

words, when he had had all the lights of mature dis- cussion and of subsequent dispatches.

The failure in Mr. Erskine's letter of "justifi- cation," with the other papers before Parliament, is besides another circumstance calculated to raise sus- picion.—Mr. Canning might call it a justification to please himself, but perhaps we might be disposed to give it a different name.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The accounts brought by the June Packet have happily confirmed our observations of yesterday.— Mr. Erskine's instructions have been published by the British Government, and the substance of them will be found in our columns this day extracted from the Boston Palladium. They thus placed beyond a doubt, that the late arrangement made between Mr. Erskine and our Government was totally unauthor- ized, and the British minister has acted in open violation of his instructions. Mr. Canning speaks of bringing him to trial. We are happy to see this intimation. He has done great injury and merits punishment.

It is probable that if Mr. Erskine has been guilty of what he was expressly commanded not to do, and that he has done so is now undeni- ably true, the Government is not bound by his pro- ceedings. It is no cause of quarrel between the two countries. We ought rather to blame our- selves for a weak and unpardonable remissness in not ascertaining how far Mr. Erskine was author- ized to pledge his Government, before we proceed- ed to regulate our conduct by the arrangement pro- posed. It would indeed be contrary to every prin- ciple of reason and justice to charge the knavery or folly of a minister plenipotentiary to the account of England.

From the National Intelligencer.

In our paper of this day will be found a copy of the instructions produced by Mr. Canning in the British Parliament. [These instructions were pub- lished in our last] as the basis on which the late ar- rangement was entered into by Mr. Erskine.

It appears to us extremely improbable that these were the only instructions on which Mr. Erskine proceeded in the negotiation at this place, and for these reasons. Mr. Erskine, in his first letter, as a preliminary to any overture for the renewal of inter- course, offered what was deemed adequate satisfac- tion for the affair of the Chesapeake. Where, in these instructions, is any instruction relative to the affair of the Chesapeake? It is not even mentioned; and the presumption is that there was a previous communication, the confidential nature of which possibly prevented its publication. Indeed in the instructions published, a "former dispatch" is men- tioned, the contents of which, however, are not de- signated.

Again—These instructions require a formal re- cognition by the U. States of three conditions, to one at least of which the Government of the U. States could never accede. It may well be doubted whether Mr. Erskine would so far have deviated from positive instructions as to make an arrangement without the recognition of any one of them. Mr. Oakley, the bearer of the dispatches which were the basis of the arrangement made in this city, arrived in the U. States in the Rosamond on the 3d of April, which vessel brought London dates to the 9th of February. The instructions published are dated the 33d of January, at least sixteen days prior to the departure of Mr. O. from London; and in this no mention is made of Mr. Oakley who was selected as the bearer. It seems to be a rational deduction that Mr. O. was selected, as the bearer of instruc- tion of a subsequent date, also possibly of a confi- dential nature, and therefore not published.

About the time that Mr. Oakley sailed, also, the ministerial speakers in Parliament and the minist- rial prints conveyed the idea that the British minist- ry confidently expected an amicable adjustment of all differences with America.—Did they expect it from the instructions now published? Did they ex- pect it from the requisition of humiliating condi- tions from us, in consequence of which they would do us the favour to tax us no longer? The idea is absurd.

In short, it is evident that these were not the only instructions given to Mr. Erskine, although they might have composed that part of them which it has been deemed politic to make public.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1809.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Wash. Senate—William Arrington. Commons—Exam Phillips and Michael Collins.

Granville. Senate—Thomas Taylor, by a majority of 14 votes over Mr. Person. Commons—William Hawkins and Henry Yancy.

The heads of departments who had left the seat of government, have received circulars to repair im- mediately to Washington. The Secretary of War yesterday morning returned to Washington: He arrived here the preceding evening.—N. York Gaz.

We noticed, in the Star of the 27th ult. a publication which appeared in the Baltimore White, over an anonymous signature, accusing Col. Pickering of "forming an intrigue with Mr. Canning for the purpose of effecting a separation of the United States." This publication, it appears, Col. P. would not deign to notice; to some remarks of the Editor of the Boston Patriot, however, he has replied.— Speaking of the charge, he says, "The Libel is False, and without the shadow of foundation, and which on the face of it is stamped with imposture."

Philadelphia, July 31. Orders in Council.—An idea is entertained by some that the order in council of the 31st May, published in this Gazette prohibits all intercourse with Fontenay and the mouth of the Eyder. This is erroneous. North and South Haven are at the extremities of the narrow strait which runs between Heligoland and the little island called Sandy Island. No one of the places mentioned in the or- der is within thirty miles of the mouth of Eyder and they are nearly equally distant from every point of the continent. The Eyder, however, cannot be navigated without a pilot, and Heligoland is the place at which pilots have usually been taken.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, says the Norfolk Herald, that Mr. Erskine publicly de- clared, that in his correspondence with our Government he had not exceeded his instructions, and that they would test the truth of his assertion.

The following extracts of letters received in this city, from a respectable source, will serve as an ex- planation of the news in this days paper, from Bour- deaux.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bordeaux, dated June 16, 1809.

"Yesterday the commissary of Marine for this port, greatly alarmed by making a very injudicial communication to the Chamber of Commerce of the city, on the subject of American Affairs. It ap- pears that the Minister of the Marine instructed the Commissary to inform the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux of the late act of Congress interdicting trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the U. States. In conforming to the orders of his superior, the Commissary thought proper to annex comments of his own, of a very al- arming nature, which were immediately communi- cated to the merchants on the Exchange, and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered as inevitable. The commissary, finding he had gone too far, sent for one of the members of the Cham- ber, thro' whose influence he prevailed on that Body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant with the minister's views. Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the U. S. by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you air, these facts, that in such case, its bad effects may be counteracted."

Prices of Produce in England.

Letters received from London, dated in June, state that when the disavowal by the British Government of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the U. S. was made known, Tobacco experienced an advance in price at London, of 25 per cent. grounded upon an opinion entertained there, that the non intercourse act would be immediately reinstated, or a rupture ensue between the two countries. Other American produc- tions were also advancing in price.

The District Court of the United States closed its ses- sion in Boston the 28th ult. Ten vessels, labelled for breach of the embargo laws, were detained forfit. Spanish Dollars bearing the name of Ferdinand VII are already in circulation at Boston.

We are informed says (The Western World, a Kentucky paper,) that the honorable Harry Innes is prosecuting a suit against H. Marshall, Esq. for a libel committed in the electioneering contest of 1807; in which Mr. Marshall charged the Judge with being a faithless public accountant, and a partial Judge. We understand that the defendant means to plead justification on both points.

A patent has been taken out for making iron casks or tanks, as substitutes for the wooden casks on shipboard. The advantages are said to be these; the iron tanks being made either square or octangular, will occupy one third less storage, and are five times as durable as the wooden vessels now in use. They will prevent all leakage, as well as all damage from rats and insects. We understand that a trial is about to be made on a large scale in some ves- sels now going to the Southern-Sea Fishery. The present high price of staves is greatly in favour of this specula- tion.—London paper.

The Editors of the New-York Evening Post says a Gentleman of eminent classical talents is engaged in writing the life of Alexander Hamilton.

COLONEL DE SCHILL.

A gentleman, who is personally acquainted with Col. DE SCHILL, has requested the Editors of the Freeman's Journal to state, that he is neither a robber, nor a savage, nor a deserter, as mentioned in the French bulletins. On the contrary, that he is a man of character and family, a classical scholar, pos- sessing vast information and uncommon talents, but is bold and daring even to desperation. He com- manded a free corps in the Prussian army; and it was he, who, in the campaign of 1806, made the French General VICTOR prisoner, near Custring.

From the New-York Spectator.

MR. LEWIS—I beg leave to enclose to you, for publication, an extract, taken from a pam- phlet, lately translated from the Spanish, called "A Manifesto of the Spanish Nation."—The language and style of this pamphlet, are ele- gant; the sentiments noble and truly charac- teristic of the cause and the nation. It com- mences with a dignified appeal to the world for the Justice of her cause, for her sufferings, her injuries and her wrongs, and concludes by a representation of the ingratitude, frauds, per- fidy and oppressions of the French, unparalleled in the History of the most barbarous and cruel nations.

EXTRACT.

"In order to point out to the world the jus- tice of our cause, we have no necessity to re- cur to the subtleties of public law, nor to dip- lomatic cavils about articles of treaties.— The peaceable traveller, who is treacherously attacked by his companion, converted into an assassin, needs but few words to justify his defence: the law of nature prescribes it, in- stinct advises it, fury and vengeance adminis- ter it. We saw ourselves robbed of our Prin- ces attacked within our houses, our laws and institutions threatened; we saw those very per- sons, who were received and entertained like guests and friends, within our hospitable walls, stain them with the blood of their inhabitants, and profane them, with the violation of the mothers and daughters, who suffered all the excesses of their brutality within sight of their half murdered fathers and husbands; children nail'd to the bayonets, and carried in triumph, like military trophies; the sanctuary of the temples sacrilegiously plundered, and bathed with the blood of their defenceless Priests, murdered within them. Thus injured, thus attacked in this unheard-of, this cruel manner, what altern ative remained to us, but to de- fend ourselves, and by death to triumph?— We must have been still more base, than the tyrant can wish us, to forget what were our ancestors, what we are ourselves; we were unwilling to appear unworthy of them, to be the contempt of Europe, or the minions of Napoleon."

BY THE LAST MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 4.

On the 25 inst. arrived in Washington City, cap- tain COLES, the bearer of dispatches from our Min- ister in France. He arrived at New-York on Sat- urday last in the Syren, which sailed from L'Orient on the 18th June.

No change is understood to have taken place in our relations with France.

The Mentor had not sailed when Mr. Coles left France, being detained to await the orders of Mr. Armstrong.

We have received by this arrival a file of Paris papers, from the first of April to the thirteenth June inclusive. They contain no important intelligence later than that received by the arrival of the Salem a few days ago.

It is understood that the French losses in the Aus- trian war, and particularly in the engagement of the 21st and 22d May have been very great; tho' from the French papers no such thing could be inferred, their contents consisting almost entirely of literary articles, appointments in the Legion of Honor, ce- lebrations of birth-days and victories, and annuncia- tions of public spectacles.

Philadelphia August 1.—Letters from Gen. Arm- strong state, that it was his intention to embark in the Syren, if his arrangements could be completed in time; if not; he should return to the U. States in the Mentor.—Am. D. Advertiser.

Advices by the Syren state, that the emperor Na- poleon had declared his intention to seize and confis- cate all American property, that might be found within his countrol; and that he will give facility and safety to our commerce on no other terms than our withdrawing from all connection with Great Britain.—Ibid.

We understand, that one of Mr. Gray's vessels is prepared to take out Mr. Adams and his family to Russia. A son of Col. Smith's, of New York (grand- son of President Adams) goes as private secretary; and a son of Mr. Gray accompanies Mr. A. Capt. Benjamin Brickford commands the ship.

YELLOW FEVER.—The following is an ex- tract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in Baltimore. It is to be hoped the alarming news it contains is premature.—the Philadelphia papers have no mention of it:

"A malignant fever has made its appearance on the wharves along the Delaware, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets: several have died, four or five are sent to the hospital, and some are sick in the vicinity of the wharves. I have been informed by the clerk of the Board of Health, that the first who sick- ened, was aboard the Hibernia, from Dundee; he died in the hospital. The faculty declare it arose from local causes; others believe it broke out in a brig from Havannah with hides."

Boston, July 21.—Last week the first of the pre- miums of fifty dollars offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was paid on the importation of a Spanish Merino Ram: He has since been pur- chased by a gentleman of this town, and sent to the District of Maine, to which part of the country he will be a valuable acquisition. The wool is very fine.

By late Arrivals at Philadelphia from Cadiz, LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bramin, Single- ton, in 50 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have from our correspondent Cadiz papers to the 7th June, Gibraltar papers to the 3d June, and Seville Gazettes to the 29th May:—From these papers we have made some ex- tracts. Capt. Singleton states, that the French were leaving Spain as fast as they could, the patriots being every where victorious.

On the 5th June, a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, to take on board 30,000 sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

The British orders in council of April 26, & the President's proclamation, dated April 19 were published in the Gibraltar papers.

A Cadiz extra gazette of June 2, gives an ac- count of great successes in Arragon. The inha- bitants had risen in a body and cut off a small division of the French. After this a division of 1500 determined to revenge themselves on the inhabitants, marched to Monson, where they were met by Gen. Blake, with an inferior force. He however completely repulsed them and forced them to an inglorious retreat.

New-York, July 31.—A French paper of the 13th says, that the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs (Champagny and Marat) wore with the Emperor at Vienna.

M. Talleyrand left St. Gall, in Switzerland, on the 29th of May; and intended to go to Schaffhausen, to assist at the opening of the Diet. Talleyrand is stiled in the French papers "Minister of France."

Liverpool, June 6, 1809.—The hopes and fears with which we have of late been agitated respecting the adjustment of all difference with the United States, seems at length to have settled down into a belief, that though our administration may, owing to some informality, refuse for the present to ratify the arrangements entered into by Mr. Erskine, yet it is the prevailing opinion that the road is so far cleared, these trifling obstacles only want explaining to be done away, when we look forward to the res- toration of mutual confidence upon its broadest basis. American vessels are daily dropping into our port from various quarters; and it is ascertained that a considerable number more are already laying off and on at the mouth of the channel till the 10th of June, when arrivals to an unprecedented extent are looked for. Under these circumstances you must be aware how impossible it is for us to give you an idea of this market beyond the day's few articles alone excepted. Flour and Wheat are less likely to be affected than any other of your products, and we certainly look forward to these articles fully sup- porting the annexed quotations. Indeed we are of opinion somewhat higher prices may safely be cal- culated upon, particularly should we have but moderate imports from America. Timber and staves, though they cannot support their present prices,

must remain high, the largeness of the demand, and the difficulty of procuring supplies, particularly by from the Baltic, will operate to keep them high. Cotton is in fair demand to the manufacturers, who however, purchase only sufficient to put up with from week to week under the impression that prices must be lower upon the arrival of the fresh importations. Flaxseed is much wanted for crushing and is likely to continue in demand.— Coffee and Sugar are steady, though little en- quired after for exportation.

"A considerable alteration in the duties upon American produce has lately been decided upon. The particulars are laid before the Board of Trade, who may possibly suggest some additional modifi- cations; we therefore forbear troubling our friends further upon the subject until they are issued in an official form, when we shall embrace the earliest opportunity of forwarding the same.

"We remain, gentlemen, your's, &c. PEARSON HULLSOL & MASSEY"

The loss of the French army, in the battle of 21st and 22d of May, with the arch-duke Charles, was variously stated in France.—The lowest estimate being 14 generals, and 36,000 of all other ranks—and the highest 16 generals and 60,000 of all other ranks—killed, wounded and prisoners.

Philadelphia August 1.—We have received by the recent arrival from France, some files of French papers & some original bulletins, which we find have been grossly mutilated in the Eng- lish prints. The action of the 21st and 22d May, near Ealing, on the Danube, bears a ve- different aspect in the bulletins, from what any other events bear in the translations. It ap- pears that the French actually kept the field of battle on the 22d at night; that the Austrians had retired to the lines which they had occupied on the 20th; and that on the morning of the 23d, the French chief, with his suit, rode over the field of battle.—Aurora.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The appointment of Mr. Jackson to the Am- erican mission, has excited general surprise, and much regret to those who are anxious for the removal of the misunderstanding subsisting between this government and that of the U. S. The grounds of these feelings it is impossible to explain, without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleasant task. But we are sure, that if either Mr. Liston or Mr. Garlike had been sent upon this mission, a very different result might have been expected.

Bishop of London.—Early on Sunday morn- ing the 7th of May, died, after a long and pain- ful illness, at the Episcopal House at Fulham, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, a Governour of the Char- ter House, and an Official Trustee of the Brit- ish Museum.

If you ask me, said Lavater, which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or ego- tism; No, I shall say indolence; he who con- quers indolence will conquer all the rest.



MARRIED.

At Pleasant-Hill, Warren county, on the 2d instant, STEPHEN HAYWOOD, Esq. of this City, to Miss DELIA HAWKINS, daughter of Col. Philip Hawkins.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at the last term of Person County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as ad- ministrator of the estate of Maj. John Ogilby, late of said county: Notice is therefore given to those named to said estate, that unless they make immediate payment, nec- essity will compel the Administrator to have recourse to measures as unpleasant to himself as they will be disrepa- rable to others.

Those having claims against the said estate will present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their re- covery. RICHARD OGILBY, admr. Red-House, July 15th, 1809.

For Public Sale.

UPON a credit of nine and eighteen months, in the town of Warrenton, on the second day of December next, the Houses and Lots occupied by Mr. Jacob Mordock, and possession given the 25th day of December next.

The Dwelling House is finished in a handsome style, and well calculated for the comfortable accommodation of a family. The out-houses are convenient, the garden fer- tile and well enclosed.

On a Lot adjoining these premises is a well-constructed Stone-House, with Counting and Lodging-Rooms, and a commodious Cellar, walled up with stone. These build- ings are in good repair, and the situation is eligible for a public or private pursuit.

Also several unimproved Town Lots, well situated and convenient to good springs.

To the purchaser a discount of 10 per cent. will be made for a cash prompt-payment.

Warrenton is an improving situation, high and health- y, the society genteel and pleasant.

OLIVER FITTS, ROBERT H. JONES, Auctioneers for the Trustees of Jacob Mordock. Warrenton, 7th of August, 1809. 41—3w.

The Subscribers

I HAVE qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of George W. Smart, Esq. at the Mecklenburg County Court Session of 1809. Those indebted to the estate of the deceased are requested to call upon John Kendrick, who is in possession of the property, and make payment without delay. The situation of the estate will admit of no indulgence.

Such as have demands will mark them known, to John Kendrick, within the time prescribed by the Court, a society for presenting claims against the estate, or deceased party, otherwise they will be barred forever.

WILLIAM FOLK, JOHN KENDRICK, Executors. Mecklenburg County, Aug. 4, 1809.