

are conducted and delivered up to the captors...

Those American vessels which have escaped the enemy...

If the flag of the United States was respected, if it enjoyed the rights guaranteed to the navigation of neutrals...

In fact the tariff of the 5th August established duties which are paid by the consumers...

The merchants of the United States are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations...

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce bottomed on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fail to be entirely advantageous to both countries...

The undersigned has the honour to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. the assurances of his high consideration.

[Inclosed in No. 5.]

The minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorised and now ready to negotiate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries...

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea, or her seizure in a French port...

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French Consul...

His majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens...

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 13, 1812.

I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days though he has appointed several...

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, March 16, 1812.

The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods...

I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such decided explanations...

In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the Emperor is somewhat arrested, and they show a disposition to revise the judgments...

(No. 10.)

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, Paris, April, 22, 1812.

I am obliged at last to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do if your despatches, which I have had the honor to receive by the Wasp, had not somewhat abated my zeal in that work...

It really appeared to me, that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon.

to hand in hand with it. This is dull work, hard to begin, and difficult to persevere. I urged it a long time, without the effect even of an oral answer. But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the minister assures me that something shall be done to silence the complaints, and on principle that he says ought to be satisfactory.



FOREIGN. BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 12. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Wilberforce presented two petitions from Hampshire and Sheffield, in Yorkshire, against the Orders in Council—ordered to lie on the table.

Sir C. Mordaunt presented a petition from Birmingham against the Orders in Council.

Mr. Bearing left it to be impossible, when such petitions were presented from our most populous manufacturing towns, to refrain from calling the attention of the House to the subject. These, it was to be observed, did not come from persons who were influenced by a desire to obstruct the measures of government, but from persons who had not come forward till their own ruin and the starving state of those under them forced them to come to that house, and state the fatal results of the system which had of late unhappily been pursued.

Mr. Whitbread said, the accounts which he daily read of risings of the people of Sheffield, at Manchester, at Leeds, and at Huddersfield, were such, that if they came from Ireland, it would be said they were in a state of rebellion, while from their novelty in this country, they seemed to be considered but of little importance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, he did not rise to enter into any general discussion on the Orders in Council; but after what had passed, he felt himself called on to make a few observations. He would say however, that not only our difficulties had not increased since the adoption of these Orders, but that the whole trade of the country was in a better state.

New-York, May 26.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Ann Williams, Capt. Dayton, in 34 days from Lisbon, which port he left on the 30th of April.

Capt. D. informs us, that the day he sailed, it was reported that the siege of Cadiz was raised, and that Seville was evacuated by the French.

The prisoners taken at Badajoz and sent to Lisbon, sailed from thence for England the day Capt. D. sailed. Prior to the hostilities against Badajoz the French army consisted of 5000 men.

The patriots are encamped within one and a half miles of St. Augustine, and in the rear of Capt. Smith's United States' troops, who it would appear occupies this position as a neutral barrier between the besieged and besiegers.

A few days since, a sortie was made from the town; but when within fifty yards of the United States' troops, who were drawn up ready for action, a retreat was beat, and the party returned unmolested to the fort.

A foraging party of Spaniards with one hundred head of cattle, on their return to the garrison were intercepted, made prisoners, and the spoil secured to the patriots; who are said to have about forty prisoners in their camp.

DOMESTIC. From our Western Frontier.

St. Louis, L. T. May 2.—Governor Howard has received information that two of his Rangers, Jesse Vanbibber and Lewis Jones, being detached from Captain Boons' company of spies, met a few days ago, above Fort Mason, two Winnebagoes; the Rangers attacked them without hesitation; the result was, that both the Indians were killed, and neither of

our men hurt; they were killed the first fire. It is believed that those Indians were crossing the Mississippi, in advance of a large party; we expect shortly to have further news from Fort Mason.

It is said that the Prophet is engaged in rebuilding his town, and that his party is as strong as ever.

The governor has ordered a company of riflemen, completely equipped, from General M'Arthur's corps, to march to Greenville, and another to Picqua, to protect the frontier inhabitants, who are flying in every direction. They have both marched to their place of destination. It is supposed that not less than one hundred families have fled from Miami and Dark counties, in consequence of the late hostile conduct of the Indians.

Mr. Johnston, by order of the governor, held a council with the Shawnoe chiefs from Wapakanetta, on the 8th inst. at Picqua. The chiefs as usual made great professions of a friendly disposition; and Mr. Johnston expresses much reliance in their sincerity. The affair of Tippecanoe should have destroyed all faith in Indian sincerity.



CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, May 26.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Brimfield, Massachusetts, praying that the act prohibiting importation from Great Britain may be repealed, and that war may not be declared against Great Britain.—Ordered to be on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter addressed to him by J. S. Grimes of Virginia, accompanied with a quantity of tea plants for the use of the members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the committee of military affairs was discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Ganple's memorial respecting buoy frts, which was referred to the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Wednesday, May 27. Mr. Hall of N. Hampshire presented a petition of Benjamin Connor, of that state, stating that he has invented a portable bridge adapted to the use of armies, for which he has obtained a patent right, and praying that the same may be purchased for the use of the army of the United States; which was read and referred to Messrs. Hall, Mitchill and Williams.

Thursday, May 28. The bill for the relief of Arthur St. Clair, went through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair; and, after much and animated debate.

The question was taken, that the bill be engrossed and read a third time, and lost.—For the bill 48—Against it 50. And the House adjourned.

Friday, May 29. Mr. Dawson presented the memorial of Wm. C. C. Claiborne and others, Regents of the University of Orleans, praying a donation of certain ground. Referred to the committee of Public Lands.

After the disposition of some business of minor importance—

Mr. Randolph, after stating that he had a motion to make, commenced a speech involving generally the present state of our relations with France and Great Britain. When he had been speaking about an hour and a half, a question of order arose, and it was decided by the Speaker that the gentleman ought, previously to debating so much at large, to submit his motion to the House.

After some desultory debate and decisions on points of order, Mr. Randolph submitted the following proposition: "That under present circumstances it is inexpedient to resort to a war against Great Britain."

And the question being taken that the House do now proceed to the consideration of said resolution, it was decided in the negative.—For the consideration 37—Against it 62.

The usual hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned to Monday.

The Star. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1812.

Major Gen. Brown of the 2d division, Brigadier Gen. Davis of the 4th brigade and Brigadier Gen. Lee of the 14th have published orders for raising their proportion of the requisition of 100,000 men. The regiments are to be mustered for review in the latter end of June and beginning of July. We have not seen any other orders publicly given though we entertain a hope that the business of the requisition is progressing with all possible dispatch. From the letter of the Secretary of War to the Governor, noticed in our last, it seems highly probable that the services of a part of the detachment will be very shortly wanted, and ought when the order arrives to be prepared to obey it.

In the former country the volunteers for raising the requisition. There were also many volunteers in Martin, among whom was the Commandant of the Regiment. The name of the latter officer will be duly appreciated when we name Colonel Jackson as Sergeant, long favourably known to the public as a distinguished member of the Legislature and an active Officer of the Militia.

One third of New-Jersey's proportion of the new army has already been enlisted in that state, and a part been marched to New-York.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to the Editors, dated Washington, May 27th, 1812.

As to the British government, no expectations are entertained of a departure from their old system. Though riot and distress are spreading thro' that kingdom, the government and ministry are hardened to every thing that so dearly affects the happiness of their people. In consequence of their proceedings, our non-importation must continue. This starves their manufacturers, & our temporary embargo, will nearly starve the whole Union. As to this nation, she does not pretend to do us justice; we will no doubt proceed by vigorous measures against her. And so soon as it is found that the other belligerent declines making us ample reparation for her injuries, I trust our measures will be turned against France also. War will unquestionably take place before many weeks. And I am happy to learn that the most active preparations are making to meet it.

Books for the loan to government have been again opened at the same places as formerly.

The legislature of New-York are in session. The Senate took up the 6 million bank bill as left at the prorogation and passed it. It only wants the sanction of the Council of Revision to become a law. Governor Tompkins and his friends have again endeavoured to defeat this bill by another manœuvre, by creating two Judicial Mutes to be styled Judges of the Supreme Court, whereby a different vote would be given in the Council of Revision; but the attempt proved abortive.

Gen. Wilkinson left this place on Saturday morning last for New-Orleans, to resume the command of the troops on the Mississippi. Nat. Intelligencer.

The Virginia Argus condemns Mr. Collatin's plan, [see the last Star] of issuing treasury notes [paper money] to supply the wants of government.

It has lately been decided in the Hastings Court at Richmond that an apprentice legally bound cannot volunteer his services as a soldier.

From the National Intelligencer of May 30.

We complete the publication in this day's paper, of the interesting documents laid before Congress in relation to our affairs with France. It will be seen that no application had taken place, in the knowledge of Mr. Barlow, of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, since the first of November, 1810. But it will be seen also that the demand of a restoration of our property maliciously seized, and of an indemnity for those vessels unlawfully and shamelessly burnt on the high seas, is evaded by the French government. In this state of things, although a relaxation has taken place in French edicts affecting the rights of this country, and although that government has made many professions of a disposition to make reparation for other injuries, yet its acts are not correspondent to its professions, and it has in so far failed in satisfying the just expectations and reasonable demands of the United States.

But let it not be said that the misconduct of France neutralizes in the least that of Great Britain. In relation to the uniform and unrelaxed hostility of that nation the public sentiment is already decisively expressed. Measures have been commenced with a view to hostilities with her; and the necessity for them is in no degree lessened by the neglect or refusal of France to accede to our claims for redress. The comparative injustice of France cannot in any degree palliate the unmerited infractions of our rights by Great Britain; and, whatever impression may have been made by the evasions of France, let not our measures in relation to the other belligerent be therefore relaxed. Let the course proposed to be taken in relation to G. Britain be persevered in. The period last approached at which the embargo, if laid as recommended by the Executive for 60 days, would have terminated, and at which, we presume, more active measures were contemplated by that branch of the government to be substituted for it. After our measures as to G. Britain have assumed a decided character, we for ourselves shall be in favour of prompt and decisive measures in regard to France also, graduated by the measure of injustice and outrage we have received at her hands, and for which she refused to atone.

Advertisements unavoidably postponed this week shall have a place in our next.



HYMNAL. Married in Bladen county on the 27th ult. Mr. John B. Casan to Miss Catharine Nicholson, both of said county. Late in the town by the Rev. James W. Thompson, licent. Elias Hays, of Chapel-Hill, to Mrs. Sarah Woods of New-hern.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a large likely Yellow BAY HORSE, about five feet two or three inches high, has a few white spots on his back, his hind feet worn by dragging; shod before, and trots and canters well. He is a good chair horse, and works well in any gear. Any person who will deliver the said horse to Col. Park, in Raleigh, or to me at Pleasant Hill, the residence of Colonel Phil Hawkins, in Warren county, will be handsomely rewarded. FRANK HAWKINS. Pleasant Hill, May 30, 1812.