

exhibit to the world the magnanimity and consistency of a people, suffering under the oppression of their rulers, and developing resources for relief in their own energy & virtue, and in the principles of their constitution, without destroying the fabric. Such a spectacle would indeed be most glorious for our country, and consolatory to a weeping world. The friends of the human race would rejoice that one free people has escaped a snare into which its government had fallen. But if blind with prejudice and passion, we permit power to remain with those who forget right, we must become the allies of France, and our only honor will consist in our having been the last free republic.

Finally, fellow citizens, we are constrained to declare our opinion that the war under present circumstances, is a wanton sacrifice of your best interests. That the provocation is not adequate to this highest and most signal act of vengeance. That were it ever so just it ought not to be undertaken without greater preparation. And that the declaration of war is, in fact, a commission from our government to the British cruisers to seize on that portion of our commercial capital which has hitherto escaped the aggressions of foreign nations, and the no less fatal measures of our own government.

## Foreign.

LONDON, May 22.

On Tuesday last the American minister communicated to the ministers a despatch which he received from the American minister at Paris, containing the formal renunciation, by the French government, of the Milan and Berlin decrees, as far as regards America; and which document of renunciation is dated as far back as April 1811. This official notification was made by the French government to the American minister, in consequence of our declaration, that whenever these decrees should be repealed, our orders in council should also cease. This paper, which probably did not exist, and was perhaps ante-dated, now comes, however, substantiated to our government, and therefore, the orders in council must stand repealed as far as concerns America.

MAY 23.

We stated in a second edition last night, that the Prince Regent, in answer to the address of the House of Commons, requesting that he would be pleased to form an efficient ministry, that he would take the same into his serious consideration. In the course of the evening Lord Castlereagh communicated to the principal members of opposition, that ministers were all in fact out, and they only continued to hold the seals until the formation of a new ministry. His royal highness, we understand, last night sent a message to Marquis Wellesley, inviting his Lordship's attendance at Carlton-House this day to consult him upon a new arrangement.

Globe.

The following list of a new ministry, and of some of the intended arrangements, is handed about in higher political circles this day.

### NEW CABINET.

Lord Holland, First Lord of the Treasury.  
Lord Grenville, President of the Council.  
Lord Moira, Privy Seal.  
Mr. Canning, Home Secretary.  
Mr. Ponsonby, War Secretary.  
Lord Grey, Foreign Secretary.  
Marquis Wellesley, First Lord of the Admiralty.  
Mr. Tierney, Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor.  
Lord Lauderdale, President of the Board of Control.  
Duke of Norfolk, Master of the Horse.  
Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
Mr. Homer, Secretary.  
Sir A. Piggott, Chancellor of Ireland.  
Sir S. Romilly, Attorney-General.  
Mr. Serjeant Lens, Solicitor-General.  
Mr. Sheridan, Treasury of the Navy.  
Mr. Huskisson and Sturges Bourne, Joint Paymasters.  
Mr. Creevey and Wrotterly, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.  
Lord Carysfort and Lord St. John, Postmaster Generals &c. &c.

The Flemish fishermen reports a great battle between the Russians and French, which lasted two days; the place is not stated, nor the result distinctly; but it is said that the French had three particular regiments cut to pieces.

The event is of itself not improbable, though the authority is very doubtful.

### FRENCH DECREE.

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28th. 1811.  
"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swedish Confederacy.  
"On the report of our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Being informed of the law of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the Congress of the United States has decreed the execution of the provisions of the Act of Non-Intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports of the ships and the merchandize of G. Britain, her colonies and dependencies.

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system hostile to the independence of Neutral Powers, and of their flags:

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

"The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely (from the first of November last) considered as no longer in force as far as regards American vessels. (Signed, &c.)  
May 25.

Private accounts from Stockholm, received yesterday by the Anholt Mail, mention, that the negotiation between England and Sweden remained for the present suspended. Sweden, it is said, required a subsidy, which has been hitherto refused, at least the shape of money; though it is added, that a proposition had been made to supply the Swedish troops, to a certain extent, with arms, ammunition; and clothing.

A meeting was held at Free-masons Tavern, on Saturday, (the Duke of York in the chair), for the laudable purpose of instituting a subscription for the relief of the labouring poor; 2000L. were subscribed. A manufacturer from Birmingham at this meeting, suggested the expediency of the Prince Regent and his Royal Brothers setting the fashion of wearing buckles, and exploding the use of covered buttons.

May 27.

Yesterday D. I. Eaton, Bookseller, of Ave-Maria Lane, stood in the pillory, opposite Newgate in the Old Bailey, pursuant to his sentence, in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing the third part of Payne's Age of Reason. On his release, he was reconducted to Newgate, to undergo the remainder of his sentence, 18 months confinement.

May 28.

We yesterday entertained hopes that the Ministerial arrangements were nearly concluded; that Lord Liverpool, with some of the Members of the present Cabinet, together with the Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, Lord Moira, and Mr. Sheridan, would have combined their efforts to form an Administration. Our hopes have not yet been realized; but we do not entirely abandon them.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is indefatigable in his efforts; but they have hitherto been without success. We are inclined to think that some of those who have been loudest in their representation of the necessity of a broad and vigorous Administration—an Administration calculated to produce unanimity at home, and direct our efforts with energy abroad, have been the most forward to throw obstacles in the way of such an arrangement. The Morning Chronicle, of this day, speaking upon this subject, says,—"The very nature of an Administration that is to embrace different persons, heretofore of different parties, presents difficulties not easily surmounted; and we have no hesitation in saying that an Administration may be too extended for strength as well as too limited."—This is a tolerable distinct acknowledgment of the principles of exclusion by which the Party is influenced; it is a very intelligible declaration that their object is to obtain power, as a party, looking only to their own ambitious plans, without any reference to the wishes and expectations either of the Regent or of the country.

After such an avowal, is it not natural to ask (without wishing to exasperate political animosities at this most arduous crisis) what are the grounds upon which they could hope, even if they were in power, to produce union and satisfaction at home, or to direct our efforts with more energy and success abroad, than the present administration? Do they really believe, that the public voice is with them, in the view in which they take of the differences subsisting between this country and America? Do they think seriously that they would promote the interests, or gratify the wishes of the mercantile body by the abandonment of the Orders in Council? Can they imagine that an unqualified, unconditional concession of the Catholic claims would reconcile all religious differences, and that while they complied with the wishes of the Catholics they would not excite the resentment of the Protestants? These are points well worth the consideration of men who, according to the confession of their friends, aspire to the exclusive direction of public affairs.

We deem it proper to add, that since we wrote the above, we learn from the best authority, that by command of the Prince Regent, the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers were to wait upon his Royal Highness at twelve o'clock this day, for the purpose, no doubt

of consulting upon what arrangements may be most practicable and expedient for the formation of a new Administration. It is therefore obvious that nothing decisive can be given to the public till the result of this Meeting shall be known. We may observe, however, that the Prince Regent, in requiring such a meeting at the present singular crisis, has shown his confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Administration, if it can be so called, and we indulge the hope, that under the auspices of Earl Moira the greater part of them will remain in office and consequently that such a new Administration will be formed, as the people will look to for a due regard to the interests of the Empire.

From the London Star, June 23.

(Received by the Wasp.)

We had hoped that in consequence of what fell from Mr Canning in the House of Commons on Monday evening, that we should this day have been able to announce the formation of a strong and efficient administration, but in this expectation we are disappointed. On Monday afternoon Marquis Wellesley received the commands of the Prince Regent to arrange a new administration, and his lordship in consequence applied to Lords Grey and Grenville in inviting them to join the new cabinet, and leaving four members of it to be named by their lordships, the marquis Wellesley to be at the head of the government; this arrangement which would have kept the noble lords in a minority in the cabinet, is understood to have been unsatisfactory to them, and Earl Grey also objected to Marquis Wellesley being at the head of the administration. In consequence of these differences, the negotiation has failed, so far as regards the noble lords, but whether the marquis will be able to form a cabinet without their assistance, remains to be seen.

New-York, July 14.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Jefferson, Howland, in 40 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the latter end of May.

Capt. H. has brought dispatches from our Charge des Affairs in London, for the Secretary of State.

Letters by the Jefferson state, that several American ships were waiting in Liverpool for the Orders in Council to be rescinded, which was expected would shortly take place.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The French schooner Swallow arrived at Hurl-Gate last evening in 32 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, and silk goods, to J. J. Aster, and Elias Kane. We understand that the Swallow fell in with the Jamaica fleet on the last of June, and on the first of July fell in with Commodore Rodgers, who was in pursuit of them. (We were not able last evening to obtain the marine intelligence by the Swallow.)

## Domestic.

New-York, July 10.

Last evening the British brig of war Colibri, capt. Thompson, arrived off Sandy Hook, in 8 days from Halifax, with dispatches.

Capt. Thompson came up in a pilot boat, and informed us that the Belvidere frigate, Capt. Byron, had arrived at Halifax; that on the evening of the 23d of June, the Belvidere had a running fight with the U. S. frigate President Commodore Rodgers, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.—that the Belvidere had 2 men killed, and 22 wounded, 4 badly, and the ship considerably injured.

Capt. Thompson further states, that the whole of Commodore Rodgers' squadron were in sight during the fight.

We further learn, that the Belvidere captured 3 American vessels after she got away from the President, viz: the ship Fortune, of Newburyport; brig Malcom, of Portland, and the Pickering, of Salem. Admiral Sawyer was at Halifax when the Belvidere arrived, and immediately dispatched the Colibri, as a Flag of Truce, demanding an explanation for the attack made on the Belvidere, he not having any knowledge of the war.

We are further informed that Admiral Sawyer ordered the immediate release of the American vessels captured by the Belvidere, and expressed his regret, that she had been on our coast.

July 15.

### News from our Squadron.

Arrived at this port yesterday, the French schooner Adventure, Capt. La Borice, in 13 days from Bordeaux. Captain B. informs us, that on the 28th of June, lat. 40, long. 58, fell in with 10 sail of English merchantmen lying to; that in 36 hours afterwards, fell in with the American squadron, & was spoken by the President in a gale of wind at W. N. W.

under easy sail; that he (Capt. B.) informed Commodore Rodgers of the English merchantmen; and that the Commodore immediately directed his course for the fleet. Commodore Rodgers gave information of having fought with a British vessel of war; and the squadron appeared all in good order. About an hour afterwards, he saw another frigate standing in the same direction.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From Halifax.—The Exchange Coffee-house Keeper yesterday received a Halifax paper of the 20th ult. on which say the official news of war reached that place.

HALIFAX, June 26. Yesterday the Tartarus sailed for Quebec, and Mackerel for England, with despatches. There were seven sail of armed vessels at Halifax the 29th, probably Ad. SAWYERS squadron from Bermuda, in the Africa, of 64 guns built in 1801.

British account of the late rencontre.

HALIFAX, June 29.—Arrived the 27th His Majesty's ship Belvidere, Capt. Byron from a cruise. June 23d, early in the morning, 80 miles S. W. by W. Nantucket saw 5 sail of vessels standing E. S. E. The Belvidere stood towards them; at half past 6 it was ascertained they were ships of war—3 large frigates, a sloop of war, and a brig—they were then making signals—the Belvidere hoisted her private signal, and not finding it answered, altered her course, and made all sail from them—but soon found in consequence of a strong breeze which particularly favored them, that they nearly all gained upon her. At half past 12 the Belvidere hoisted the British flag, and soon after the chasing vessels hoisted the American and two of the frigates Commodore's broad pendants; at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock P. M. the headmost ship supposed the President came up within hail, rather upon the weather quarter, and fired three shots, in quick succession, which killed two men, wounded several, injured the rudder and did other damage to the ship;—a few moments after the Belvidere opened a fire from four stern guns, the only part of the ship from which the guns would bear upon the President, which soon after poured in a whole broadside, and continued firing single guns and broadsides alternately until 7 o'clock, when the Constitution coming up, she ceased firing;—the Constitution then fired a few broadsides but with little effect;—at length the wind freshened, and the Belvidere succeeded in getting considerable a head of her opponents;—at 8 o'clock the Commodore's ship bore S. W. distant about two miles, and the Belvidere gradually increased her distance until the American squadron was out of sight—at 12 o'clock the two headmost frigates were last seen, they were then lying too.

Capt. Byron was wounded, as also 18 seamen, 5 of whom were badly—2 seamen were killed—the standing and running rigging and several of the spars much injured.

From the Freeman's Journal, July 9.

We have now entered the lists with one of the greatest naval powers of Europe, and what is our object? To obtain a free and unmolested commerce, unshackled by Orders in Council, Licences or Decrees; and for this purpose we have agreed to submit to whatever privations it may subject us to for a time. But what is the system, the practical system by which we are now to be governed—Let every man of candour and common sense view it, and approve it if he can. We are now to give up the whole of our carrying trade, and quietly resign the whole of our former advantages as neutrals, to others. The ship-owner, the ship master, the ship builder, the blacksmith, the joiner, the rigger, the sail-maker, the block maker, and all others concerned in commerce, are to be silent spectators; while the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the Swede & all others who may declare themselves neutral shall reap the harvest which we raise to them, at an enormous expence to ourselves. And were we to flatter ourselves that in this situation we should at length attain the object of our wishes, it would afford some relief, but alas, the prospect darkens as we look forward, and every circumstance seems more securely to rivet us to our destiny.

Let us already view our wharves, crowded with valuable ships and the masters whose meritorious conduct has rendered their interests dear to their employers, only retained to watch and (as far as care and precaution can) prevent the utter destruction of the vessels, which it was lately their pride to command.

Should this system be continued, we shall have in a short time but little to contend for. Great Britain can aid us with ships from every neutral port, and will doubtless have no objection whatever to participate in the advantages we have recently given up, while she can at the same time be comfortably supplied with every article of produce we have to spare.—From this ruinous and humiliating system, and its projectors, may we be speedily delivered, I doubt not, will be the language of MANY.