



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Ours are the plans of fair & delightful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers. THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1809. No. 519

Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM LONDON.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

By the ship George, from Greenock, and Phocion and Amazon, from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, the Editor of the "Mercantile Advertiser" has received London papers to the 3d of July, inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists to the 1st.

The Papers do not furnish any intelligence from Germany so late as we had already received by the Mentor, from L'Orient.

Capt. Connell, of the Phocion, has brought dispatches for Government from our Minister in London.

We do not find that Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, had left England for the United States, or that his mission is any where spoken of.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Court-Martial on Admiral Lord Gambier will not commence for some time, as two of the witnesses are at sea; the Hon. Admiral Stopford is at Basque Roads, and Captain Rodd, of the Indefatigable, in the Mediterranean. The trial is expected to last several days, as Lord Gambier has requested that the Admiralty will enquire into the whole of his conduct, while the fleet under his command was in Basque Roads.

JUNE 28.

It is confidently reported, that the Earl of Chatham is to be the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition now preparing to sail.

Report states, that an insurrection has broken out at St. Petersburg. A number of the nobility and men of influence, it is said, have menaced the Emperor with deposition, unless he consented to order the return of the troops which were marching against Austria; and also immediately negotiate a peace with G. Britain.

That there is no intention on the part of the French and Dutch Governments to relax in the execution of their severe decrees, even at the present critical moment, which might suggest moderation and forbearance, is shown by the following answer which was recently given in Holland to a petition for leave to discharge some American ships:—"The Director of Public Concerns on the River informs Mr. —, that, in conformity with his Majesty's orders, his petition touching the American ships cannot be complied with. That although it afflicts his Majesty to be under the necessity of obstructing commerce in order to avoid greater inconveniences, he cannot revoke the existing orders. All American ships, laden with goods which are allowed to be imported, will be admitted; but should their cargoes consist of colonial produce, though they should even come from Dutch colonies, they must be deposited in the King's warehouses until peace take place, or wait the event of more favorable circumstances or times.

JULY 3.

We understand that the American Consul here has received information from the American Consul at Amsterdam, that the existing state of affairs between the United States and France rendered it hazardous for American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some, which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco and pot-ashes, however, are allowed by law to enter; but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

The preparations for the grand expedition are carried on with great activity. A very large fleet of men of war is collecting at Spithead, to take the troops on board; the force being so great, that transports cannot be procured to carry them. They are to take on board both horse and foot soldiers. The following are the regiments which are to embark there. Three squadrons of the 9th Light Dragoons, two companies of the 95th Rifle Corps, the 66th, 71st & 85th Light Infantry. The 5th, 23d (2 bat.) 26th, 32d, 36th, 8th (2 bat.) 83d and 89th Regiments. These troops are to encamp on ground between Haslar and Fort Monkton, and on Yare Common near Gosport. The Royal Artillery, 1000 strong, the 2d battalion

Royals; 2d battalion 35th, 2d battalion 1st; 2d battalion 14th, 51st, and the 2d battalion 63d Regiments. These Regiments are to encamp on South Sea Common, until the whole come in.—The 5th, 8th, 22d, 26th and 35th are arrived. The whole of the troops will have marched in by the 12th inst. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, Gen. Picton, and Brig. Gen. Terrott are the only officers yet arrived. Commissioner Bowen, of the Transport Board, and Maj. Nisbet, Deputy Quarter-master-general of the district, are come to superintend the arrangements for the embarkation. The ships at present ordered to be victualled at Portsmouth, for the service, and taking in their lower deck guns to afford accommodation for the troops, are, we understand, the following, consisting of 22 sail of the line, six frigates and two bombs.—More are expected. Eagle, Impetueux, Revenge, Hero, Valiant, Venerable, Superb, Ganges, Centaur, Aboukir, Marlborough, Royal Oak, Alfred, Cesar, Monarch, Belleisle, Bellona, Orion, Achilles, Repulse, Revolution, Illustrious, Imperieuse, Rota, L'Aigle, Pearlina, Pallas, Dryad, Devastation and Vesuvius. Rear-Admiral Otway has hoisted his flag on board the Monarch, 74 Capt. Lee being appointed to a command in the expedition.

RUSSIA.

UKASE TO THE SENATE.

It is known to the whole world, with what firmness the trade of neutrals has been protected by Russia, when the powers of Europe were at war; it is known with what valor she has guarded the interests of trading nations in time of peace, against the events of war.—Following up this invariable principle, also during the present rupture with Britain, we entertained the fullest hopes that the trade with friendly powers would not be carried on by forbidden means; but as experience during last season, has proved to us that the enemy has found it practicable, by means of neutral vessels, to provide himself with such produce as he stood in need of, and to gain strength by exchanging his own produce, we have been compelled to order two vessels to be seized. For these reasons, and to prevent various subterfuges and artifices, we have deemed it necessary to establish some rules, and hereby order:—

I. That all masters of neutral vessels, arriving at our ports, are to prove the property to be neutral by the following documents of the ship, a pass, ship's register, muster-roll, log-book, cocket, manifest of the cargo, the charter-party, bills of lading, certificates of origin, whether the cargo, or part of the same belongs to the captain, and by the invoices of such vessels as come from America or the Indies, or any bound there. In case, however, the master is not provided with any one of the documents, the ship is to be sent out of our ports and not to be permitted to discharge.

II. In case of neutral ships being partly loaded with merchandize, which can be proved to be of the produce or manufacture of the enemy, the same to be stopped, the goods to be seized, and sold by public auction for the benefit of government; but if more than half the cargo consists of such goods, then, not only the cargo, but also the ship is to be seized.

III. A pass granted the ship by a neutral, friendly or allied power, is not to be considered legal, as soon as it appears that the master has acted contrary to the same: or if the ship is named in the pass differently to what she is in the rest of her documents, unless the alteration made is proved by documents attested by legal authority, at the place from which the vessel departed, and produced before the magistracy of said place; in this instance the master is to be considered guilty.

IV. A pass is not to be considered valid, if it should appear that the vessel to which it is granted was not, at the very time it is dated, at one of the ports of the power by which it was given.

V. If the supercargo or master, or more than one third of the crew of a neutral vessel, should be subjects of powers at war with us; or if such a vessel is not provided with a muster roll of the crew, duly attested by the magistracy of such neutral port from which the same departed, then both ship and cargo are to be seized, but the crew to be set at liberty.

VI. If it should appear that the pass produced by the master has been counterfeited or altered, ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government, and the master to be brought to trial, and to be dealt with as is prescribed by the laws for those who make false documents; the crew to be set at liberty.

VII. If it should appear that a vessel is provided with double documents, with different destinations, such a vessel and her cargo to be seized for the benefit of government. In case the master wishes to justify himself by having lost his documents, and cannot produce any proofs, his vessel to be detained, granting him time for procuring the same, proportionate to the distance, if he desire it; else, if the master cannot wait so long, ship and cargo are immediately to be sent off; but if, at the expiration of the period fixed, the master does not produce the needful proofs, ship and cargo are to be seized for the benefit of government.

VIII. No ship built by the enemy is to be considered neutral, unless amongst other documents, a duly attested document is found, proving the sale or transfer to have taken place before the declaration of the war; else ship and cargo to be seized for the benefit of government.

IX. If the owner or commander of a neutral vessel happens to be a native of a nation at war with us, and is provided with passes of a neutral power, in such a case the pass is not to serve as a clearance, as long as he cannot prove having become a subject and resident of such a power, previous to the declaration of war; else he is to be sent off with his ship, not allowing him to take in return a cargo.

St. Petersburg, May 27, 1809.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

This day two Gottenburgh, mails arrived. The Duke of Sudermania has been elected, crowned, and proclaimed King by the title of Charles XIII.

The new Swedish Constitution is ready for presentation to the Diet, for its adoption or rejection. It consists of 104 articles, and seems to be founded upon the principles of the Constitution of England. The nobles, contrary to expectation, have relinquished some of their privileges, which, it was suggested to them, militated against the general interests of the country. The eldest son only is to have the title, and to enjoy the privileges attached to the order of nobility, and not as heretofore claimed and enjoyed by the younger branches of noble families. The exemptions of land, the property of the nobility, whether obtained by descent or by purchase, from the payment of certain taxes—a grievance which produced much discontent and inconvenience to the government itself, is declared to be abolished; so that landholders of every description will in future contribute equally to the exigencies of the state, and the commercial interest will be relieved from the necessity of paying beyond their proportion to supply the deficiency. The new Constitution also provides that the King is to be invested with the prerogative of declaring war and making peace. That a national Court of Judicature, wholly independent of the Executive, is to be established for the decision of all causes between subject and subject; but whether State and criminal offences are to be tried by this tribunal, is not known.

American Principles.

Mr. John Quincy Adams has lately published a review of the Works of the late Fisher Ames, one of the Federal Heroes of Massachusetts, which is replete with good sense, elegance and patriotism. Take the following extract as a specimen:—

In my last paper, I presented several extracts, demonstrating the revolution which had been effected in the mind of Mr. Ames, between the year 1794, when his sound head and honest heart disdained a servile dependence, either upon Britain or France, and the despairing period of 1808, when the British Navy was his only hope of redemption from the Hells of France and democracy.—It might perhaps be an entertaining, and not altogether an uninteresting inquiry, by what process and by means of what agency this revolution was accomplished.—But this is not necessary to my present purpose.

The opinion that nothing but the British navy can save us from the dominion

of Bonaparte, is one of the thirty-nine articles of the select and exclusive church.—And as, in comparison with it, transubstantiation is a rational and intelligible doctrine, it was necessary to mark the gradations of fear, and horror, of France, and the transitions from patriotic affection to unutterable contempt for our own country, which preceded the intrusion of this glaring absurdity, into a mind so capacious of better things, as that of Mr. Ames.

I compare it to transubstantiation, because it contains within itself an inconsistency; the mere statement of the position is its refutation.—American Independence dependent upon a British navy: Nor is the inconsistency in the word only—It is rooted in the thing. The independence of a nation must rest upon its own energies, and you might as well talk of the liberties of an African slave, as of the freedom of one nation supported by nothing but the power of another.

It is in nature, a principle of servile dependence.—And if the facts were so—if the people of this nation were so utterly debased beneath the character of manhood, as Mr. Ames has declared them to be; if "we are of all men on earth fittest to be slaves," of what consequence is it whether we are the slaves of French or British masters?

Quid refert me?

Cui servami, clitellas dum portem meas?

If the people of this Union were reduced to that deplorable condition, of having only to deliberate "whose base herd they would be"—still it would be incumbent upon those who prefer the domination of Britain to that of France, to shew that the British yoke would be the easiest—that the protection of the British navy would be a safe reliance—that by redemption from the Hell of France, we should have a Paradise regained in Britain. Upon this subject, let us look at what has been passing in the world, from the commencement of the French revolution. Within the last fifteen years, there is not a nation in Europe, excepting France and Denmark, but has had the promise of British protection, and the curse of a British alliance—not one of them but has been plunged by it, into the jaws of perdition. And, what ought not to have escaped the attention of an American statesman, it has in the result, made them all dependent upon France. The uniform course has been this: Britain first instigates them to unfurl their banners against her enemy; forms her alliance with them; makes them fight her battles; sacrifices them to her own projects of naval dominion or foreign conquest, and ends by abandoning them to the mercy of an exasperated and victorious foe. When she has thus made them the helpless victims of her own treachery, and of France's resentment, she seldom fails to turn against them her own thunders, and like the Prince of Darkness, becomes the final tormentor of those whom she first seduced.—This is the process through which the Spanish patriots are passing at this hour. It is the course through which Sweden is passing. It is the course through which the people of this Union, would, beyond all question, now be passing, if the government of the nation had been in the hands of the political sect who believe in these doctrines.

If our nominal independence of France rested upon no other foundation of power than the navy of England, the consequence would be that we should again be under the domination of England. Her argument would be, that in all reason we ought to contribute our share to support the expense of protecting us, and we should soon be called upon for our contribution of men, as well as of money. This is not speculative anticipation—in fact both these pretensions have been advanced. The tribute claimed, and in one instance levied, under the orders in council, was an undisguised attempt to renew the project of taxation upon America, which severed this continent from the British empire. The king's proclamation of October, 1807, was an open authorization and command to his naval officers to impress his subjects, from American merchant vessels—and of the question who was or was not his subject, the man-stealer himself was to be the only judge. With these two principles once established, by our admission or acquiescence, no treaty of surrender, no articles of capitulation would be necessary to give to Great Britain an arbitrary control over the persons and property of Americans, for contribution to sup-

port her wars. Our blood and treasure would both be at her disposal—more rigorous than Nahash the Ammonite with the men of Jabesh-Gilead, the token by which alone she would make a covenant with us was, that we should first let her thrust out both our eyes.

American independence must rest upon the foundation of American valor and American patriotism.—Such is the eternal law of God and of nature. If the generous purpose of republican virtue is extinguished in the sordid selfishness of avarice; if the fathers who suffered unobdured the configurations of Charlestown and Falmouth, of Fairfield and New-London, of Esopus and Norfolk, who shed their blood in battle, and endured the lingering martyrdom of prison-ships and dungeons for the liberties of their country; if these fathers have begotten sons so degenerate as not to "reluct at the name and condition of Helots," to sigh for the protection of the British navy, is to hang the load of Atlas upon the thread of a spider's web. What is the British navy? Wood, and hemp, and iron—and what are these without the nerve of the British arm, and the fire of the British heart? Inert, passive, obedient matter. That arm and heart belong to Britain, and not to us.—Enough have they to do to protect and defend their own island. But is the American since more staccidly, is the American heart less ardent than those of Britons? Alas! it was the misery of Mr. Ames's malady so to believe; it is the folly of his pretended friends so to publish! In him it was a lamentable error—in them it is the most inexcusable of all calamities, the calumny of their own countrymen.

No, we are not that herd of servile users, that den of dastardly jackals which we are thus represented to be.—We have no ambitious wish for war, no passion for foreign conquest; and of course shallow love of needless armies and navies. Our very love of liberty fortifies, and perhaps carries to excess our jealousies of these double edged weapons, which might be brandished inward against ourselves as well as outward against our foreign foes.—But the unconquerable will which carried us through all the trials of the revolutionary war remains unimpaired, and when called into action by the unequivocal voice of the country, shines with undiminished lustre. The names of Truxton, Little and Preble, are as glorious to our republic as those of the naval heroes of the revolution, and the annals of Roman history cannot furnish a fairer page than that to which the heroic devotion of Wadsworth, Somers, Israel and Decatur is entitled. These are the models of American character in the present age; and if the examples which they have exhibited to their countrymen are rare, it is only because by the blessing of God the occasions to call them forth have been few.

Some of the extracts in my last paper were selected from an elaborate attempt to prove that in this country there is not, and cannot, in the nature of things, be any such thing as patriotism. The whole passage is too long for selection; but may be found in the volume, from the middle of page 412 to the close of page 414. I shall not here press this subject any farther. I shall forbear to shew, as with the greatest ease might be done, that both in point of argument, and of fact, it is but the "baseless fabric of a vision." But to exhibit the comparative state of affections in which Great Britain and America stand in the hearts of those who furnished the raw material of the authors incubations, I request the unbiased reader to reflect upon the following passage.

"Great Britain by being an island, is secured from foreign conquest; and by having a powerful enemy within sight of her shore, is kept in sufficient dread of it to be inspired with patriotism. That virtue, with all the fervour and elevation that a society which mixes so much of the commercial with the martial spirit, can display, has other kindred virtues in its train; and these have had an influence in forming the habits and principles of action, not only of the English military and nobles, but of the mass of the nation. There is much, therefore, in every thing in THAT ISLAND to blend self-love with love of country. It is impossible, that an Englishman should have fears for the government without trembling for his own safety. How different are these sentiments from the immoveable apathy of those citizens, who think a constitution no better than any other piece of paper, nor so good as a blank on which a more perfect one could be written." p. 427.

Let it be remarked that Mr. Ames in this place, and in the other to which I have referred the reader, appears to consider fear as exclusively the primary