

Foreign articles.

From a London Paper.

BRITISH & PORTUGUESE TREATY.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal, is founded upon the principles of perfect reciprocity. The goods, merchandizes, and manufactures of G. Britain are to be admitted into the Portuguese ports in Europe, America, Asia and Africa, on paying an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. But the Treaty is subject to our principle of colonial policy; hence the following articles, the produce of Brazil, are excluded from the markets and home consumption of the British dominions, such as sugar, coffee, and other articles similar to the produce of the British colonies; but they may be received and warehoused in the British ports appointed by law to be warehousing ports for those articles, for the purpose of re-exportation under due regulation, exempted from the greater duties which they would be charged were they destined for consumption within the British dominions, and liable only to the reduced duties and expenses on warehousing and re-exportation. The Prince Regent of Portugal also reserves to himself the right of imposing heavy & even prohibitory duties on all articles of British East India goods, and West India produce which cannot be admitted for consumption into the Portuguese dominions by reason of the same principle of Colonial policy which prevents the free admission into the British dominions of corresponding articles of Brazilian produce.

All trade with the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa which may have been formerly allowed to British subjects, is confirmed—of course this does not extend to trading in slaves.

The principle of the Methuen treaty respecting the wines of Portugal and the woollens of G. Britain remains unaltered. St. Catherine's is declared a free port. The treaty may be examined and revised at the end of 15 years.

DANISH DECREE.

Received per the Neptune from Kiel, arrived at Philadelphia.

We Frederick, &c. do declare, that in consequence of particular circumstances, we have ordered as follows:

1st. The line from Nieusadt, in our duchy of Holstein, over Ahrensbock to Segeburg, from thence to Oldeloe, from thence over Ritzenburg and Barnstead to the city and castle of Gluckstadt, from thence along the Elbe to Brunsbuttle and further to Busum, shall be considered as a particular line of custom, over which shall not be carried from our duchies, neither by sea or land, any produce which is not of European origin.

2d. Refined sugars and syrups shall not be exported over said land.

3d. An exception shall be allowed for such quantities only as can be proved for retail commerce and domestic use. Six months provision for the former and twelve months for the latter.

4th. Every vessel that clears from one place to another, along the coast of the Elbe, must give bonds for 25 per cent. on the value of ship and cargo for the security of the discharge of the same at the place cleared for.

Sec. 5. All those goods which are found to be transported nearer to the frontiers of those places designated as the line, shall be confiscated, and the person therein interested shall be fined for the value thereof.

All these measures shall be enforced till further notice. Dated at Fredericksburg, Aug. 9th. 1810.

His Royal Majesty is caused by circumstances, to extend the order of shutting the ports of Husum and Tonningen, for North American ships, to all the ports in the Duchy of Holstein, and that every American vessel which may arrive after the publication of this order, shall be turned off, as has been prescribed in the order of the 15th of June last for Husum and Tonningen. Dated 2d Aug 1810.

PRESENT STATE OF HAYTI.

We learn from a gentleman who left Port au Prince, in the latter end of August last, the following particulars relative to the existing state of affairs in that country at the time of his departure.

The Mole was still in possession of the troops of Petion under the command of Gen. D'Arve [who succeeded Lamarre] but closely besieged by the army, and blockaded by the fleet of Christophe. It was supposed to contain provisions for three or four months, but the general opinion was, that it could not hold out longer than that time. This position is the only one now occupied by Petion in the northern departments of the Island, and should it fall the whole military force of Christophe will no doubt be turned against the south.

The advanced posts of Christophe extend to Arcabay, which is only about fifteen miles from Port au Prince, the capital of Petion's dominions. This city would afford a powerful obstacle to

the conquest of Christophe, & it is nearly surrounded by a strong wall and entrenchment lately constructed, should not reason find its way amongst the inhabitants. Unanimity appears to be wanting. The people are mostly divided into factions. One party is attached to the President, another is desirous of placing Rigaud at the head of the government, and a third is suspected of being in favor of Christophe. If these conflicting sentiments continue to prevail, Port au Prince must fall.

Gen. Rigaud, from whose talents, energy and popularity, so much was expected, was lying sick at Jeremie.

General Gomoy had not surrendered with his army to Rigaud, as was reported, but was still in a state of open hostility against the authority of Petion with a force of about 5 or 6000 men. A negotiation had in reality been opened, and a personal interview took place between the two chiefs, but without producing any amicable arrangement. Gomoy is a Negro, as such is opposed to the influence of the mulattoes, and has declared himself to be in the interest of Christophe.

Should this statement be entirely correct, after the reduction of the Mole, the conquest of the South will most probably ensue, for as the war has assumed very much the appearance of a war of color, and as the blacks are much more numerous than the mulattoes, disaffection will more generally prevail among the troops of the South, who are principally black. We should not be surprised to see, in a short time, the same horrible system of extermination practiced by the Negroes against the people of color, which was formerly carried into execution by them conjointly against the unfortunate whites. It has already been commenced by Christophe within three or four years, during which time a great number of influential and important men of color at the Cape and elsewhere, have been sacrificed to his jealous resentment.

In addition to the above statement, we have seen a letter from the Cape, dated in the latter end of August, where it is confidently asserted, that from the active operations then carried on against the Mole by Christophe, it could not hold longer than ten days. This calculation, however, we presume, is premature, as it differs so materially from the account from Port au Prince, which may be considered as that of the besieged.

Domestic.

A TORNADO.

"Brighter, broader lightning flash; "Hail and rain tempestuous fall; "Loud, deeper thunders crash; "Deafening thunders fall; "Struggling Nature gasps for breath; "In the agony of death."

A gentleman, who was on the spot, the day after the violent Tornado, which happened at Bradford on the night of the 14th inst. states that the effects are greater than ever were before witnessed in this county from the like phenomenon. All are astonished who behold the ruins. Where poor Hardy's house stood, a scene of desolation is exhibited which surpasses not only credibility, but even description. Every thing is laid waste, as though the besom of destruction had passed over that devoted habitation. The house and barn were torn by the fury of the wind into atoms: the splinters and broken fragments are scattered in the direction of the blast four miles.

The whirlwind commenced about 100 rods to the west of this unfortunate man's dwelling, and passed to the North-East, carrying complete destruction in its frightful train. It was short in its duration & happily in width it did not exceed five rods. It was accompanied with torrents of rain, and thunder and lightning.

The midnight noise, the tumult and convulsions of the atmosphere, were so tremendous, that the affrighted neighbors "thought the day of judgment had arrived." The sills only of the house remain. At the west end, the sleepers as well as the floor, are gone: the chimney is nearly levelled with the surface of the earth. Every article of household stuff is demolished, either frittered to pieces or blown away and lost. The very stone walls, near where the house stood, are blown down—some large rock near the foundation are removed that required the strength of two men to roll them back again.

The family were in bed when the storm commenced, and it appears miraculous that a single life was spared. The children were asleep in the western room, of which there remained not a single vestige but the sills. The infant which was killed was found 15 rods off, beyond a stone wall, under a large beam. The others were picked up among the shattered ruins within the inclosure, and not much hurt. The husband and wife found themselves at the opposite end of the house upon the floor among the bricks.

The wife (enceinte) was very much bruised, but is rapidly on the recovery. This scene presents objects to the Philosopher curious and instructive—to the Philanthropist distressing—and to all, awful and impressive.—Salem Reg.

New-Orleans, Sept. 4.

The rumour we contradicted a few days ago, about a French privateer being ashore at the Grand Terre, was not altogether without foundation.

A vessel, under French colors, that was fitting out at this port, has been cruising in and near our waters, ever since her departure. She lately captured a Spanish ship or brig, having a cargo of slaves, dry goods and money; after taking out the cargo of the vessel they burnt her, and steered with the felucca for the mouth of La Fourche, where they are trying, it is supposed, to smuggle the whole into this territory.

The officers of government have exerted themselves with more than their usual promptness to seize those concerned, and as every virtuous member of society is bound to join in checking such nefarious acts, great hopes may be entertained of success.

Louisiana Gazette.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.

A few weeks ago, we published an account of the attack and defeat of Capt. Coles' party on the frontiers of the district of St. Charles by a gang of unknown Indians.

Yesterday we received such circumstantial information as leaves no room to doubt of the Putawatamies being the perpetrators. A Sac has given up a bride, which he says he got in an exchange of horses with a Putawatamie. The Sac chiefs have sent word to Gen. Clark, that the Putaws, who live near lake Michigan, have in their possession five American horses, a silver mounted rifle, a half worn saddle, plated spurs and some articles which appear like the apparel of white people. The general expects certain information in a few weeks which will authorize a demand to be made of those Indian murderers.

Dreadful Conflagration.

Charleston Oct. 10.

On Sunday night last, at half past 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a small wooden house in Church-street, between St. Philip's Church and Amen-street. As the whole of this part of the city consisted of wooden buildings, the flames soon spread to the adjoining houses and raged with uncontrollable fury. No rain having fallen since the 12th of last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along Church-street to Amen-street, and down this street to Motte-street. At this time the wind, which at the commencement of the fire was about N. W. shifted to the E. of N. which drove the flames along Motte street consuming all the houses on each side except one, down to Queen-street; then both sides of this street to near the Bay; and down Union-street to Broad-street burning both sides. The wind now shifted to the North and then to the westward of North, and blew very fresh. The fire broke through the Bay, at Mr. Hart's new brick house, which it consumed. From Union-street it extended round Broad-street and the Bay to Mr. Hart's. Many of the wooden buildings were blown up to arrest the progress of the devouring element. The blowing up of the house occupied by Mr. Chupein, in Broad-street, above Union-street, was the means of preventing the further extension of the flames up Broad street. The houses on the opposite side of this street, near the Bay, were several times on fire, but the wind shifting more to the westward, saved them. While the fire was ravaging this part of the city, the flakes, which were blown to a considerable distance, caught the roof of a wooden house on the Bay, two doors below Tradd-street, occupied by Mr. Baker, and entirely consumed it; but the brick houses on either side prevented it from spreading farther.

About 9 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the progress of the flames appeared to have been arrested; but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a large back store of Mrs. Ryan's, near Lodge-Alley, on the Bay, was discovered to be on fire. The exertions of the citizens saved the contiguous buildings, and confined the conflagration to the store in which it began.

The water in the wells held out much better than could have been expected, considering the drought of the season.

The bones of a female were yesterday discovered among the ruins of Union-street. Several persons received injury in pulling down the houses, fences, &c. but we have not heard of any that are severely wounded.

The loss of property cannot, as yet, be accurately ascertained, but it is supposed that it will not be less than HALF A MILLION of dollars. The number of houses which were burnt and blown up, are about two hundred and fifty.

Bread and Meat were yesterday distributed among the poor sufferers, and subscriptions set on foot for their relief.

A large proportion of the houses destroyed were either owned or occupied by persons in the humbler walks of life, many of whom have been deprived, by this awful calamity, of their little all. We sincerely hope, and earnestly intreat, that those who are blessed by Providence, with more than their common wants require, will generously come forward to relieve those who have been deprived of both house and home, and the means of immediately supporting their families, by the most dreadful of all visitations, and thereby enable them to rejoice in the happiness of being members of a benevolent and feeling community.

The following are the number of dwelling houses remaining on the several streets which were destroyed during the conflagration:— On Church-street, 10—Motte-street, 35—Kinloch's-court, 9—Amen-street, 21—Lodge-alley, 3—Union-street, 44—East Bay-street, 14—Queen street, 26—halmers-alley, 4—Unity-alley, 8—Broad-street, 11.—Total 194.

On Wednesday morning, the citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from the stable of Colonel

Sass, Queen-street—but was fortunately got under before any material damage was sustained. There remains not the least doubt but this last fire was the work of some wicked incendiary, as a quantity of live coals were discovered among the hay, evidently placed there by design. Several Negroes have been arrested on suspicion, and are now undergoing examination.

It affords us much pleasure to state that the gentlemen appointed by the City Council to collect the contributions of the citizens in the different Wards, for the relief of the sufferers, have already met with great success; and it is to be hoped that their benevolent exertions will be so far seconded by the charitable and liberal inhabitants, that they may be enabled to afford efficient assistance and relief to many who have been reduced in a moment from the enjoyment of comfort, to the most distressing poverty. The Council have judiciously directed the pulling down the old walls and chimnies.

October 11.

FIVE attempts were made last night to set fire to the city.

At a meeting of a number of citizens in the State House on Thursday morning, it was unanimously resolved, That, in consequence of the repeated attempts to set fire to the city, since the late calamitous conflagration, it be recommended to the citizens of the several original former wards to form night patrols within their respective wards, and that they be continued so long as they may appear requisite.

Political.

THE LOAN—PUBLIC DEBT.

The prints advocating Federal principles, consistent only in error, change sides with surprising facility. Some of them now bitterly inveigh against the administration, because it has resorted to a loan in time of peace. Without referring to the causes which have reduced our revenue, it is sufficient to check their misrepresentations, to turn their own weapons upon them. Let them recollect that it is not to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government that a loan has become necessary—but to pay the debt contracted by Federal rulers in a period of great commercial prosperity. It is from the exertion of the Republicans for nine years past, to rid the nation of that load of debt with which the Federal administrations burdened it, that a deficiency now exists, not in the amount necessary to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, but in the sum annually appropriated for the payment of the principal & interest of the Public Debt reimbursable during the present year is 8,000,000; the sum borrowed 3,500,000 dollars—leaving a balance of 4,500,000 dollars which the Republicans have been able, notwithstanding the diminution of revenue, from commercial embarrassment, and the extraordinary expenses of defensive preparations, to apply to the extinguishment of the debt so prodigally incurred in the good old days of Federalism. Its advocates appear to be chagrined that the present administration have been able to extinguish so much of the ruinous Public Debt with which they oppressed the nation in the short time they held the reins of government. If there be any one thing on which the Republicans may peculiarly pride themselves, it is the rapid diminution of the debt with which the nation was clogged, and the proof thus afforded by their acts that they were sincere in their professions of abhorrence of the doctrine that "a public debt is a public blessing."

Nat. Intellig.

From the Lexington Reporter.

WHO BENEFITS THE COUNTRY?

The commercial man, who sells us the productions of foreign nations, and takes in exchange for them the gold and silver which we have earned by the "sweat of our brow" and then sends it abroad?

OR—The man, who manufactures the raw material of the farmer, and again circulates the gold and silver which he receives from the farmer among the farmers again?

Who can have a doubt on the subject? If the commercial man benefits the country, he does so, by taking away our gold and silver.

If the Mechanick or Manufacturer benefits the country, he does so, by keeping our gold and silver at home.

Every country supposes itself more or less rich in proportion to the quantum of the gold and silver which she holds.

Therefore, if the people of America are disposed to enrich themselves, they must adopt a policy, calculated to keep the gold and silver which they possess at home.

For if their policy encourages its exportation, to foreign nations it must go. The inference which we have drawn cannot be denied.

Now what has been our policy as a nation heretofore?

Commerce—commerce—everything has been sacrificed to commerce.

John Randolph almost told the truth, "that we have made the Coffee Houses of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore and Charleston, the Legislators of America."

Shall we continue in this mad career? Or, by duly husbanding our own resources, make ourselves independent of the world?

The question remains with the people. They elect and discard, public men, and emolument.

As the true and legitimate sovereignty becomes them at all times, to direct the course and system of policy which their servants should pursue.

If the people approve of a policy like this, let them therefore instruct their representatives upon the subject.

Their representatives will then meet together, at the next session of Congress, in the FULL POSSESSION of their wants and wishes; and will act accordingly.

Every member of Congress will then be persuaded, that the people are not satisfied with them for doing nothing. That the laws which are made for the exclusive protection of commerce, do not correspond with their wishes—and if public men desire the support and confidence of the people, they must do SOMETHING to encourage the internal industry of the country.

With feelings of this kind, we cannot avoid recommending the plan for consulting the opinion of the people as to the propriety of encouraging domestic manufactures.

Petitions to Congress on this subject are preparing in Kentucky.

From the Essex Register.

TEXT.—"We thank thee, O! Father, Lord of Heaven and of Earth, that thou hast poured contempt upon the wrath of man, upon the open hostility of France and the secret grudge and malice of the American Government, so over-ruling the French decrees and American embargoes, devised on purpose for the ruin of Britain, as to render them subservient to the increase of her revenue & the extension of her commerce."—Dr. Osgood's Fast Sermon.

COMMENT.—Is there a real American, one who is a true friend to his country, that does not blush at the thought, that the temples reared on the soil which our worthy ancestors fled from the hand of tyranny to cultivate, should be thus disgraced?

"Is there a nation in the wilds of Africa, Amidst those barren rocks and burning sand"

who would not tremble at the thought of nourishing among them a citizen of their own country, who has come forward in the face of Almighty GOD, & denounced measures enforced for the safety of their country, at the same time thanking him that he had enriched that power they were intended to injure! Blush, ye hoary heads, at the folly and madness of this assertion; well may you shrink from the sight of every American—"The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." But "the violent man enticeth his neighbor, and leads him into the way that is not good." A question is asked in the discourse from which the above text is taken—"To whom can the farmer, the mechanic or the tradesman apply for information with so much confidence as to his minister?" Let us reply, if opposition to our government be recommended, men had better rely on their own judgment than to follow the dictates of "skulls that cannot teach and will not learn."

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Bladen County, on Saturday the 10th of November next,

THE following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1808

5068 acres the property of John G. Blount; 1300 acres the property of Benj'n Smith. M. KELLY, Sheriff.

September 18, 1810

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Concord, Cabarrus County, on Saturday the 8th of December next,

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in said County, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due thereon for the year 1809, with the expense of advertising, &c. viz.

110 acres lying on Clover Fork of Bear Creek, adjoining the lands of Ephraim D. Harris and others, and given in by Ephraim D. Harris.

150 acres, lying on the waters of Clear Creek adjoining the lands of John Long and others, given in by Wm. Morrison.

76 R. M. MURREY, Shf.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Court-house in Rutherfordton on Monday the 12th of November next,

THE following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1808

and 1809, with the cost of advertising: viz. 200 acres on the waters of Main Broad River given in by Shadrach Nettles, for the Tax of 1808 and 1809.

200 acres on Main Broad River, the property of Wm. Hawkins, for 1808 and 1809.

200 acres on the waters of Wheat's Creek, owner not known.

150 acres on Hinton's Creek, belonging to Daniel Stockton's Heirs, for the Tax of 1808 and 1809.

40 acres on Green River, given in by Wm. Riddle.

100 acres, given in by George Marston, in Capt. Allen's Company.

50 acres, given in by Isham Mills, in Capt. Irvine's company, for 1808.

50 acres lying on Main Broad River, given in by James Ellis for 1809.

430 acres, given in by Archibald Murphree in Capt. Moore's company.

100 acres by Abden Warlick in disto. 100 do by John Deane in Capt. Crowder's do. 20 do by Robert M'Kinnis in do. J. H. ALLEY, Shf.

Sept. 10, 1810.