

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

From London Papers by the Remittance.

SCHWERIN, August 1.

Our Gazette of to day contains the following:—
“Whereas instances have shewn that the North American flag is wrongfully made use of by the English to import prohibited goods and elude the well known vigilance pursued by the Imperial French governor, to preserve the illicit trade in colonial produce, which for a considerable time has not been shipped off from any port in North America; therefore we hereby direct that no American ships shall henceforth be admitted in any port of our dominions, and the minister committees in Rostock and Weismar are charged to watch over the punctual execution of this order.”

“FREDERICK FRANCIS.

“Dorberau, July 29, 1810.”

DUNKIRK, August 10.

The American vessels which had been detained here, are ordered to be released.

AMSTERDAM, August 16.

The following notice has been published here:—

“The Director of the Imperial Customs hastens to acquaint the merchants, that a decree of the emperor and king, dated July 31, which has been just communicated to him by his most serene highness the arch chancellor of the empire, duke of Placentia, contains some modifications and alterations in the Tariff that have been already published, which are to be applied to the colonial produce already in Holland; and that the same decree regulates the manner and periods of payment. He feels it to be his duty to make public this decree, as well as the tariff, to put an end to the impatience of the mercantile classes.”

“PALACE ST. CLOUD.

July 21st, 1810.

“Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederacy, &c. &c. &c. We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

“Art. 1. The duty of 50 per cent. to which colonial produce in Holland is subject, by our Imperial decree of the 9th July, 1810, is to be paid within the first 15 days of September.

“The payments may be made in bonds, with sufficient security, taken for the amount of a third of the duty, at three, six and nine months.—Those who are not disposed to avail themselves of this delay, and who are willing to pay in advance, will receive an abatement of one half per cent per month.

“The duty of fifty per cent. on the value will be collected according to the schedule annexed to the present decree. They, however, who will deliver in their declarations before the fifteenth of August, will pay only forty per cent. instead of fifty; that is to say, four fifths of the duty imposed by the Tariff.

“Such colonial produce as shall not be declared before the 1st of September, the term fixed by our decree of the 9th July, shall be seized and confiscated. Every proprietor or depositary, who shall not have made the prescribed declaration, shall be subject to the payment over and above, of a sum equal to the value of the merchandise.”

LONDON, AUG. 20.

DEFECTION OF BONAPARTE'S GENERALS.—Another officer of rank has come over from the enemy. He made his first appearance at the British head quarters in Portugal, and is now in London. These are mortifications to which Bonaparte has not been accustomed, and they will for that reason press heavier upon him. His mortification is, however, a light consideration; they are events of great importance to us. We shall become better acquainted with the projects of the enemy, the state of his military establishments, the direction of public opinion, and the character of his principal civil and military officers. General Sarrazin has put into the hands of government very circumstantial observations on the whole of the frontiers and the coast from the Scheldt to Trieste; the organization and positions of the armies, the state of the fortresses, &c.; Bonaparte's system for invading this country, with other particulars important to the public service, filling up from ninety to a hundred pages.

LONDON, August 25.

half past 7, P. M.

To-day we have no arrivals from either France or Holland, but we have some information from the latter by two Dutch gentlemen, who left that country by the last conveyance. It is impossible to express, unless influenced by the same passions, the indignation which the conduct of Bonaparte has excited. The turpitude of Louis has awakened the same feelings, and he is said to have embelished the sum of 20 millions of ducats, which had been transmitted to Germany.

AUSTRIAN DECREE.

The prohibitory laws, interdicting the admission of colonial produce have not been found sufficient. A new decree has been signed by the emperor, commanding that coffee shall under no pretence be received into private houses, or used for domestic consumption, and penalties are enacted on those who shall dare to transgress that mandate.

It is supposed that some relaxation of this decree will be applicable to cases hereafter, where coffee and other colonial produce shall be obtained through the medium of France.

GLASGOW, August 28.

Letters from Dunkirk, of the 18th instant, state, that the French government will not grant licenses for the importation of colonial produce until the 2d of November, when it will appear what has been the determinations of the British government in consequence of the conditional revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; the operations of which will cease (upon the terms specified) to have effect after the 1st of the same month. We have been favored with a French paper,

from which we have translated the following copy of a circular, transmitted by the Director General of the French customs to the directors of that department, at the respective posts.

The Dutch have hitherto had a mild and considerate Sovereign—Bonaparte is now going to Amsterdam to shew them the difference!

“PARIS, July 2.

“Sir—In my circular of the 20th of October last, I apprised you, that according to a regulation of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 18th, the vinegar being a description of wine might render that denomination to comprise among the productions of the soil permitted to be exported under the licenses.

“The proportional quantity of wine and brandy, that may be put on board the licensed vessels, having been determined by the decree of the 14th February, his excellency decided on the 30th June last, that the intent of the said decree would not be fulfilled, if the vinegars were merely admitted in the room of wines; and that they can only form part of the surplus of the cargoes as productions of the soil.

“You will consequently be pleased to give orders, that one half at least of the cargoes of vessels provided with licenses, shall be composed of real wines and brandies, with tolerating and substitution of liquors of the same species, but differing in quality.

“I beg you will enforce this regulation, and assure me of your attention in this respect, by acknowledging the receipt of the present circular.”

New Silver Coinage.—We are happy to learn, that in addition to ten millions of 5s. bank dollars which are now stamping by Messrs. Watt and Bolton, a new silver coinage of half crowns, shillings and sixpences, is in a state of great forwardness. When these are issued those in circulation are to be received at the Bank of England, only according to their weight.

From the Live-pool Courier, of August 22.

FRANCE.—We have inserted in another place, the new commercial decree of Bonaparte, by which colonial and other produce, heretofore prohibited, are under certain restrictions, permitted to be imported into France.

On the constructions, intent, and motives of this decree, we perceive our cotemporaries to be much at variance; some consider it as a tacit abandonment of the restrictive system of Bonaparte, others as leaving that system in full force, and as amounting to just nothing. We have given the subject some consideration, but we cannot fully acquiesce in either of these opinions. That it will go to relieve our intercourse with the continent can be but partially admitted after the scale of duties has been minutely examined. The wants of the continent, say some, will create a demand, and the tariff is rated so high to supply the demand of the French treasury. That the wants of the continent are pressing enough we doubt not; but it is also to be remembered, that the continent is sunk in poverty, that industry cannot have been so long impeded, the sources of national wealth so seriously impaired, but that the power of obtaining luxuries must be lessened in proportion, and that when the produce of the land is rotting on the hands of the holders, and when consequently the value of the land and the price of labor has rapidly diminished there is no such superfluity of means as to enable the people very extensively to purchase the articles specified in the decree.

Nor yet is this decree to be considered as amounting to nothing. This is not the character of French proceedings. They are never neutral, they produce either much good or much mischief; they either aim directly at some great object, or insidiously adopt themselves to effect some great latent intention. Of the latter character we conceive this new decree will be found, and connected as it is with the letter of gen. Armstrong, bearing date on the very same day, it is surprising that the whole has not been discovered to be a trick to draw the bonds between America and France closer, and to induce the former to declare against England.

Let us for a moment look at the contents of this letter. The embargo is praised, and the non-intercourse condemned. It was offensive to France because it interdicted French vessels from entering the harbours of the United States, and his sequestration of American property is justified as a measure of reprisal—a matter of right. Well but this act is revoked, and the ports of America are opened to French commerce, and therefore “in this new state of things,” says the French minister, “I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st 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 their new principles of blockade, or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.” Then follows a fulsome declaration how much the emperor “loves the Americans, and that their property and their commerce enter into the views of his policy.” A style so different from that he usually assumes, so opposite to true dignity, that it betrays the true object of the letter which is to spirit up the French party in America. This is the true intent of his fawning professions. He confesses his inability to effect the ruin of England, even with the aid of the whole continent, and now in fact supplicates the assistance of America, and changes the growl of the tyger into the obsequious grinning of the ape.

Let us now connect this letter with the decree. Suppose the French decrees revoked, and the British government, out of fear lest the American non intercourse acts should be revived against this country, rescind their orders in council. France gains this advantage, that she enjoys the com-

merce of America. Thus France will partially relieve herself from her present pressures, and we accordingly find that the American staples are almost entirely left out of the list of imports, and no doubt designedly. They will not be saddled with those exorbitant duties. The articles specified are the produce chiefly of the British colonies or her allies.

By this scheme, too, the ground of the quarrel between this country and America will be changed and become more complex. France will evade the charge of violating the rights of neutrals, by effecting her purpose by a municipal regulation. The British orders in council will lose their justification as being measures of necessity founded upon the unjust decrees of France. America will tell us that we have nothing to do with the municipal acts of France, and thus it is attempted perhaps by a concert between both these powers, to reduce us to this dilemma, either to maintain our orders in council when the show of justice is taken away from them, or to suffer the commerce of the enemy to be relieved, and to give up the power of retaliating on him the evils of the war. The artifice is deep but it may be met and turned.

Nothing is said in this decree or letter respecting the release of American ships and cargoes under sequestration. Perhaps the sequestration is held over the heads of the Americans in terror. We are curious to learn how the French party in America will manage that masterly piece of logic in the letter to gen. Armstrong when it is argued that because America, by her non-intercourse act, forbade the entry of French vessels into her harbors, the confiscation of all American vessels already in the harbors of France or her allies was a just reprisal—a matter of right.”

Raleigh :

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1810.

The Superior Court, held for Wake county, adjourned on Friday morning last. In our preceding paper we stated that the grand jury had found a new bill of indictment against John Owen, for the alleged murder of P. Conway. On Thursday the counsel for Owen put in the plea, that the prisoner had been tried and acquitted on a former indictment: and consequently, that his life could not twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence. They also put in the over plea of not guilty. An affidavit made by Owen was then filed, stating that from the violent prejudices of the people, the highly distempered state of the public mind with respect to his case, and the uncommon exertions of some to convict him, he could not, as he believed, have strict justice done him in Wake county. He therefore prayed to be removed for trial to any of the adjoining counties excepting Cumberland, against which county the same objections existed. Franklin county being objected to by the counsel for the state, the judge ordered the removal of the prisoner to Johnston county, so as to be there on the fourth Monday in March next, at which time the court for that county is next held.

We would crave the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of M. Van Polanen, inserted in our paper of this week. The administration editors have in vain attempted to weaken the impression such a document cannot fail to make on the public mind. The very able view taken by the writer of our political concerns; the coolness and candor with which he reasons; the circumstance of his being a republican himself, and having directed his letter to a quarter to which mere party concerns could not be interesting—all entitle it to the most careful and dispassionate perusal.

It has been frequently denied that the United States are degraded in the eyes of the world. Let those who make the denial, read the letter under consideration. They will then find, that foreigners are not only acquainted with our disgrace, but well know the corrupt sources from whence it springs.—In surveying the fatal effects of the crooked policy heretofore pursued by our democratic rulers, well may men exclaim with the enlightened Randolph, “behold the omnipotence of self!”

The suggestions advanced in the last Minerva, respecting the repeal of the French decrees, appear to be supported by the opinions of all the editors whose papers have since reached us. The best informed unite in the opinion that the artful emperor has seized the present moment to embarrass more than ever the relations between the U. States and Great Britain. Rejoiced at an opening, furnishing at once a pretext to get rid of a mistaken measure and the ground work of a more promising scheme, Bonaparte, with his usual promptitude, hastens to retrieve the consequences of former errors. He now plays what must of necessity be to him a winning game; a game in which he alike takes advantage of partner and adversary:

The government of England seems to be sensible of the difficulties now thrown in its way. At the same time it manifests a determination not to yield to France those advantages she thus hopes to obtain. But whatever may be the determination of the British government, it will still morally rest with the good sense of neutral governments, or to speak plainly, with the good sense of the government of the United States, whether the injustice and bad policy into which it would be driven will be adopted.

If, as is constantly maintained by administration, a strict impartiality of conduct towards two belligerents be the sole object of our government, there can be no fear either that war will ensue, or that a suspension of trade with England will take place. The removal of some of the subjects of complaint against France cannot leave her perfectly justified.—And if the measure of the respective aggressions was before thought equal, the removal of the decrees of one and the order of the other does not in the least alter their relative situation with regard to the U. States. If had before equal cause of complaint against England and France, the ground of equality, should the orders in council be repealed, will not be removed. There can be no doubt of such a repeal, and the ensuing month must again place the belligerents in the situation which they occupied three years ago.

Those editors who conduct the journals published in our commercial cities, as their duty requires them to do, warn the enterprising merchants against precipitating their property more within the fangs of the French emperor. The merchants themselves cannot fail to be sensible of the frail tenure on which Bonaparte's late measure is conditioned. And that he cares little whether his seizures are warranted by trivial pretences, by no pretexts at all, former wanton and flagrant confiscations must audibly inform them. Bonaparte is evidently unwilling to let any property escape from his clutches until the success of recent plans be fully ascertained. We can only hear that he has permitted a few vessels to go out from his ports; and the circumstance is regarded upon as a subject of exultation. But what is its amount? Only five ships liberated within a period of some months! And may not these be considered as so many stool pigeons, or decoys, to delude whole flocks into the fatal snare?

In addition to what has been said on this subject the reader is referred to the remarks copied on our first page from that respectable journal, the Norfolk Ledger. The next arrival from England will no doubt give to the public firmer grounds on which to form an opinion respecting the course of policy to be pursued; and until such an arrival we cannot expect to hear any thing respecting the determination of the American administration.

As was conjectured, some of the democratic editors already begin to hint at the necessity of taking a more efficient step against England than a measure of non intercourse. They insist that England should give up her orders in council, will contrive to obtain their object in some other way. It is to be expected that she will endeavor to counteract the designs of her enemies, and assume whatever shape they may; but we can see no reason for placing less dependence on the good faith of England than on that of Bonaparte.

The blockade of the Canal of Corfu, by which American commerce is shut out from the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, promulgated by the English government immediately after the revocation of Champagny's late letter, is instanced as justifying the determination of Great Britain to adhere to the object of her orders in council. It may certainly be taken as full evidence of the solution not to yield her system of blockade, which hazarded the opinion that she would not yield her system, and this blockade goes to confirm our conjecture.

A Greenock paper of the 29th August contains a very eloquent and inflammatory address to the Hollanders, said to be privately circulated in Amsterdam, stimulating the people to a determined opposition to Bonaparte. The address concludes in the following manner:—

“Hollanders do not pause a moment—arise! you are one man; you are many; your enemy is in himself but a weak individual, and the hearts of mankind are against him. Renown or infamy, freedom or bondage, depend upon yourself in this eventful crisis. If you rise in the full national might, you will be irresistible. Secure yourselves that the efforts of other countries will be the result of your heroic exertions of your rights: The tyrant will be overthrown.”