

...ive restrictions of the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and that no other blockade of the ports of France, was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th May, 1806, and the 7th January 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July, 1806, which is still in force.

(Documents to be continued.)

## Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.  
By recent arrivals at Boston and Norfolk.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—The Morning Chronicle of this day says, it understands from very respectable authority, that it has been determined by his Majesty's ministers, not to revoke the Orders in Council, and, if such be their resolution, it will not be difficult to anticipate the result. We know not the authority to which the Morning Chronicle alludes, but we think we may take upon ourselves to assert, that his Majesty's ministers have not yet come to any determination upon the subject. We should suppose, that their conduct will be a good deal influenced by the result of Mr. Pakenham's enquiries, whether, since the President's proclamation was communicated to the French government, any American ships which sailed on the faith of that proclamation have been permitted to enter and discharge their cargoes without molestation.

An actual revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would enable American merchants who had bought the produce of our islands, to carry to France and sell such produce: but, by the burning decree, all such produce is seized and burnt, because it came originally from our dominions. Thus then the Berlin and Milan decrees would be proved to be still unrepented. In the case too of America carrying to France the goods she may have bought herself from the East Indies or China, Bonaparte would pretend that they were originally bought of the British, and would seize and destroy them. We know not how America could with any safety carry, on a trade with France, whilst this burning system exists. But that, to be sure, is a point wholly for her consideration.

### FROM PORTUGAL.

A short dispatch from Lord Wellington is inserted in the Gazette of last night, dated Cartago, December 8. It relates chiefly to the movements of the enemy's corps under Gen. Gardanne.—After having reached Sobriera Formosa, a town on the road from Castle Branco to Zezere, it proceeded to Cardigos, and nothing seemed to impede its junction with the main body of the French on the Zezere. As soon, however, as it approached the Codes, a small river which flows into the Zezere, near Barca, it suddenly trod back its steps to Cardigos with great precipitation, and continued its retreat into Spain. It is probable that Gardanne supposed we were marching a superior force against him from Abrantes; for we had sent out a reconnoitering party to the Codes, and had made some of his detachment prisoners. He might think this was our advanced guard. We cannot explain his rapid and retrograde movement in any other manner. Gardanne's corps was the one which was engaged with Silveira on the 14th ult. It amounts to about 800 men.

Norfolk, February 11.

A friend politely favoured us with Boston papers up to the 28th December, arrived here on Saturday. Those we have got are nearly taken up with Debates in Parliament on the appointment of a Regency during the King's indisposition; who, from the latest Bulletins, (if they are to be credited) appears to be somewhat better.

On the 20th December in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lushington) after a very able speech, introduced the three following resolutions, with a tendency, no doubt, that if the Prince of Wales should be appointed Regent, he must have guardians. A man in the 49th year of his age to have GUARDIANS! but however ridiculous this may appear to be, the resolutions passed—Ages 269, Noes 157. Majority for Ministers 112!

1. That it is the opinion of the committee that his Majesty is prevented by his present indisposition from attending to the public business; and that the present exercise of the Royal authority is thereby suspended.

2. That it is the opinion of the committee that it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, now assembled and lawfully, fully and freely representing all the estates of the people of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect in the personal exercise of the Royal authority arising from his Majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require.

3. That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the constitutional authority of the King, it is necessary that the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, should determine on the means whereby the royal assent may be given to such bill as may pass the two Houses of Parliament respecting the exercise of the Crown, in the name and on behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition.

These resolutions as communicated by the Commons were taken up by the Lords on the 27th, and after a long and animated debate, in which the Dukes of York, Clarence and Sussex, took active and decided stands against the Ministry,

and in favour of their Royal Brother, passed by a large majority!

We find nothing said of the Orders in Council, except in some questions put by Lord Holland to the British ministry in the conclusion of one of his speeches on the State of the Nation.

"He had a third question to put to the noble Lords, and that respected the important question between this country and the United States—a case wherein the British government are called upon speedily to revoke the Orders in Council, or to express the grounds or reasons for their continuance; the former of which alternatives ought in his judgment to be adopted. And against the time that the American Republic expected an answer, an explanation with ministers on this head was the more necessary, as they were about to call upon the house to acquiesce in a slow and circuitous mode of proceeding for restoring the personal exercise of the Royal authority, in preference to a speedy and compendious mode, which would avert the numerous pending evils with which the country was threatened.

## REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Natchitoches, to the Editors of the Natchez Chronicle, dated December 6, 1810.

"Within a few days past accounts in a variety of ways, all corroborating, have been received here, that the whole kingdom of Mexico is in a state of revolution. The great mass of the people have declared for independence from all the world, and in favor of a government on republican principles. They are opposed by the European Spaniards, who hold, or have held, all offices, civil and military, and who hold out for monarchy and Ferdinand VII. There has been considerable fighting at, and this side Mexico, and it was said a few days ago at St. Antonio, that 17,000 lives on both sides had been lost. The independent party was every where prevailing.—At Saltee the republican army was headed by a priest, who had thrown off the gown for the sword. The regular troops at St. Antonio had received orders to march immediately for Saltee, in aid of the monarchists—it was expected that they would refuse to march, being mostly native Americans. A republican Congress is to be convened shortly at Mexico; delegates are generally chosen for the different districts. The republicans have got possession at several places of the public treasury and military stores. A Spanish gentleman passed through here yesterday, from St. Antonio to New-Orleans, on government business, and charged with dispatches for Havana. Several persons here conversed with him—he confirms substantially these accounts."

## WEST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from an authentic source, dated St. Thomas, Jan'y 1, 1811.

This Island, since its capture by the British, has been on the decline; and altho' formerly one of the most flourishing islands, with regard to trade, in the West-Indies, it will in a few years (if it does not change masters) be abandoned in the same manner that St. Eustatia was after its visitation by Rodney; and nothing induces the merchants to remain here, but the hopes of better times.

On the first day of December last there was a duty laid on all American productions allowed to be imported in American vessels, not only in this Island but throughout the British W. Indies generally, in exact conformity to the colonial duty laid on American productions by the Legislature of Jamaica.

Upon taking a view of the duty enacted on American vessels, with the enormous custom-house and other charges, restrictions & embarrassments which the American trade labors under, together with the consequences which must necessarily result from the advantages given the British vessels and merchants over the American, I shall before I draw a conclusion, point out such inequalities and obstructions as at this time appear to me to bear hard on the commerce of the U States, and which I think call loudly for redress, "retaliation" or some countervailing duties or restrictions to place the American vessels and merchants on an equal footing with the British. In the first place, the British vessel is allowed to import from the United States tobacco, pitch, tar, rosin, &c. and also to export from the colonies sugar, &c. while the American vessel is excluded both the importation and exportation of these articles. Secondly, the extra port charges and colonial laws to which they are restricted, viz being obliged in most of the islands to employ a British merchant, which costs the American at least 7½ per cent. on the amount of the cargo—having to give bond and security for \$2000 not to carry a passenger without a passport. This is peculiarly hard on strangers, who are frequently obliged to pay those who become their sureties. Thirdly, the duty above alluded to, of \$1 per barrel on flour, and other articles in proportion. After taking these circumstances into consideration, I am clearly of opinion (and I trust it will appear evident) that the British vessel has more than a full freight the advantage over the American.

## Domestic.

### MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Natchez, January 14.

Monday last an express arrived at Cantonment Washington with orders from General Hampton for the immediate movement of the army. Since that time the greatest activity has prevailed, and the troops descended the river last night. We have been told that this movement is made in consequence of information received by Gen. Hampton from Fort Stoddert, that Gov. Folch is strengthening Mobile, and drawing all the troops from Pensacola to that point. If General Hampton is bound by the instructions from the Secretary of State to Gov. Claiborne, will he be justifiable in occupying the tract of country lying between Mobile and the Perdido? And will it be admissible in him to contest the march of Spanish troops from East Florida to any point occupied by Spanish authority, within our limits, as prescribed by proclamation? If the General does oppose the march of Spanish

troops, it will, in all human probability, lead to hostilities; and if he does not, it will be an easy matter for Folch to repossess himself of the whole of West-Florida. On this subject we think much, but will write little—remembering the old proverb, "that least said, is soonest mended."

We learn that Gov. Holmes has received a dispatch from Fort St. Stephens, which confirms the account of Folch's strengthening himself at Mobile. It is therefore extremely probable that the whole army will descend to New-Orleans, from whence it will be conveyed by water, to the point in contention.

## Encouragement of Manufactures.

On the 22d of January a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania "to incorporate the Pennsylvania Society for promoting manufactures."

The 1st section authorises a subscription by persons, citizens of the United States, who are farmers, manufacturers or mechanics, in the several counties of the state, of shares to every twenty taxable inhabitants.

The 2d section creates a capital stock to consist of shares, of which are to be subscribed by the state, who reserve the right of appointing a certain number of directors.

The 3d sect. reserves to the government of the United States the right to subscribe within three years for the remaining shares. Congress to have the power of appointing directors.

The 4th section provides for the election of directors.

The 5th section vests the usual corporate powers.

The 6th sect. as indicating the great object of the institution, we give entire, as follows—

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said President and Directors shall be and hereby are authorized and empowered to loan monies on mortgages of messuages, lands, rents, tenements and hereditaments, or on such personal security as they shall deem satisfactory to all applicants who are manufacturers or about to establish manufactories, and such applicants for monies to be loaned on mortgage shall exhibit to the President, if required, their patents, deeds, and other documents of title, touching the real estate offered to be mortgaged to the said President and Directors, accompanied with certificates under the hand and seal of the prothonotary or recorder of Deeds (as the case may be) of the proper County: certifying whether any, and if any, what lien and incumbrance, by reason of any deed, conveyance, mortgage, or other instrument in writing, or of any suit, judgment, execution, or other process appears of record in their respective offices. And the said President and Directors shall take and receive to them and their successors for the use of the said corporation from the persons respectively, whose applications shall be allowed and accepted, deeds of mortgage or such other security as they may deem sufficient to secure the repayment of the sum or sums of money to such persons respectively loaned, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum in half yearly instalments. And the said mortgagor or mortgagers shall moreover execute and deliver to the said President and Directors a bond in a penal sum amounting to double the money to him her or them respectively loaned, conditioned for the repayment of such loan and the interest thereon accruing, together with a warrant of attorney to enter and confess judgment thereon with a release of errors, and all the said deeds of mortgage so taken as aforesaid, together with the said bonds and warrants of attorney shall be provided at the costs of the said mortgagors, and immediately after the execution thereof recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county at the proper cost and charges of said mortgagors respectively.—Provided, That no monies shall be loaned in pursuance of this act but to such person or persons as are actual manufacturers or about to erect and conduct manufactories, or to farmers.

The 7th section authorises the company to make discounts, receive deposits, and emit notes.

The 8th section gives authority to make insurances upon houses, dwelling houses, manufactories, ware houses, stores and other buildings, and on goods, wares, merchandizes and effects therein, and on any ship or vessel on the stocks, or agricultural products stored and the transportation of goods.

The 9th section directs half yearly dividends of the profits to the amount of per centum per annum, the surplus beyond which to be vested in the stock of some turnpike company.

The 10th section among other provisions confines the choice of directors to manufacturers.

Such are the outlines of a project which, we hear, has been thus far matured under unimpeachable motives.—Without undertaking to pass judgment on the details, we are bold to say that the object of the institution is worthy of the zeal and intelligence, which have so eminently characterised the government of Pennsylvania in the development of her internal resources.

## WONDERFUL GENIUS.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have had among us, for some days past, ZERA COLBURN, the child so highly distinguished for his arithmetical genius, of whom the public prints have already taken some notice. This notice is however, altogether insufficient to give an adequate impression of his extraordinary powers. He is unquestionably one of those prodigies that are only the production of an age. He is now about six years and a half old. He was born in Vermont, and until very lately received no advantage from education; and even now, he is scarcely more than acquainted with his letters,

it can neither read nor cipher. Yet, such is the astonishing rapidity and accuracy with which he combines numbers, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing them, without the least use of pen or paper, that most of the questions put to him are answered without hesitation. When the questions are involved he takes some time, but in no instance occupies such time as would be required of a skillful arithmetician with the use of pen, ink and paper. He gives no indications of the processes by which he almost intuitively reaches the most difficult results, although it is evident that his powers of mind are actively engaged.

As in the disclosure and cultivation of such powers the whole community are interested, we regretted exceedingly the avowed purpose of his father to make a public and indiscriminate spectacle of him for money, thus exposing his mind as well as morals to irreparable injury, instead of acceding to propositions calculated to gratify the most solicitous parental feelings, by giving his son the best opportunities for education at the same time that they involved a liberal donation to the father. We allude particularly to the offer of a few gentlemen in Boston, one of whom was Mr. Quincy, to give the father 2,500 dollars, and to raise the additional sum of 2,500 dollars for the education of the son at a respectable seminary, provided his education should be under the guardianship of five citizens of Boston, who were designated. Under their direction the child was to be taken to the private houses of the respectable citizens of that place, and any sums received beyond the specified amount were to be exclusively applied to his education and establishment in life.

Beside this offer, several gentlemen in this city have honorably expressed their readiness to bear the expences of his education, provided his father would give up his control over him. Such an offer has we learn, been separately made by Mr. Randolph and Mr. M. Clay of the House of Representatives, and a like offer was, it is said, previously made by Mr. Neef, the celebrated pupil of Pestalozzi.

The father who is a poor man, certainly should not have hesitated a moment to accept one or the other of these propositions. For a time, however, they were resisted. We are now, from some circumstances that have come to our knowledge, inclined to hope that the first proposition will be accepted. At any rate, we are decidedly of opinion, that as far as public sentiment can influence the ultimate decision of the father, it should unite in constraining him to act in such a manner as to afford this extraordinary child every opportunity that education and liberal association can furnish, and that, above all, he should not be exposed to the indiscriminate gaze of curiosity. In our opinion Neef should be his instructor.

Of the justness of our eulogium the reader will judge by perusing the following statement of questions put to him, with his answers, in the presence of a number of gentlemen.

Question. Take 9786 from 13,153, and what remains? Answer, 3367.

Q. What is the amount of 784, 315 & 976?

A. 2075.

Q. How many rods are there in 700 miles?

A. 224,000.

Q. Multiply 999 by 99? A. 99,801.

Q. How many days are there in 57 years?

A. 20,605. Q. How many hours? A. 499,320.

Q. Suppose there is an orchard in which there are 76 trees, that there are 7 pears under each tree, and 5 pigs in each pen, how many pigs will there be in all? A. 2660.

Q. How many 13's are there in 878? A. 67 and 7 over.

## ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.

Newbern, February 11.

TINKER, the Murderer, who lately escaped from the jail of Newbern, about 5 miles beyond Tarboro' stopped a young man on the road, dismounted and insisted upon a swap or purchase of his horse, offering, as is said, \$300 for the young man's horse; but he, discovering Tinker's pistols, and apprehending danger or treachery, deemed it most prudent to give his horse the whip and make off. A few miles further Tinker stopped at a house, and upon giving the owner a difference of \$50 exchanged his for a horse of known reputation in the neighborhood for bottom and speed. Tinker crossed Roanoke ferry at Halifax some hours before day, on the 29th ult. and asked the distance to the next tavern.—He paid a slave 1 dollar to hunt up a ferryman, and the ferryman \$2 to take him over the ferry.—His pursuers reached Halifax after sunrise.—At this place they were obliged reluctantly to discontinue the pursuit; their horses had given out, and nobody would supply them with fresh ones; they were jaded and exhausted themselves with a journey of 120 miles, performed in less than 24 hours, during which they were without sleep, and had snatched but one hasty meal, which accident had thrown in their way. Too much praise cannot be given to these gentlemen (Messrs. WHITE and STREET) for the zeal, activity and perseverance they

displayed on this occasion. Had they been able to rouse correspondents in positions among the citizens of Greenville, Tarborough or Halifax, there can be little doubt but this enemy of the human race might have been overtaken in his course and the majesty of the laws preserved. We are sorry to record that near the latter place, a little after sunrise, a number of young gentlemen, all well mounted, going on a fox-hunt, were met by the gentlemen who were in pursuit of Tinker and persuaded to join in the pursuit; and that, with a sang froid very little creditable to their patriotism, regard for the laws, or sense of duty, they refused. Three hours chase by this party must have inevitably overtaken the fugitive. Unable to proceed, and dejected of all assistance, Messrs. W. & S. returned and meeting Mr. JONES, the Sheriff, advised him to abandon the further pursuit as hopeless. No doubt exists in the minds of those who have had an opportunity of knowing the mode of his confinement, and the situation of the jail at the several times when he had attempted and finally made his escape, but that Tinker must have had the aid of foreign and external agents. He was under four doors and five locks & bars, and chained down by leg-irons to a ringbolt in the floor, all of which must be burst asunder before he could penetrate beyond the prison.—The Jailor's family slept in the room adjoining the dungeon. Whoever were accessory to his escape, let them lay it to heart.—Their offence in the eye of the law, is equal to his.—They are unworthy citizens, and answerable before Heaven and their country for the further murders this monster may be tempted to commit!

In the interval between April and October Courts last, Tinker made two ineffectual attempts to break prison; first by making a breach in the wall, which though dexterously managed, and tho' it cost much labor, it proved too small; and he got so jam'd in it, that he could not be extricated from it until assisted the next morning by a workman. In his second attempt he succeeded in freeing himself from his irons, and was at large in the jail yard in the disguise of female dress, about 9 o'clock at night, with no visible obstacle to prevent his escape—when, from some intimation the moment before given to the Sheriff that something was amiss at the jail, he stepped in at the moment of flight, and arrested him.

## Congress.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 9.

The bill for erecting New-Orleans into a state was returned from the Senate with amendments.

One of the amendments proposed to define the Western boundary of the territory, so as to make the Sabine the boundary from the ocean to the 32d degree of North latitude and thence due North till it intersects the Northern boundary line of Orleans territory.

Mr. Pitkin said, although what he said on this subject appeared to have no weight when the bill was before the House, he hoped when the bill came from the Senate, that those who were friendly to the bill would agree to the amendment. Even as the boundary was now fixed, there was a small tract of land on this side of the Sabine, which had been in dispute; but perhaps the Western boundary might as well be fixed at the Sabine as any where.

Mr. Mitchell said he had at first had some hesitation in yielding his assent to this amendment, not because of the extent of it, for the U. States might have a claim of a greater extent, and had a color of title to the Rio Bravo; but because the line had been alleged to be a small river a little to the East of the Sabine—and because it was concluded by the officers of the parties on the Sabine, that the intervening territory should not be occupied. But he did not believe that these claims of Spain were to be considered of any moment. In taking the Sabine as the Western boundary the U. States would undoubtedly exercise great moderation in the extension of their limits; and this line would be far from including all the territory which they might hereafter claim—and in acceding to this boundary he wished not to be understood as surrendering any claim the United States might have to a greater extent.

The amendment of the Senate was agreed to without opposition.

Another amendment of Senate proposed to amend that part of the bill declaring that the convention should be chosen by the free male inhabitants, by adding the word "white," so as to exclude free people of mixed blood from voting.

Mr. Smilie expressed his hope that the House would not agree to this amendment. The bill only provided for the election of a convention to form a constitution; after which these people would permit whom they choose to vote for Congress, &c. He could not help remarking that so delicate was the convention which framed the constitution on this point, that it has need only the word "persons." The amendment could answer no good purpose, and an agreement to it would not be very honorable to the House.

Mr. Poindexter said he had been impressed with a belief, when this bill was formerly before the House, that the population other than white, formed a large proportion of the population of the territory; but he had since understood that they were not now permitted to vote, and were excluded from the militia. When Louisiana was first acquired by the U. States, a corps had been formed composed of this description of people; but, on an apprehension of insurrection, they were dismissed, and their commissions revoked, &c. &c.