

Extract from a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to General Turreau, dated December 18, 1810.

From your letter it appears that the introduction into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the United States, is at this time specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th July, it moreover appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that, therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the United States, namely, fish oil, lye wood, salt-fish, cod-fish, hides and peltry.

As these enumerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the United States to France, the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition between the two countries, and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the United States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, combined, as it has unexpectedly been, with a change in the commercial system of France.

The act of congress of May last had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overture, therein presented, obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included the reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as free for the introduction of the produce of the U. States, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdiction in the system, that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is, nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you were pleased to declare the "distinctly pronounced intention of his majesty of favoring the commercial relations between France and the U. States, in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures."

If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France?—Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the United States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed as having a double relation; 1st to the wrong done to the United States; 2d to the wrong done to France. And it is to the latter of these only that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders which operate with her own regulations?

Extract from the answer of Gen. Turreau to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 25, 1810.

I pray you to observe that the last instructions I have received from my court relative to the new directions the commerce of France with the United States must follow, are of a very old date: the official despatches, from which I have taken them, are of the 12th and 28th of April. It is the more probable that the regulations of my government in regard to this commerce have undergone some modifications, as the consul general received by the "Hornet," despatches of the 10th July, 22d and 30th August last, in which it is especially stated that cottons may be imported into France in American vessels, and under certain regulations—whereas, according to the instructions which were addressed to me on the 12th and 28th of April preceding, cotton and tobacco were specially prohibited.

I will add to these data (ces Donnes) that according to the orders transmitted to the consuls of his majesty, respecting certificates of origin, and under the date before cited, (30th August last) they may deliver them to all American vessels, destined for France—observing that these certificates are not applicable but to the products of the United States. If these certificates of origin cannot be applied but to the productions of the United States, and cannot be given to any vessels of those destined for France, the introduction of these productions is not then prohibited there.

You will be pleased especially to observe, sir, the dispositions which were announced to me in the despatches of the 12th and 28th of April, of course anterior to the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and are necessarily without an object, the moment the said decrees are no longer in force. I do not know of any subsequent acts which modify this repeal—for the instructions already cited, sent to the consul general, the 30th August last, relative to the certificates of origin, are only a consequence of it, and exclude only colonial produce.

The Provincial parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec on the 12th inst. The following is an extract from Governor Craig's speech.

Of the state of public affairs in Europe, I have no official notice, on which I can ground any opinion to be given to you. In these parts it appears however, that no advances have been made towards an accommodation of the differences that have so long subsisted between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States; and that indeed, so far from being the case, that the war is continued in stating, that new claims, as regards their Neutral rights, have been brought forward, by the latter, of a nature that seem like to precipitate that wished for event at a very uncertain period.

Raleigh:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1811.

Public Documents.—The extracts which we have taken from the documents transmitted to congress on the 28th ultimo, appear to be the most important parts of the correspondence which has taken place between the secretary of state and the French minister. They betray the conviction of government that the hostility of France to American neutrality has not abated; and that her measures of aggression, instead of changing their nature, have only assumed a more insidious form.—The secretary tells gen. Turreau that no modification, meeting the wishes of government, appears to have resulted from the projected repeal, since it had for its object not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle but the enjoyment of substantial benefit. This sounds the most like good sense of any thing we have heard the secretary say, since, instead of making up the navy budget, he has been unwisely invested with the port folio of state. The pursuit of these speculative principles has been a great cause of the sacrifice, by democratic administrations, of the real interests of the nation. A shadow has been preferred to substance. We have stood spending many ingenious arguments to convince a robber that he had no right to cross our threshold, whilst another was stripping our dwelling and running off with the booty. Our first duty ought to be to preserve what remains, and attempt a recovery of what has been stolen; and we shall succeed, if substantial benefit continue to be the object of government.

CONGRESS.

We learn from correspondents in Washington, under date of the 11th January, that the house of representatives had been deliberating with closed doors for six days. What the important business may be upon which they are engaged, has not been permitted to transpire. It is now feared that the proceedings in some of the state legislatures, and even the weight of the president himself, will effectually prevent the renewal of the bank charter. We still trust, however, that congress will not act so openly in opposition to public sentiment—that they will avoid a measure at once impolitic, treacherous and disgraceful. Not to renew the charter would be impolitic, inasmuch as the bank affords the greatest advantages to government in its fiscal transactions, besides almost universal benefit and convenience to the community. Not to renew it, after government had disposed of its shares to individuals at an advance of 40 per cent. to say nothing of other sufferers, must present a disgusting appearance of public stock jobbing and treachery. And in addition to these, there would be the further disgrace of that which should be an enlightened assembly, since it represents an enlightened people, sacrificing the interest and character of the country upon the altar of narrow and short-sighted prejudice.

No decision has taken place on the subject of West Florida. But we observe in the National Intelligencer of the 10th, that the bill for erecting the territory of Orleans into a separate state, has passed to a third reading; having been amended on motion of Mr. Sheffy, so as to include "all that territory now contained within the limits of the territory of Orleans, except that part lying east of the river Iberville and a line to be drawn along the middle of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the ocean"—that is, all the disputed territory now called West Florida; which is thus left subject to future negotiation, and may become a separate territory or be added to that of the Mississippi.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on that subject, has reported a resolution in favor of erecting the Mississippi territory into a separate state, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

A bill to renew the charter of the bank of the United States, has been reported, & will be found in our preceding columns.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Bank of Newbern for the present year:—*Newbern True R. Republican.*

James M'Kinlay, William Hollister, John Harvey, Edward Pasteur, Isaac Taylor, William Gaston, Bryan Whitfield, John Stanly, Edward Graham, and Samuel Simpson—James M'Kinlay, Esq. President.

At an election of Directors for the Bank of Cape Fear, on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors thereof for the present year:—*Wilmington Gazette.*

Joshua G. Wright, John F. Burgwin, George Hooper, John Bradley, John London, David Anderson, William Giles, D. M. Loran, Carlton Walker, J. M. Millan, A. Lazarus.

VIOLENT GALE.

On Saturday the 30th ult. commenced at the Bar one of the most violent gales of wind recollected for many years. It sat in from N. E. and

continued to blow with little or no intermission until Wednesday morning. The following is a list of the vessels lost, wrecked, or otherwise damaged, which came to the knowledge of Captain Copeland, of the sloop Betsey, of this port, who arrived here on Sunday last in a small schooner from thence.—*Totally lost.*—Schrs Jane, Yellowly; Rising-Sun, Catlett; Sally, Carey, (a lighter) and two other small schooner, names not recollected. *Ashore.*—but will probably be got off, schooners Majestic, Seils, of New York, (since arrived at this port); Freeman-Ellis, — of Newbern—sloops Buck, Griffing, of New York; Mars, Waterberry, (got off and gone to Newbern to refit); Betsey, Copeland, of this port, belonging to Mr. Popelston. Two sloops, at Occracock Point, from the Northward, bound in, totally lost, part of the cargo of one saved. Schooners Ranger, Purdie, of this port, belonging to Mr. Popelston, from Jamaica, totally lost near Mattamuskeet, cargo rum—saved. Federalist, Miller, of this port, ashore below the Marshes.—A passenger in the American Coaster, Phillips, from New York, informs, that he counted 25 sail of square-rigged and other vessels ashore on the sea-coast from Cape Henry to Occracock; 19 sail lay on or near Chickamacomick Banks; among them is the sloop Industry, Woolsey Hathaway, master, from Martinique, belonging to Mr. James Hoskins, of Seuppernong. Brigs Franklin, Charles, of E. City; Little Frank, — of Newbern, and about 15 sail of smaller vessels, rode out the gale.—*Edenton Gazette.*

From the Commercial Advertiser, UNITED STATES BANK.

It was stated before the committee, by the agents of the Bank, that the amount loaned by them to individuals is \$ 15,106,786 Due to them from the state banks 1,134,057 Due on notes of the state banks in possession of the U. States bank 411,970 Total of specie, December 1810, 5,482,879 Individual deposits, December 1810 4,312,204 Notes in circulation 5,000,000

The population of the town of Fayetteville amount to 1992.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

From the Boston Exchange Coffee-House Books. "An officer belonging to the French privateer, who left France the 30th Sept. informs, that they had an order on board, signed by the Emperor, not to capture any American vessels bound to England, after the 2d Nov. He also adds, that he understood all the vessels of war had the same orders."

Levi Lincoln, esq. late attorney general of the United States, has been appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the senate, a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, vice judge Cushing deceased.

Judge Tyler esq. present governor of Virginia has been appointed judge for the Virginia district, vice judge Griffin deceased.

It is said that Mr. Morier, the British Charge des Affairs, had presented a memorial to our government against the taking possession of Florida. We give it as report only—It is possible that Mr. Morier may have taken this measure, on behalf of the ally of his nation, but whether Mr. Madison will desist from his measures, (as Mr. Jefferson did when the emperor of France interposed) or not, we undertake not to determine.—*Ledger*

It will be seen by the paper of this day that the French army in Portugal have made a retrograde movement, but it does not appear certain, that this movement has been made with a view to a final evacuation of Portugal.

The position of *Villa Franca*, lately occupied by the French army, was we are informed an extreme bad one, as respected communication with Spain; *Santarem* the head quarters of Massena, at the date of Lord Wellington's last despatch is about 70 miles from Lisbon, and we are informed a very strong position, and well situated for receiving reinforcements, which appear to be coming from Spain.

There can be no foundation, for the report which is given in several of the papers, stating that *Soult* had broke up the siege of Cadiz, and had marched to join Massena. We shall not be however surprised if that should happen, but as we have information from Cadiz down to the *twentieth of November*, which takes no notice of such a circumstance, we are inclined to disbelieve the report.—*Ibid.*

ESTIMATE

OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1811. Treasury Department, December 31st, 1810.

Sir, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1811; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1810.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimates, amount in the whole, to five millions five hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents, viz:

For the civil list,	638,360 61
For miscellaneous expenses,	471,958 12
For intercourse with foreign nations,	128,392 67
For the military establishment, including 146,500 dollars, for the Indian department,	2,791,009 80
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps,	1,870,274 05
	\$ 5,909,995 35

The estimate of the Secretary of the War department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorised by law: but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes, nor the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for furnishing arms for the militia, those objects being provided for by permanent laws. Nor is any estimate made, of the sum which may be wanted during the ensuing year, for completing fortifications. The sums which may be actually

expended in the year 1811, for those several objects, are not, therefore, included in the aggregate above stated.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made, for the purposes before mentioned, are:

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1811; which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2. So much of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of December, 1810, as is not wanted to defray the expenses of that year.

3. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year 1811, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

4. The proceeds of such loan or loans as may be authorised by Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN,

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Siege of Cadiz raised.—Capt. White, of the brig Bellona, arrived at New-York in 42 days from Lisbon, informs that previous to his sailing, letters had been received from Cadiz, stating that Marshal Soult had discontinued the siege of that place, and marched to join the forces of general Massena.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. Dr. Benjamin Norcom to Miss Fanny M'Donald, both of Edenton.

On Thursday the 10th inst. Mr. Voluntine Bailey, to Miss Sarah Pilman, both of Halifax County.

In Pitt County, on Tuesday the 8th inst. Mr. Archibald Parker of Tarborough, to Miss Mary Easton.

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst. Mr. Thomas Bolds, Printer, who had been employed in the office of the Register for several years, and was always esteemed as an industrious, honest man.

At New-York, on the 27th of Nov. last, Mrs. Elizabeth Jessup, wife of Mr. George Jessup of Washington, N. C.

In Craven county, on the 3d inst. Capt. Samuel Smith.

University of North Carolina.

THE subscribers, acting as a committee under the authority of the trustees of the University of North Carolina, have pleasure in announcing to the public, that a contract is at length made and entered into for finishing the principal or main building of that Institution. And they hereby inform all whom it may concern, that in order to enable them properly to execute the duties enjoined on them by the trustees, it becomes indispensably necessary that they shall be in possession of all the subscription papers heretofore issued and sent forth in the hope of obtaining aid to the end above mentioned. It is requested therefore, that all such papers be returned to them, or to some one of them, by mail or otherwise, on or before the first day of July next: As soon as possible, after which period, the committee have it in charge to announce to the world the munificence of the individual subscribers towards finishing the principal building abovementioned; which will be done through the medium of the papers published in this place; in which shall be mentioned the name, place of residence, and the amount of the subscription of each individual donor. This, by a generous and patriotic mind, the committee are aware, will not be taken into consideration: They hold, however, that it is right and proper that the rising generation shall be informed of the names of those to whose affectionate and fatherly provision they will be so greatly indebted.

JOHN HAYWOOD,
HENRY POTTER,
WILLIAM POLK.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1811.

Stop the Runaway.

RAN-AWAY from my plantation near Hillsborough, on the third day of this month, a NEGRO MAN named Anthony, the property of Gavin Alves. He is five feet ten or eleven inches high, stout and well made, his complexion a little inclined to yellow, about twenty five years of age. He had on when he went away a dark coloured short coat and white pantaloons, both of homespun kersey; but will probably change them, as he has a suit of homespun mixed cloth and a coat of dark coloured broad cloth, besides other clothes. It is probable he has gone to Raleigh, and will attempt to go to Wilmington by the way of Fayetteville. I will give a generous reward to any person who will bring him to me, or have him confined in a jail so that I get him; and will pay all reasonable expenses.

WM. NORWOOD.

Hillsborough, 4th January, 1811. 31-72

THE IMPORTED HORSE

DION,

WILL stand this season at my stable near Granville Court-House.

WILLIAM M. SNEED.

January 17.

Notice.

WHEREAS I have lost or mislaid a Note of Head or Bond, executed by Richard Bennett, then in Lancaster county; Va. but a citizen of Fredrick county, North Carolina, on the 10th day of March 1806, attested by William Gibson and Spencer George, of the aforesaid county of Lancaster, Virginia, payable to me on the 10th March, 1807, for three hundred and five pounds thirteen shillings and two pence, current money of Virginia; I do therefore hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing, selling, or taking any assignment on said Note or Bond.

THOMAS N. LAWSON,

Dec. 26, 1810.