

Repeal of the French Decrees.

Paris, August 2.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

Paris, Aug. 3, 1810.

"Sir—I have laid before his majesty the Emperor and King the set of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

"The emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

"The act of the first of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

"At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognise the rights of neutrals.

"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

"It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of America, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire."

ENGLISH MINISTERIAL REMARKS.

From the Courier.

"It is to be remarked, that Bonaparte affects to prescribe conditions to the revocation of his decrees—he considers America as pledged to oppose us if we refuse to acknowledge the rights of neutrals; that is to go to war—and he desires it to be understood, that in consequence of his rescinding his decrees, Great Britain is to revoke her Orders in Council, and abandon her principles of blockade.—Now he knows full well that America has made no such pledge; that she has prescribed to herself a line of conduct to be pursued in the event of our refusing to rescind our Order in Council. She pledges herself to do nothing more than to stop all intercourse with us. As to the new principles of blockade we have exercised none which we shall be at all inclined to abandon—and we have given a sufficient proof of this in the very first set of our government after they were informed of his new decree. We have declared the canal of Corfu to be in a state of blockade; and have thus shut the entrance into the Adriatic.—Of these new principles of blockade, if new they are, he has himself furnished us with justification. His decrees excluded us from every port and every part of Europe; from Hamburg with which we were certainly not at war, from the ports of Prussia—from Austria. He cannot keep in every part of Europe a sufficient French force to shut out our naval force. But he makes use of his influence or preponderance over the European powers to exclude us. We cannot have before every port in Europe a sufficient naval force to keep it in strict and actual blockade, but we have the preponderance on the ocean, and we adopt a system of reprisal and retaliation founded on the strictest jus ice. Glad would we have been if we had suffered France to enjoy all the advantages of commerce through neutral trade, whilst we were suffering every injury that could result from his decrees. But would any man have advised so absurd a policy? Would any man suffer his country to perish because the measures necessary for its preservation might press upon neutral commerce, which Bonaparte had previously violated? There is no contract without a reciprocal obligation, and if neutrals did not oblige the other party to adhere to the law of nations, they could not complain of us for not adhering to it. Before the Berlin decree, Bonaparte had adopted new and extraordinary means for distressing our commerce; means which had produced the order in council of May, 1806, during the ministry of Mr. Fox, by which order the river from the river Elbe to Brest, was declared in

a state of blockade. But neutrals were still permitted to approach said coast, and enter the said rivers, except the coast and ports from Ostend to the Seine.—No sooner had Bonaparte succeeded against Prussia, than he took possession of Hamburg, confiscated all British property, and issued his Berlin decree. All the measures we have adopted, have been the consequences of measures previously adopted by him.

"If he revoke his decrees, our orders consequent upon those decrees will be revoked also; but if he suppose that we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken. He has said, that from and after the first November, his decrees are revoked, and our government, taking notice that the enemy has announced his decrees to be no longer in force, from and after the 1st November, may notify, that from the 1st November, our Orders in Council, adopted in consequence of those decrees, shall cease."

London, August 20.—A cabinet council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. The subject of deliberation was supposed to relate to the French Emperor's late decree.

A letter, dated Paris, Aug. 11, says, "We have a hope of obtaining the release of a great part, if not all, the American property and ships seized in the ports of France."

Another letter from Dunkirk, notices the practical application of the new indulgences to Americans, and announces in a postscript to the letter, that two ships from the United States had been released from sequestration.

The following extract of a letter was posted at Lloyd's on Saturday:

Dunkirk, Aug. 20 1810.—"The American vessels which had been detained here are ordered to be released."

It was reported at Dover, that the opposite ports of France, were open to neutral flags, laden with colonial produce.

German papers arrived last night to the 8th, Dutch Journals to the 13th inst. and Paris papers to the 12th, are also received.

There appears to be little doubt that the Russians have been defeated by the Turks, a variety of accounts, from different quarters, concurring in that statement, but the extent of the loss which they sustained, is variously estimated.

The King of Denmark has declared himself a candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

The late King of Sweden arrived at Leipzig on the 31st ult. and from thence, after a short stay, proceeded on his way to Berlin. It is rumoured in the German papers that he intended to proceed to the Baltic. His progress in that direction, on a sudden, and at the moment of a critical juncture in the affairs of Sweden, is altogether unaccountable.

Many intelligent American merchants resident in London, are of opinion, that the neutral rights of their flag will in future be recognized by France, and they concur, on the authority of advices from France, in the sentiment expressed in the preceding extract from Paris.

London, August 14.—Dispatches were received this morning at the admiralty, from Sir Charles Cotton. We understand they state, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against France, and that all English ships taken by the Algerines are to be restored immediately.

August 15.—Alexander M'Rae, Esq. of Virginia, with dispatches for Gen. Armstrong at Paris, from the American minister at this court, sailed from Plymouth a few days since, in a flag of truce, for Morlaix. The vessel was hired expressly for the purpose of carrying Mr. M'Rae to the last mentioned port.

August 17.—A private letter from Paris, which we have inserted, repeats the rumour, that the release of American property is part of the new commercial system of Napoleon.—Globe.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The decree you will receive with this letter has been published here, and may be considered of such importance. Bonaparte is convinced that he cannot do without colonial produce; and that after all his prohibitions by decrees, and after all his attempts to prevent its introduction by douaniers, it will find its way into his empire through the north, if it cannot creep through the south.—The consequence of this has been, that the northern kingdoms have derived all the advantage from the revenue they have thus acquired by its admission through their ports, paying duties at their custom houses. Bonaparte is at present known to be in want of money, and he has no other means of filling his coffers, emptied by the expensive war in Spain. Under these circumstances, this plan has been adopted for the purpose of replenishing them.—This indulgence we fear, must not be calculated upon for any length of time, for as soon as the emperor finds his revenue sufficiently increased, which they no doubt will be shortly, he may put another prohibition upon the introduction of colonial produce.

This scheme, we understand, has been for a long time in contemplation, and it is upon that subject that the chamber of Commerce has held so many meetings. That the trade would have opened in this manner, we had no conception till the decrees appeared. This is supposed to have delayed the Emperor's journey to Holland, but now it is settled that he will take his departure immediately, to arrange the affairs of that country.

The release of all American property is talked of, though we do not know how to credit it; and it will be a matter of much difficulty, since the sales have already begun. It is mentioned that another minister is to be sent out to the United States for the purpose of inducing that country, to reconciliation with France, and to a war with England; but I apprehend that this is merely a speculation, founded upon these proceedings so favourable to commerce in neutral vessels.

This decree has produced a powerful sensation here, though indeed the immense duties will act in a great degree as a prohibition of the introduction of the articles.

August 20.—A flag has arrived from Boulogne at Dover, with an officer and despatches, which were put on board the admiral's ship in the Downs, supposed to relate to the exchange of prisoners. The ultimatum of our government upon this subject was delivered by Mr. McKenzie to the French negotiator on the first instant, and a fortnight was allowed for consideration.—The period expired on Tuesday. It is hoped the answer is favorable.

It was also reported that the opposite ports of France were open to neutral flags laden with colonial produce.

Foreign Office, August 18.—The king has been pleased to cause it to be signed by the Marquis Wellesley H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the Canal of Corfu, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and respective treaties between his majesty and neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate said blockade.

Vienna, July 21.—Several mercantile houses in Bucharest and Orasova have received letters which confirm the news of the bloody battles, which lasted 16 hours, between the army of the grand Vizier, & that of the Russian, at four leagues distance from Schumla. The Turkish cavalry, commanded by English officers, decided the victory. There is every appearance that the Russian army will again retire towards the Danube.

New York, Sept. 25.

One day later, by the Remittance, from Liverpool.

London, Aug. 21.—A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. However singular it may appear, Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex-King of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following account he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

Leipzig, July 30.—Count Van Gottorp, Gustavus Adolphus, arrived here to-day—he continues his journey by way of Berlin, where he will arrive to-morrow.

A gentleman from Gottenburg, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states that previous to that time intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there, which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed, that the King of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

A letter from Rostock gives unfavourable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbour against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty even in point of etiquette as to the revocation of our orders in council. The words of the French minister's letter are—

"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decree of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."

After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked and shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation should cease to be in force at the same time with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked at any rate, provided the Americans cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our part, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bend to his purposes.

Repeal of the Union.—The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, and the Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, the two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the King, praying for a Repeal of the Act of Union, and a restoration of the Parliament of Ireland.

DANISH WAR.—Capt. Willis arrived at Boston from Gottenburg, states, that he was apprized by a merchant of that place, of the Danish government having issued a decree, directing their cruisers to capture all American vessels; whatever might be their cargo, where from or where bound.

Foreign Summary.—An arrival at New York, left Lisbon 8th August; states that all was quiet a Lisbon. A British cologel had been killed in a skirmish. All the British ships of war on the West-India station are reported to be called home. Fifteen thousand Merino sheep are reported to have been shipped for this country last spring. The report at Liverpool, on the 5th August, was, that Bonaparte had issued another decree, forbidding the exportation of provisions from the continent. Cadiz was in the possession of the Spaniards still, on the 31st July. The bombardment was kept up. Admiral Keates arrived there July 27, and took command of the English fleet, which consisted of 8 line of battle ships, 4 frigates, 6 gun-brigs, 4 ketches, a number of gun-boats, and 40 or 50 transports—the Spanish fleet, of 6 line of battle ships, 4 frigates, and 3 prison ships. Messrs. Sadler and Son ascended in a balloon at Oxford, England, on the 7th July, and descended about 50 miles from Oxford. There are stated 40,000 Portuguese troops in British pay.—The English in Portugal, under Wellington, expect a general battle with the French, whose superiority of numbers induce the former to anticipate a defeat, to meet which event there are 400 transports at Lisbon.—This by an arrival at Philadelphia.

The English are charged by the French with

the commission of numerous forgeries, as intercepted letters, giving accounts of surrections, and even of letters said to be written by Bonaparte himself. Letters from Lord Wellington's orders, was attacked by the French, lost 300 men, some valuable officers, and was compelled to retreat. A sena is said to have been joined by King Joseph. The King of Prussia has issued a dict, dated Berlin, July 19, forbidding the entrance into his ports or harbours, of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, vessels coming from an American harbour, under penalty of being ordered away—perpetrating this order subject to prosecution and punishment, besides confiscation of vessel cargo. The queen of Prussia died on 19th July, at Strelitz on a visit to her son. She was in her 34th year, was married in 1794, and has left four sons and six daughters. Twelve thousand six hundred and seventy eight pounds sterling, is stated in the last yearly epistle of the Society of Friends in London, to their brethren throughout the United Kingdom, to have been paid by the Society for: tythes, military demands, &c. beside the imprisonment of some of their younger brethren. Lord Mulgrave, it was thought would succeed the Duke of Richmond in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

From a late London paper.

GENERAL SARRAZIN.

A letter has been published in the French papers from the wife of General Sarrazin, to General Vandamme, dated Dec. 28th June, which states that Sarrazin had been in a state of derangement for 7 years, and to this she attributes his desertion from France. She craves what property the General may have left behind him at Boulogne, otherwise she and her child will be without any resources. In consequence of his publication, Gen. Sarrazin has addressed the following letter to his uncle, M. Fisher, a merchant at Leeds:—

"Most Honoured Uncle.—As the letter attributed to Madame Sarrazin must have alarmed you, I hasten to write you, in order to tranquillize you with regard to the fate of my spouse.

"Previous to my departure from Boulogne, I took care to make a solid provision for her support, & remitted her a year's allowance in advance. I cannot give you farther information on this head at the present moment.

"Madame Sarrazin is in possession of her family property, which I never touched. A well furnished house and wardrobe, a number of jewels and other valuables completely attest the amount of my attention, and my attachment for her and my son.

"Bonaparte may confiscate what I have left Boulogne. Madame Sarrazin, I assure you, does not stand in need of it.

"I challenge Bonaparte to publish the letter written to my son. Bonaparte wishes to get his child within his grasp. This is the object of the letter, which was either fabricated, or extorted the violence of his agents, from Madame Sarrazin, an excellent, but delicate and timid woman.

"Bonaparte makes my wife say that I have deranged these seven years. He represents her as a native of Switzerland, though he perfectly well knows that she is an English woman, born in Exeter.

"My reply to Bonaparte will not appear until the 6th of August, in consequence of a delay in printing. I shall take care to send you a copy of the following fact, which is not stated in it, I furnish you with a key to the hatred which Bonaparte bears towards me.

"Ten years ago, Madame Murat proposed me to do as many other Generals had done, & had dismissed the wives they had married in reign countries for the purpose of espousing French ladies. This was at a grand dinner she gave, followed by a ball. Madame Capot, according to the public rumor, Bonaparte's mistress of the revels, was there with a number of the most fascinating of her nymphs. I answered, that I was an honest man, and would keep my wife. On return from St. Domingo, whither I was sent in expectation that I should there find my wife was coldly received, and given to understand the religion, as well as the education of Madame Sarrazin, prevented her being received at court. My spouse signified a wish to visit her parents, who reside in Switzerland—and Bonaparte having ordered me to set off, to take the command in Isle of Cadzand—to direct her to join me, we have been to sacrifice both her and my son to a climate much more pestilential than that of the Isle of Walcheren.—From that moment I adopted resolution to quit the service of Bonaparte, & formed such arrangements as to make their independent of mine. But for my wishes to accomplish this I should have been in England upwards of a year ago.

"What engages Bonaparte against me is, that cannot tell the public I am a coward, a plunderer or a blockhead.—My remarks will prove to him that I am neither a madman or a bad husband.

"Though my father-in-law, in consequence of his losses in trade, has been able to give me one half the dowry promised me, I am not, on that count, the less faithful to my engagements.

"Neither policy nor the desire of riches, shall make me seek for a divorce.

"As Bonaparte causes all letters to be opened was requisite that my correspondence should, in very respect, be so conducted, as not only to excite no suspicions, but also to dissipate such as might be occasioned by malice or indiscretion. I know that Bonaparte is no less cunning than he is wicked. I had to regulate my actions and my writings accordingly. He has been my dupe; and it is the mortification he feels on that score, no less than his fear of seeing himself completely exposed, in consequence of the knowledge which I have had these years of all that has passed in the interior of his camp, which has been the cause of the ridiculous ports he has published respecting me.

"Until I can have the pleasure of seeing you and your family, I beg you will receive the homage of my sincere devotion.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, G. SARRAZIN.

London, July 30, 1810."