

From the New-York Evening Post.

New French Decree.—If the American people are not entirely lost to all sense of feeling, their indignation will be roused at reading the following extract from Napoleon's late decree. This decree was issued so long ago as the 23d of March last, and has been acted on ever since, though it was not published, as far as we can learn, until the beginning of May. How it found its way to this country, we are not informed, but we suspect some foul play in the business. We are apt to think our government received a copy of the decree by the John Adams; but did not think fit to publish it at that time, for fear the indignation of the people against France would be such that it could not be restrained. If our government received a copy of this outrageous order, Duane had a copy likewise. Indeed, from many observations in the Aurora, we think there is very little doubt that Duane received the substance of the decree, if not a full copy, by the John Adams. But perhaps with his imperial master's instructions not to publish it, for fear it might prevent the sailing of American property to ports under his control.

To state the injustice and inhumanity of the decree is useless. Nothing better is to be expected from the government of Napoleon.—All that astonishes us is, that our government can bear such outrages with such stoic indifference. Had Great Britain done one half what has been done by France, the country would be under arms—war would be inevitable—and more, it would be just and proper.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette of Monday.

FRENCH RAMBOUILLET DECREE.
The following is a copy of the French Decree, noticed in our London extracts in Saturday's Gazette.

The last number of the *Bulletin des Lois* contains an Imperial Decree, dated at Rambouillet, the 23d of March, 1810, which—(taking into consideration that the government of the United States has by an act of the 1st March, 1809,) ordered 1. That from the 20th of May next ensuing, vessels arriving in the United States, under the French flag, shall be seized and confiscated together with their cargoes. 2. That from the same period no merchandize, nor production of the soil, or manufactures of France or her colonies, can be imported into the ports of the United States, from any foreign port whatsoever, under pain of seizure, confiscation and penalty of three times the value of the goods. 3. That it shall not be lawful for American vessels to proceed for any port in France, her colonies or dependencies) —Decrees as follows:—

"All vessels sailing under the American flag, and owned in whole or part, by any citizen or subject of that power, that, reckoning from the 20th of May, 1809, may have already entered, or that shall subsequently enter the ports of France, her colonies, or the territories occupied by the French armies, shall be seized and sold, and the produce of the sale shall be deposited in the *Caisse D'Amortisation*. From this provision are alone excepted such vessels as may be charged with dispatches, or commissions from the government of the United States, and have no lading nor merchandize on board.

New British Orders in Council.—The rumour of a new British Order in Council proves to be without foundation. The story was put in circulation, without doubt, as a set off for the French Rambouillet Decree. The democratic papers are raving against this ideal Order, while not a single word comes from them relative to Napoleon's sweeping Decree. We mean not to justify the British—their Orders are bad enough in all conscience; but compared with the Decrees of Bonaparte, they are only as mole-hills to mountains. The democratic editors pretend that they are as much opposed to France as they are to Great Britain. When they bestow as much censure on France, for an equal quantity of abuse, as they do on Britain, we will believe them. The Rambouillet Decree is one of the most violent, unjust and outrageous acts ever promulgated by tyrant, since the days of Amerlane, and yet we find not a word of indignation against its author in any of the democratic papers, though the rumour of a new order from England has set these *impartial* gentry all on fire.

FROM CORBETT'S LONDON REGISTER.

American dispute.—When will this have an end? During the existence of this dispute, we have employed six ENVOYS, with all their retinue; and permanently, THREE and sometimes FIVE COMMISSIONERS. The expence has been enormous (I will, one of these days, lay the amount before the public;) it continues to be enormous; and, which is the greatest curse of all, there have been volumes innumerable written upon the subject. There have been, including both sides not less than from six to ten able bodied writers, and (what

makes the thing more serious) most of them lawyers, too, hard at work for the last sixteen years. Mercy on us! what bales, what waggon loads of tautology! Reader, would you not rather be hanged at once, than be doomed to the perusal of the correspondence, relating to this never dying dispute?

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Sir Francis Burdett.—From the files of London papers to the 22d of May, we have occasionally published several articles relative to the question which agitates the capital of the British empire. We say capital—for we are assured, verbally and by their newspapers, that the metropolitan district only appears to side with Burdett—and that partially. A gentleman, himself a stickler for reform, informs us that he was in London when Sir Francis was arrested; that he afterwards crossed the kingdom; that the people out of Middlesex were uniformly against violence. We published last week the protest signed by eighty Livermen, against the Common Hall [and Burdett.] The "Morning Chronicle" of May 15, now before us, contains (including the above) upwards of 1600 signatures to that Protest, all Livermen of London. Sir James Shaw asserted in the House of Commons on the 8th of May, that 1500 signed in one day. Alderman Combe replied that the Livermen consisted of at least 12,000. The paper is open for additional signatures, so that at least a powerful minority of the capital are against Burdett, and he is supported no where in the country. Indeed those whom the ministerial papers term the most shameless libellers in the city, seem to acknowledge that they have overacted their part; they have alarmed all men of property; all who think with horror of the French revolution are ready to oppose the violence which at such a period would overwhelm the ins and outs, the property, the liberty, and independence of their country. Take as an instance the following from the "London times," of May 28, an opposition paper, which hesitates not to charge the government with corruption.

"We have never run into the extravagance of even palliating the recent disturbances and intemperate conduct of those who are seeking for 'reformation' with so much zeal. We gave it as our opinion, at the very commencement of the agitation in question, that it was a thing most desirable to the perpetrators of public wrongs; that it would tend to screen them, and that much evil would in consequence result from it; and every day convinces us more strongly of the truth of our prediction. In fact it will be seen, that many of the temperate and respectable part of the community keep aloof from both sides of the question, from the resolutionists and the counter resolutionists; from the former on account of their violence; and from the latter on account of the corrupt practices of government which they are evidently endeavoring to maintain."

Lords Grenville and Grey stand up against the revolutionists. The following was delivered in the house of lords May 7.

Lord Grenville entirely concurred with his noble friend, earl Grey, and expressed his deep regret that any person should have been so deluded as to attack the powers and privileges of parliament, upon which depended the very existence of the constitution, and the welfare and prosperity of the country. To parliament the people were indebted for their liberties, for their prosperity, and for all the advantages they had hitherto enjoyed. Take away the powers of parliament, & these deluded persons, who now clamored against them, would soon find that the liberty and prosperity of the people would cease to exist. It was through the means of parliament that the liberty of the people was first established; it was by parliament that that liberty had by wise and wholesome laws, been placed upon a firm and secure basis, and like their ancestors they ought to rally round parliament to preserve its authority inviolate; for were it to be deprived of those privileges, upon which depended its power and dignity, to what source could the people look for the maintenance of their own privileges, and their own liberties? They could indeed hope to derive little aid from the crown if once the privileges of parliament were gone. The noble secretary of state might attempt a defence of ministers, but it was to their misconduct that much of the evil that had arisen was to be attributed. They had violated the constitution on their first entrance into office, and had ever since been acting in contradiction to the best interests of their country.

The French emperor, says a London paper of May 23, in fact acknowledges his incapacity to conquer Spain! The French force south of the Douro on the 12th of May, was said to be only 37,000 in all; which is inferior to the army of Lord Wellington. Ney had advanced from Salamanca towards Ciudad Rodrigo

with 30,000 men; Junot had 13,000 at Astorga. Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Celerno. The Duke of Abrantes, (Junot) had worsted the Spaniards in skirmishes near Astorga. Lord Wellington, says the *Moniteur* of May 13, remains with the English army a spectator of these events—he does not move from his camp; he hears the sound of the cannon of Astorga, of Badajos, of Cadiz, but contents himself with fomenting insurrections, and furnishing arms and cloathing.

A most interesting debate had occurred in the house of commons, on Mr. Brands motion for a parliamentary reform. In answer to those members who desired that the Borough system should be swept away, Lord Milton said, that Old Sarum, Hellestone, &c. had sent some of the best ornaments of that house, who had aided in framing their wisest laws. "He agreed that the plan of his honorable friend was fair to behold: that it was well proportioned; but, was his hon. friend so ill acquainted with the disappointments which framers of constitutions had to encounter, as to suppose that he might expect to frame in his committee something better than the present constitution? He knew that in another country (AMERICA) a constitution had been formed which was perfectly smooth, and had nothing in it to offend the eye;—but was it found on experience to be so well calculated for the good of the inhabitants? No; by no means—it has completely failed."

Bonaparte had reached Brussels May 15, on his return to Paris.

In debate, in the house of commons May 22, Mr. Hornor remarked on the immense quantity of foreign shipping employed in the English trade, to the loss of the country; that Bonaparte was pursuing plans similar to those of Oliver Cromwell, which were meant to destroy the navigation of England. Mr. Perceval in reply, proved that the tonnage and trade of England had increased within the last year; what was lost in other quarters, was gained by the trade now opened with South America, &c.

Mr. Rose said, that it was a principle never departed from by the Board of Trade not to suffer neutrals to carry British manufactures, where British ships were allowed to go. The necessity of resorting to neutrals had arisen from the decrees of the enemy, prohibiting the admission of British ships into the ports of the North. If we were to have had the trade at all, we must have employed foreign ships. Yet the British shipping had greatly increased of late, as would be obvious from the circumstance that a British ship, which three years ago cost £ 2700, has recently been sold for £ 6000.

Mr. Alexander Baring admitted that the trade must be carried on in neutral ships, if it could not be carried on by British vessels. But he condemned the outcry raised some time since against American shipping, which brought on those measures that led to the situation in which we at present stood in relation to America. The effect of these measures had been to transfer the carrying trade from the American neutral, under whose flag many British ships might have been covered in the ports of the North, to the Northern neutral, that is in fact to the enemy. The experiment, however, might perhaps be worthy a trial; but he greatly feared, that when the proposed tax should be in operation, it would greatly increase the price of timber, which was, at present, enormously high.

Mr. Prendergast having introduced the subject of the export trade of the East Indies, which he wished to encourage,

Mr. P. Moore hoped that a full and fair report respecting India might be before the country, prior to the time that any steps should be taken for a renewal of their charter. [It expires in 1814] That great and rich country had been so badly managed by the company, as to be of hardly any service to the mother country, whereas it ought to furnish considerable aid.—*Wing.*

May 19.

Mr. Grattan brought forward his motion yesterday relative to the Catholics. It was that the Petition from the Catholics should be referred to a committee. Sir T. Hippsley seconded the motion. The previous business had occupied the house to so late an hour, that after hearing Mr. Grattan and Sir T. Hippsley, the house adjourned the debate to Thursday next.

May 31.

Advices have been received by government from Constantinople, which are said to contain important intelligence relative to the designs of France against Turkey. The following letter from Mr. Adair to the British consul at Smyrna, will prove the falsehood of the report that French intrigues had induced the Porte to break her Treaty with us.

"Constantinople Feb. 22.

Sir—His majesty having been graciously pleased to permit me to return to England, I have to acquaint you that unless very unexpected events should detain me,

it is my intention to leave Constantinople whenever the season becomes favorable.

"I should long ago have executed this intention, had I not perceived that the peace between Austria and France and especially that article of the treaty which carries the boundary of France to the Save revived a hope in our enemies of engaging the Porte to break with Great Britain.

"France had insisted on having Croatia, evidently with a view of dictating the law at Constantinople. That her first act of good neighborhood towards the Turks, would be to compel them if possible to go to war with us, no man could doubt. That she would succeed, I never had the slightest apprehension; yet with the fullest reliance on the good faith and honor of the Porte, I did not think it right to quit the affairs of the British Embassy in a moment of even apparent difficulty, nor to sanction by any sudden departure, the idle reports that had been disseminated of approaching hostilities with this country.

"The event has in every way answered my expectation, the threats of France are disregarded, every demand injurious to our friendly relations with Turkey has been rejected with indignation, and our enemies are themselves convinced, that they will best consult their own interest by abstaining from a repetition of their offensive proposals.

"Under these circumstances I quit the Embassy, without fear for the stability of the peace, and with the assurance that this powerful Empire is determined to assert its independence to the last, to adhere to its treaties, and if necessary, to put forth its whole force to maintain them.

The minister opened his annual budget on Wednesday night, and it gives us pleasure to say, that it exceeds our utmost expectations in the portraiture it draws off the flourishing state of finances; a portraiture which we believe to be as faithful as gratifying. Our manufactures and trade seem to have become brisk with the progress of the war, and seem to have drawn nutriment and strength from the calamities of Europe—Our imports and exports have increased in spite of commercial edicts and prohibitions; and the merchant has been able to gain entrance, as he pleased, upon the iron frontier of the enemy; to sap where he could not assault and to sell where he could not buy.

The most agreeable novelty of the Budget is—there are to be no new taxes. The national accounts are so flourishing, that the surplus of our receipts is sufficient to provide for the interest of the new Loan. This, we think, is evidence, incontrovertible, of the prosperous state of our treasury. The parliamentary intelligence of the week is deserving of a careful perusal throughout.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia was ever considered as the most beautiful of the royal family; her amiable character endeared her to every class of persons who had the honor of being known to her, and it may be presumed there is no lady in the kingdom but who must feel deeply interested for her present alarming state of health.

Price of America flour—66 a 63 per barrel of 134.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d of May 1810—present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port, so far under the control of France or her allies, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat, and which are employed at the Whale Fishery, or other Fishery of any description, save as herein after excepted, and are returning, or destined to return, either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the British flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargo, as prize to the captors.

But his Majesty is pleased to except from this order, vessels employed in conveying Fish Fresh to market, such vessels not being fitted or provided for the curing of fish.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels subject to the provision of this order as aforesaid, which shall have sailed on their present voyage previous to notice of this order, or reasonable time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port without molestation on account of any thing contained in this order; provided they shall not have continued on their fishery more than twenty-one days, (which are hereby allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this order received at sea.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

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July 21, 1810.

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