known to his government, and on which Mr. Canning's instructions are said to be founded. Whenever Mr. Canning shall venture to give Mr. Erskine's explanations to the public, we shall find, no doubt, that those assurances have been repeated to him: assurances, which, whether verbal or written, are merely to be considered as the opinions of influential characters, and in no way binding on our government, but which from their nature, ought not to be committed to paper.

The sole error of Mr. Erskine appears to have arisen from his belief that his superiors were really anxious to effect an adjustment of our differences; and under that impression, he would naturally feel safe in having executed his instructions, so far as from their crudeness & absurdity, was practicable, in refusing to fulfil the arrangement, the British ministry have afforded an undeniable proof of their friendly dispositions towards us, and they will doubtless find it an easier task to have excited than to tranquillize the spirit of the American people.

A LOYER OF HIS COUNTRY.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

From the (Richmond) Enquirer.

MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

In reviewing the letter which Mr. Canning laid before the House of Commons, as a copy of his instructions to Mr. Erskine, the first question which naturally seizes upon the mind, is, "Were these the instructions under which Mr. Erskine acted?"

Much as an answer in the negative would redound to the infamy of the British ministers—thus proving an almost unparalleled complication of vices and wrongs, beginning with force and hypocrisy, and terminating in perfidy and forgery—yet are the characters and measures of the present ministry sufficient guarantees against such a presumption:—We appeal to the circumstances of the case itself. And we ask, whether there are not in these very circumstances the strongest reasons for suspecting, that some of the papers and instructions under which Mr. Erskine has acted, have been suppressed by the ministry.

Let these circumstances be duly weighed:

These instructions bear date on the 2d of January—Mr. Oakley left England about the 20th or 21st of February.—Why was he nearly four weeks detained 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 relations 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 Lieutenant General Hope arrived—announcing the battle of Corrunna, the death and defeat of Moore, the gloomy state of the British arms and efforts in Spain. For the "London Gazette extraordinary" of January 24th, thus introduces the dispatch, the Hon. Captain Hope arrived late last night with a dispatch, &c. &c.—Was not this intelligence calculated to have at least some effect on the mind of Mr. Canning?

The course of negotiation, which took place at Washington on the 17th and 18th of April, 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. "If having been, says he, represented to his majesty, that the Congress of the United States, &c:—in this way opening the negotiation as Mr. Canning's letter of January 23, directs him, "I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer 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 about the order, in which the disputed points were to be adjusted—not one about the Chesapeake.—Where then, we demand, is the copy of the instructions, which he received on this jointly with the other subjects?—IT IS SUPPOSED.

To suppose besides, that Mr. Erskine would have made such propositions, in the very teeth of such instructions—is really to stagger credulity itself.—Where could have been the understanding or the faith of the son of Lord Erskine?—An idiot might have seen the difference between these instructions and his propositions. Well indeed might Mr. Canning have said that "no minister ever went wider of his powers."—Would Mr. Erskine have gone so 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, eager to detect some fault?—In his conduct as an apology for driving him from his office?—Could he have so explicitly assured our government, that he was "authorised" to take these steps; that he was only acting in obedience to his majesty's commands?—But only once—when the first blush of the adjustment was on him—but some weeks after