

THE CRISIS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. In our present state of domestic perplexity it is not easy to fix attention upon matters of more distant interest.

A proclamation of the President of the American states has lately been received, which has excited no ordinary solicitude, inasmuch as it seems to constitute a crisis in the relations of America and this country.

The French government, by rescinding its edicts, has doubtless restored to America those rights of which she was most unjustly deprived.

It was on the part of the French government, a peevish assumption of power with a most contemptible imbecility. Not so of the British orders of council.

This, we said, was to retaliate upon the enemy the injury and mischief of his own wrong. It was indeed a retaliation! A retaliation, in which the whole commercial interests of America were squeezed and crushed in our hands.

To return to our subject. With respect to France, America has now settled her account of injury and insult, and though she has certainly suffered much loss and contumely.

A circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury in America discloses the next step which will be taken. It declares the state of things which will three months hence exist with respect to G. Britain in case she shall not have revoked and modified, in like manner, her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States.

This conduct of America, we must say, is strictly impartial; and it now only remains to be considered, whether or not England will recal or modify her commercial prohibitions. It is not to be doubted but that America must be considered as the only power of any great importance to us in a political consideration.

The character of England calls upon her, as a country deriving the elements of her power and greatness from commerce, to respect and defend the rights of neutral trade.

But it is said in a well known print, the advocate of the present system, that France has only formally revoked, and not substantially, and, in fact, recalled these decrees.

her? It is said, moreover, that France betrays her insincerity and hollowness, inasmuch as she has not restored the American merchandise, which she had previously sequestered.

Every country has a right to make what municipal regulations it chooses with respect to foreign commerce; it is a question of expediency only whether foreign commerce shall be suffered at all.

But the main question is, as to the utility of these orders of council to us. Are they useful or mischievous? Do they promote or counteract our proposed end?

1st. Their first evident object is to destroy all direct neutral importation trade; to compel all neutral cargoes intended for France, to touch immediately at England, and thence to take a new clearance.

2d. The second object of this commercial exclusion system is, to intercept all direct neutral exportation trade; to compel all neutral cargoes sailing from France, to touch immediately at England, and thence to take a new clearance.

3d. The third object is to stop all neutral colonial trade; i. e. the importation of all the enemy's colonial produce to any part of Europe.

Now with respect to the utility of these general measures, it must evidently be sought in the relative effects of these prohibitions on ourselves, on neutrals and on the enemy.

With regard therefore to us, the effect on ourselves of these restrictions on all direct trade, whether of importation or exportation, must be that they tend still further to narrow a trade already crippled and confined.

It is of no importance in this point of view, whether our restrictions affect the direct exportation of English manufactures, or one of the equivalents for which they are exchanged.

In a word, the ill effects of this system are experienced in the daily decay of our commercial prosperity. The boundless consumption of America, the gigantic demands of her increasing population, opening new markets, in the deserts, and civilizing savages into a taste and sense of the conveniences of polished life.

FROM RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, Minister from the U. States, at the Court of St. Petersburg, to a friend in Boston.

You have quoted a paragraph which some papers in America copied from an English publication, accusing me of being a meddling advocate for the exclusion of American vessels from the Russian ports.

Russia and England being at war, the commercial intercourse between them is, of course,

forbidden; and neither English vessels nor English subjects, are allowed to come into the Russian territories.

"Within a fortnight afterwards, two ships entered with false registers of the same Van Sander's fabrication. They were detected by Mr. Harris, who laid the papers before me, and who duly informed the Russian government, that they were forged.

"I have had no more forged passports, with guarantees, sent to me to be authenticated, and only two or three more of Mr. Sander's registers have appeared in the Russian ports, during the present year.

"My real offence, therefore, has been in contributing to the exclusion of persons, vessels and cargoes really English, but coming with forged signatures and seals of the public offices of my country.

"In speaking of the merchantile influence here in favour of these frauds, it may be proper to explain myself further. The merchants of St. Petersburg are almost all foreigners.

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State of North-Carolina, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1810. Vaughan & Hazard, Original attachment levied in the hands of P. N. W. Burton, & J. Hamilton, &c.

WHEREAS it appears to this court that the defendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Minerva for the space of three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our said court, on the first Monday of March next, to plead property and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him.

Witnes, WILLIAM M. SNEED, clk. 67-5a

For Sale, THE TRACT OF LAND, whereon I now live, on Rich Land Creek, containing two hundred acres.

The situation as to health and elegance is equal to any in the county. The houses are not fine, but convenient, and might, by a small additional expense, be made to look well, and answer either for a public or private life.

HENRY COCKE. Wake County, Jan. 20, 1811. 75-7YD.

NOTICE. At the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Granville, on the first Monday of the present month, the undersigned, John Duncan, dec'd, late of the said county, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

PATRICK HAMILTON, Adm'r. Health-Seat, Granville, Feb. 1811.



DION, THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE.

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable at Meritsville, near Granville Court-House. He is fifteen hands and a half high, a beautiful bay, and one of the most powerful and accomplished horses ever imported.

In 1798, when three years old, being his first (and only) race that year, he won with great ease, beating five capital colts.

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PEDIGREE.

DION was got by Spadille, his dam Faith, by Paeolet, grandam Atalanta, by Matchem, Last of the Mill, by Oroonoko, Old Traveller, (sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill), Mr. Hornes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grayhound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lampton Miss Doe.

Faith, the dam of Dion, was a mare of the first celebrity as a racer, and afterwards a quality distinguished as a brood mare.

The season will commence the first of March, and end the first of August. I will pasture gratis a few mares; and after harvest shall be able to furnish excellent pasturage for a larger number.

Printed, EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MINERVA, February, 1811. W. Felt's nearest and dearest.