

and shall cause depositions to be taken on the spot by special commissioners appointed for that purpose.

His majesty wishes by this measure to reconcile the interest of the state with the justice which individuals have a right to expect.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, 16th August, 1810.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

About 30 sail of ships and brigs arrived at this port yesterday from Europe; a greater number than ever before arrived in any port in the United States in one day.

On the 18th of September, a meeting was held at the Royal Exchange in Dublin to adopt a memorial to Parliament, for a "Repeal of the Union." The object as stated by the orators of the day is not to sever that country from England; but to restore Ireland to the situation in which she stood before the act of union was adopted. The facts adduced in support of the repeal, are of no trifling import. They undoubtedly demand the most serious and dispassionate consideration of the British Parliament. It is a circumstance highly favorable to the cause which now so deeply interests the people of Ireland that their proceedings have thus far been conducted with system and good order. To-morrow we shall present to our readers the memorial together with the speeches delivered on the occasion.—*Com. Adv.*

London, Sept. 24.—The Gazette of Saturday contains the official account of the operations of the expedition from Cadiz. Though this gallant body of troops have not had the full success which we had expected in the capture of the French corps at Mogner, yet we can truly say that they deserved it. The enemy, with some loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was driven into Seville, and will, perhaps, in future not think himself safe in any position upon the coast.

The letters from Cadiz agree with the statements which had been previously received through France, that the enemy having now completed several mortar batteries on the opposite side of the harbor there, bombardment would speedily take place.

The official dispatches from the same place, written by General Graham, and the honorable Henry Wellesley, on the 30th ultimo state that no important operation had taken place up to that period.

Advices received at the Admiralty on Saturday, from Oporto, being of the 5th inst. are of two days later date than those before published. No change had taken place in the positions of the British army, but skirmishes between the different out posts were daily occurring, and the patrols were mutually harassing each other. This certainly sounds very ominous of a general engagement.

The British subjects at Heligoland have enrolled themselves, and are trained daily to the use of the great guns and small arms.

A battalion of marines is ordered to be formed for some new enterprise. The men are now selecting at Portsmouth.

Several of the small gun-boats fitted out for the Scheldt Expedition have sailed from Portsmouth during the last week, to join Sir R. Keats, at Cadiz.

Paris, Sept. 10.—On the 4th inst. his majesty issued a decree, by which the exportation of French silks continues to be prohibited. The law of the 30th April permitting the exportation of certain kinds of silk, is suspended until the 1st July, 1811.

An imperial decree of the 28th ult. contains the following provisions:

"1. Vessels sailing with licences are expressly prohibited from taking on board passengers for England, or bringing back with them passengers from England to France, unless provided with passports signed with our hand.

"2. Every passenger found on board any licensed vessel, going from England, without a passport signed by us, shall be taken into custody.

"3. Every vessel contravening the present order shall be put under sequestration on her arrival, and reported to us.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

### PROCLAMATION OF LORD WELLINGTON.

Lord Viscount Wellington, Marshal, General, &c.

"The time which has elapsed during which the enemy has remained on the frontiers of Portugal, must have proved to the Portuguese nation what they have to expect from the French. The inhabitants of some villages have remained in them, confiding in the promises of this enemy, and hoping that by treating with the enemies of their country, they might conciliate and mollify them, and inspire them with humane sentiments, that their property would be respected, their females preserved from brutal violation, and their lives secured.

"Vain hopes! The inhabitants of these submissive places have suffered all the evils which a cruel enemy could inflict; their property has been plundered, their habitations burnt, the women atrociously violated, and those whose age and sex did not provoke the brutal violence of the soldiers, have fallen victims to the imprudent confidence which they placed in promises made only to be broken.

"The Portuguese must now see that no other means remain to avoid the evils with which they are threatened but a determined and vigorous resistance, and a firm resolution to obstruct as much as possible the advance of the enemy into the interior of the kingdom, by removing out of his reach all such things as may contribute to his assistance, or facilitate his progress. This is the only and most certain means to prevent the evils with which this country is threatened. The army under my command will protect as large a portion of the country as is possible, but it is obvious that the people alone can deliver themselves by a vigorous resistance, and preserve their goods by removing them out of the reach of the enemy. The duties therefore that bind me to his royal highness the prince regent of Portugal, and to the Portuguese nation, oblige me to make use of the power and authority with which I am furnish-

ed, and compel the careless and the indolent to make the necessary efforts to preserve themselves from the danger which threatens them, and to save their country.

"In conformity with this, I make known and declare, that all magistrates and persons in authority, who shall remain in the villages or towns after having received orders from the military officers to remove from them, and all persons, of whatever class they may be, who shall maintain the least communication with, or aid or assist in any manner the enemy, shall be considered as traitors to the state, and tried and punished as such an enormous crime requires.

WELLINGTON.

"Head Quarters, Aug. 4, 1810."

Sweden. Some of the foreign papers very plainly hint that the monarchy of Sweden, as far as respects the reigning family, is about to expire on the present dynasty, and a new stock of sovereignty is to be furnished to that unhappy country from the royal nursery of modern kings, the garden of the Thuilleries.

Bonaparte who distributes the crowns of Europe at his pleasure, and at whose summons kings start up as from the wiches cauldron in Macbeth, in constant and unbroken succession, having taken offence at the conduct of some of his own family under the burthen of royalty, is now resolved to put crowns more worthily earned upon his favorite generals, and it is understood that Bernadotte is to be elevated to the throne of Sweden.

There is little doubt but Napoleon will go on stretching his creation of kings from one part of Europe to another; till like Cybele, the mother of the gods, he will be able to boast himself the wet nurse of all the sucking monarchies of the continent. Prussia will doubtless follow Sweden and Russia will deservedly succeed to the vassalage of Prussia. It is already indeed rumoured that the king of Prussia has anticipated the hint to abdicate and make room for a favorite of Bonaparte by having resolved to immure himself in his palace for the rest of his life. He has reigned like a monk, and will now in reality become one.

For our own parts, we do not care how soon a monarchy like Prussia is extinct. The cowardice of the Prussian court was the origin of the present servitude of Europe and the extinction of that kingdom will be a just punishment for its treachery and folly. The atheistical fabric of Frederick the Great was never made to last. Nature herself, if man had been an inactive and unfit instrument, would have conspired to abate and overthrow it.

BOSTON, October 31.

### VERY IMPROBABLE.

Mr. Wild, who arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, informs, that the Salsette British frigate, of 38 guns, captain Bathurst, had arrived there from Malta, and brought a report that Lucien Bonaparte [who has resided for years near Rome] had thrown himself, with his immense property, into the hands of the English at Malta.

NATHEZ, Oct. 15.

### WEST-FLORIDA.

One of the editors of this paper left Baton Rouge, the capital of West Florida, on the 11th instant. On the 10th, the convention adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in November next. They left three of their body, viz—John H. Johnson, John W. Leonard, and Edmund Hawes, esqrs. as a committee of public safety, and authorized them to draft a constitution, &c. The Editor understood that their constitution will be modelled after that of the U. States.

Before the Convention adjourned, they resolved on sending a minister to the United States, as soon as they adopt a constitution. On the 8th inst. the Convention authorized the establishment of a standing force of 104 men, to garrison the fort of Baton-Rouge, and before the Editor left that place, the number was so near completed, that the militia were all discharged, and had returned home. The command of the regular troops, and fort, was entrusted to Colonel John Ballenger.

The Putsch expedition against the Tories, had returned and all the disaffected, that had previously been made prisoners, except one, (William Cooper, a member of the Convention, and notorious in North Carolina during the American war, for his cruelty towards the whigs) had surrendered, and taken the oath of fidelity to the government.—It was supposed that all the prisoners confined for political offences, would shortly be liberated, as the Convention is averse to the shedding of blood, except in cases of the utmost extremity. All was quiet in the new republic, and the utmost confidence prevailed of their being able to repel any force that could be brought against them.

In the Convention of the State of Florida, at the town of Baton Rouge assembled, October 5th 1810.

On motion, Resolved, that so much of the ordinance of the Convention, of the 22d of August last, as relates to the tax on slaves imported into this Commonwealth be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly. And all persons residing within this Commonwealth, or allowed by the said ordinance to obtain permission of residence within the same, shall be allowed to import and bring into this Commonwealth, all slaves belonging to them, or which they may have in charge, without paying any tax or duty therefor, whatever, any thing contained in the said ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion, Resolved, that so much of the Ordinance of this Convention, of the 22d of August last, as relates to the tax on lands, be amended in such manner that all lands within this Commonwealth being reduced to three classes those of the first quality be subject to a tax of six cents per hundred arpents; those of the second quality four cents; and those of the third quality, two cents per hundred arpents. And it shall be the duty of the several Alcades, each for the division in which he resides, to estimate the quality of the lands subject to taxation within his division, both of residents and non-residents, and to express the quality of each tract, on the return made by him of taxable property to the Commandant of the Dis-

trict, who shall make his return in the same manner, to the Clerk of the Superior Court. And it shall be the duty of the Alcades aforesaid each for the division in which he resides, to make a return of the lands of non residents, at the same times, and in the same manner, classing them according to quality, as the lands of the inhabitants of the country.

By order of the Convention,

JOHN RHEA, President.

By the Representatives of the People of the Commonwealth of Florida, in Convention assembled,

### A PROCLAMATION.

The several districts of West Florida having been declared a Free and Independent State, by a solemn act of this Convention, made and published this day, we hasten to congratulate our fellow citizens on this fortunate event, and to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on our part, in order to secure to our constituents and our country, the blessings of liberty and equal rights on the most permanent foundation. In the meantime the laws heretofore observed in the administration of justice, and the determining the right of property, remain in full force, as far as the situation of the country will permit. The Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the Convention, with the concurrence of the Governor, on the 22d day of August last, are considered as law, agreeably to the proclamation of that date, excepting only that the powers vested in the Governor, by that Ordinance, will exercised by this Convention, for the time being, and until some permanent regulations be made for the better government of this Commonwealth.

Done in Convention at the town of Baton-Rouge on Wednesday the twenty sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of Florida, the first.

JOHN RHEA, President.

### Raleigh:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1810.

The Federal Court for North Carolina, was opened in this city on Monday last, by Chief Justice Marshall and our district Judge, Potter.

Abraham Collins, charged with counterfeiting Bank Bills (whose trial has been hung up for these several years) was tried on Tuesday, and acquitted. The Bill was much mutilated and torn since it left the hands of the witness, Dorsey, who testified that it was in a whole state when he received it from Collins.—The bill of indictment being a fac simile of the Bank Bill in its present state, of course different from it when passed to Dorsey, was therefore not proper evidence.—The trial of Twitty for the same offence was continued.

A libel had been filed in the district court of Cape Fear, against the ship Mary of Portland. John Clarke, jun. entered his claim. Upon hearing the cause the judge pronounced sentence of condemnation, from which judgement William Watts Jones, council for the claimant, prayed an appeal to the Federal Court—and at this term the cause was again argued by R. H. Jones, on behalf of the United States, and William Gaston and William Watts Jones on behalf of the claimant, John Clarke, jun. The Chief Justice pronounced judgment in favour of John Clarke, jun. the claimant, and reversed the judgment of the court below.

The Court adjourned on Wednesday.

The Legislature of North Carolina meets on Monday next in this city.

A company at Salisbury who had taken a considerable number of Tickets in the late Cape Fear Navigation Lottery, has drawn the high prize of Six Thousand Dollars.

The meeting of Congress.—Congress are to meet on the third Monday of the ensuing month, and not, as has been incorrectly stated, at an earlier period. A bill contemplating an anticipation of the stated time, was brought forward during the last session, but not finally acted on. They will, however, it is to be feared, assemble too soon for the welfare of that country whose affairs are in part committed to their management. Too soon, we say, because when more is fairly to be apprehended from the physician than from the disease he is called upon to cure, the longer his prescriptions are delayed the greater is the patient's chance for recovery.

Were the strength of an Hercules added to the constitution of a Methusalem, they could not preserve the subject from the fatal effects of unwholesome regimen and pernicious nostrums. Neither can the most abundant resources nor the greatest possible natural advantages, long preserve any country from the fatal effects of mistaken policy and dishonest councils. We can therefore see no reasonable hope that the condition of this nation will be mended, that its prosperity will ever be restored, whilst we continue to behold the original authors of the evil, still predisposed to maintain their old system, foisted into places of responsibility over the heads of the more enlightened and deserving. When we survey the ranks of those who have been chosen to be the guardians of the people's happiness in the next congress, and advert to the character of the existing one,

we can discover nothing which is not mortifying and disgusting to the friends of their country.

If the democratic party would choose even from its own mass, the best and the most enlightened of its individuals, there might be ground for expectation that something like wisdom, something like energy, something like patriotism, would appear in the public acts of its delegates. But so deplorably is the fact removed from this—so little is it enquired whether a candidate possesses those qualities which should adorn a legislator, that even the most independent of the very party, have to exclaim against a public body made up in a great degree, of imbecility, ignorance and vice. Men who avoid the respectable through hatred and fear, but who court the low and illiterate from interest—whose sense of duty entirely consists in securing their places and receiving their pay—whose knowledge and abilities scarcely extend to the means of acquiring popular favor, and of penning an annual circular—who are of no standing for worth nor of eminence for talents—these are the men with whom the congressional benches are crowded, and to whom the people have consigned the care of their dearest interests! What then can be expected from them? Nothing but ill judged, ill-timed and wicked measures.

Some of the unruly amongst the democrats are constantly exclaiming, "Independence has been banished from Congress."—Aye, and if the same system be persevered in, for many years longer, independence will not only be banished from the walls of the capitol, but also from our country. The corruption of the head and heart must finally extend to the whole political body. But these men do not discover the absurd inconsistency which their exclamations betray. They rail against the members of the present congress, at the moment when they are struggling to secure the election of others of the same stamp; of men who will in all human probability pursue the same destructive course.

To what a situation have the democrats reduced themselves and their country? All their fine spec theories destroyed at the touch of truth, all their glowing pictures vanished before the presence of sad reality.—If virtue and their country's welfare, were their guide and their object, all might yet be well. But in this we wish for more than we dare hope. We can see nothing in the present prospect, calculated to inspire the confidence of the public, but on the contrary every thing that can depress or alarm.

West Florida.—An extract of a letter from Natheez, dated Oct. 13, states that a number of persons from that and Orleans territory, had joined the patriots in West Florida. Perhaps this disposition in some of the citizens may account for the circumstance stated in the following article, taken from a Charleston paper.

We are informed that orders have been issued by Brigadier Gen. HAMPTON, who is now on a visit to this city, for a detachment of the troops in garrison in this harbour to proceed immediately for the south western frontiers of the State of Georgia.

Some conjectures have been entertained respecting the object of government in ordering troops to our frontiers bordering on Florida. It has been doubted whether they are intended to restrain the unlawful interference of citizens of the United States in the contest, to oppose any hostilities which might be attempted upon our territory, or to take possession of the disputed country, should circumstances render the step necessary. We cannot pretend to determine which of their conjectures is best founded; yet all will agree in the deep interest which the United States must feel in the final disposition of the Floridas.

We are assured, says a *New Orleans* paper, that the Gov. of Pensacola (Folk) is marching for Bayou Sarah and Baton-Rouge, at the head of the troops which could be collected at the seat of his government.—The Choctaws and Talapouches, have taken up arms, and range themselves under his banners. We learn by a person of the Lake, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

It appears by a recent arrival at New York, that General Armstrong is returning home in the ship Sally. The Emperor, it is said, has ordered his minister the Duke de Cadore, to promise restoration of all American sequestered property on condition that the French properly condemned under our non importation act, is restored—he may well promise that, for we believe that none has been condemned under that act.—It is truly irksome to be obliged to notice such frivolous pertinence.

Four merchants attend well to, and believe the intelligence from France; they will have but little to hope for from the promised revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

"Poor solitary Connecticut!"—This state is continually sneered at by the democrats, for undeviating attachment to federalism; and standing alone in the cause of national honor. But this forlorn state, the last year expended thirty seven thousand dollars in endowments of primary schools for the education of her youth; increased the