



There are the plans of fair & faithful Peace, Unwar'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1811.

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FRENCH DECREES.

Bordeaux, December 21st.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

His Majesty made on the 5th of this month the following Decree:

Article 1. When a vessel bearing licences shall have commenced her operations by importation, the cargo shall be placed in actual deposit (entrepot réel); nevertheless the delivery of it shall not be made to the owners until after they shall have made the declarations required by the decree of the 31st Aug. and the examination of the articles imported shall have taken place on the part of the Superior Agent of the Customs.

2. The owners shall moreover be bound, in order to obtain the delivery of the cargo, to subscribe a formal obligation to export in produce of the soil and French manufactures, permitted by the licences and the legislations of the customs, an amount equal to their importation—and to re-present the vessel at the expiration of their licence, or to pay the value of the vessel.

3. The obligation to export an amount equal to the importation shall be guaranteed by the payment into the treasury of the customs of a sum equivalent to 20 per cent. or the fifth of the value imported. The 20 per cent. shall be confiscated and shall belong to the customs in case the exportation shall not take place.

4. The 20 per cent. may be consigned by permission (facultativement) in goods forming part of the cargo imported, and which shall remain in the deposit (entrepot) of the customs, to be confiscated, as in the preceding article, in case of the non-accomplishment of the exportation.

5. When a vessel which shall have commenced by exportation, shall bring back a cargo of greater value than that exported, the same condition of the consignment of 20 per cent. or of the fifth part, shall take place with respect to the difference between the value exported and the value imported into the ports of the Empire; and that before owner can dispose of the imported articles. The 20 per cent. shall be also consigned by permission (facultativement) in money or goods.

6. If the owner, after having consigned the 20 per cent. do not completely fulfil the obligations on or a part, he may only withdraw from the consignment a proportional amount, so that the customs shall remain in possession of the fifth of the difference which shall finally exist between the imports and the exports; that fifth shall belong to them.

7. Our Ministers of Finance and of the Interior are charged with the execution of this decree. NAPOLEON.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 10th of December, 1810

After reading the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations [published at full length in the last Register] and the documents with which it was accompanied, Messieurs les Comptes Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely and Caffarelli presented the following projects of Senatus Consulta:

Project of an Organic Senatus Consultum.

Article 1. Holland, the Hanse-towns, the Lauenburg, and the countries situated between the North Sea and a line drawn from the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine to Halteren; from Halteren to the Ems above Teiget; from the Ems to the confluence of the Verra and the Weser, and from Holzenan on the Weser to the Elbe above the confluence of the Hechenitz, shall be an integral part of the French Empire.

2. The said countries shall form ten departments.

[The 3d, 4th and 5th articles are relative to the number of deputies which these departments shall have in the Legislative body, and to the classification in the series; the 6th and 7th articles establish an imperial court at the Hague and another at Hamburg; the 8th article establishes a Senate at the Hague and another at Hamburg.]

9. The cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck are included among the good cities the Mayors of which are present at the Emperor's coronation oath.

10. The junction of the Baltic Sea shall be effected by a canal, which, commencing from that from Hamburg to Lubeck, shall communicate from the Elbe to the Weser, from the Weser to the Ems, and from the Ems to the Rhine.

The above Senatus Consultum was adopted at the extraordinary sitting of the Senate on the 13th of December.

Project of an Organic Senatus Consultum.

Art. 1. The pension of King Louis, in his quality as French Prince, is fixed at an annual revenue of two millions, and constituted in the following manner, viz.

1. The forest of Montmorency, the woods of Chantilly, Ermenonville, of the the Isle of Adam, of Cope, of Pont-armé and of Lys, to the amount of annual revenue of 500,000 francs.

2. Of the domains existing in the departments of the mouths of the Rhine, to the amount of a nett annual revenue of 600,000 francs.

3. An annual sum of one million out of the general funds of the public revenue.

II. After the decease of the Prince so pensioned, and on account of the disposal made by his Imperial and Royal Majesty of the Grand Duchy of Berg, in favor of the eldest son of the Prince, the pension, with the exception of the part consisting of an annual revenue of one million out of the public treasury, which shall be and remain extinguished, shall pass to the second son of the said Prince, and shall be transmissible to the legitimate male descendants until the extinction of the line, in conformity to what is established by the second section of the 4th title of the act of the constitutions of the 19th January, 1810.

III. The pension constituted by the present Senatus Consultum, shall be subject to all the charges and conditions established by the act of the constitution above cited.

[Then follows the project of a Senatus consultum for the annexation of the Valais, adopted at the extraordinary session held on the 13th December.]

LATE AND VERY INTERESTING Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, DECEMBER 26.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the President of the Council of Prizes:

STR.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in pursuance of the orders of his Majesty the Emperor and King, addressed on the 5th of Aug. to the Plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America a note containing the following words:

[Here follows the passage of the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Gen. Armstrong, declaring the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—and the proclamation of the President and other acts of the American Government in consequence. The letter then proceeds:]—

In consequence of this engagement of the Government of the U. States to cause its rights to be respected, his Majesty orders that all the causes which may be pending before the council of Prizes, respecting captures of American vessels, dating from the 1st of November, and those which may be afterwards brought before the same court, shall not be decided upon according to the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but shall remain suspended—the vessels previously seized being only placed under sequestration (reserving to the proprietors their right) till the 2nd February next, the period when, in consequence of the U. S. having fulfilled the engagement of causing their rights to be respected, the prizes must be declared null by the Council and the American vessels restored with their cargoes to the proprietors. Accept, &c. THE DUKE OF MASSA.

BIEFF, Secretary, &c.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

To the declaration and protest of the Male Branch of the Royal Family to the proposed restrictions on the Prince of Wales as Regent, we understand an answer has been received by the Princes from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which, after the usual recital of the tenor of the royal document, he proceeds to state, that he had submitted it to the consideration of his Majesty's confidential servants; that, however much they regretted, that the course which they had adopted on the melancholy occasion had not been approved by the male branches of the royal family, yet they continued to consider it as the only legal and constitutional course, in which they could be supported by precedent; that it was the course prescribed in the year 1788-9—when it had not only been adopted, after a long and painful

discussion, by the two houses of Parliament, but had received the universal approbation of the country at large—and they were still further gratified by the reflection, that on the re-establishment of his Majesty's health, the proceedings pursued in Parliament upon that occasion had received his Majesty's gracious confirmation, and had been even honored with expressions of his personal gratitude.

Orders have been sent to the commanders of the British ships of war, to detain and send in all Swedish vessels they may meet with.

The baggage of Lucien Bonaparte and his attendants, is stated to weigh 33 tons. There was a perfect squabble among the inn-keepers of Plymouth and Dock, to know which of them should have the honor of lodging these persons under his roof. One honest Boniface, sent his card on board the President frigate, to Lucien, offering him the use of his house and beds, as long as he continued in that part of the kingdom; the offer, however, was not accepted, and instead of going to the place originally intended for his reception, he went as privately as possible to Windsor's King's Arm Tavern. Lucien studiously avoids all pomp and ostentation. His eldest son, a fine youth, of 11 years of age, was on Tuesday taken through the dock, yard, accompanied by Capt. Warren, who brought them to England.

DECEMBER 24.

A deputation of merchants trading to the U. States, waited on Saturday upon the Marquis of Wellesley, for the purpose of ascertaining if his Lordship had any answer to communicate to the application that had been made a short time back on the subject of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the orders in council? and also on what had recently occurred in the United States? Lord Wellesley officially replied, that he was not yet enabled to return an answer to the application alluded to.

DECEMBER 25.

A vessel the Maria, from Dieppe, is arrived at Ramsgate in distress. She has a messenger on board with dispatches from Mr. RUSSELL, the American charge d'affaires at Paris to Mr. PINKNEY. They are conjectured to relate to the determination of the French government on the recent proclamation of the President of the U. S. The Maria, it is said, was not permitted to land the messenger and dispatches at Deal, off which port she first appeared.

JANUARY 1.

A report had reached Cadiz at the departure of the last packet, that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, which occasioned the detention of some ships of the line that had been previously ordered for England.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following propositions, which were also substantially made in the Upper House, viz.

1. "That for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner and to such extent as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to administer the royal authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and under the title and of Regent of the Kingdom; and to use, execute and perform, in the name, and on behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, that belong to the King of this realm to use, execute, and perform, according to the laws thereof, subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided." On this question, and an amendment, whether there should or should not be restrictions; the house divided, for restrictions 224, against them 200, majority 24. On a division in the House of Lords on this question there was a majority of three against ministers.

2. "That it is the opinion of this committee, that for a time to be limited, the power so to be given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the peerage of the realm, to any person whatever, except such person or persons as shall perform some singular naval or military achievement." On a division there appeared, for the motion 226, against it 210, ma-

majority 16. In the Lords, on this motion, ministers had a majority of 6, including Lord Grenville.

3. "That it is the opinion of this committee, that for a time to be limited, the said power shall not extend to the granting of any office, salary or premium, for any term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices as are by law required to be granted for life, or during good behaviour." For this restriction there appeared 233, against it 214, majority 19.

4. "That it is the opinion of this committee that such parts of his Majesty's private property as are not vested in trustees shall be vested in trustees for the benefit of his Majesty." Agreed to without a division, in both houses.

5. "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the Queen's most excellent Majesty; and that, for a time limited, her Majesty shall have power to remove from, and to nominate and appoint such persons as she shall think proper, to the several offices in his Majesty's household; and to dispose, order and manage all other matters and things relating to the care of his Majesty's royal person during the time aforesaid; and that, for the better enabling her Majesty to discharge this important task, it is also expedient that a Council shall be appointed to advise and assist her Majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath, the Physicians, & others attending his Majesty's health, and all matters relating thereto."

An amendment was moved to this resolution by Earl Gower, to leave out certain words, after the words 'the King's most excellent Majesty,' and insert 'together with the sole direction of such persons and establishment as are suitable in the present circumstances to the care of the King's sacred person and royal dignity.' This amendment was carried 226 to 213, leaving a majority of 13 against the ministers. On the question being taken on the original resolution in the House of Lords, there appeared contents 110, non-contents 97—majority 13 against the ministry. In all these divisions Mr. Canning voted against the Ministers, and Lord Castlereagh for them, as did the friends of Lord Sidmouth.

The latest bulletin of the King's health is dated the 4th of January, in which he is stated to be 'as well as he was the day preceding,' i. e. he had passed a quiet night without much sleep. Sebastiani, with 2000 men, has taken the castle of Marbella, near Malaga; and Soult was carrying on his preparations against Cadiz, with the utmost activity and perseverance.

Letters from Berlin dated Dec. 18th, advert to a treaty of marriage in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the Emperor Alexander. On the same authority it is mentioned that a coalition between the two crowns will be formed, for the purpose of mutual defence, under a danger which is seriously apprehended.

JANUARY 2.

An amendment was moved last night to the 5th resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the effect of which was to give her Majesty only the direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be considered necessary to the care of his Royal person; of course, therefore, she will not have power to remove from, or to nominate and appoint lords of the bed-chamber, lord chamberlain, lord steward, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and other great officers of the household. This amendment was carried by a majority of 13.

JANUARY 3.

It will be seen by our report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, that all the proposed restrictions upon the Regency have been swept away by a general amendment, brought forward by Lord Porchester, and carried by a majority of 3. It will be seen also that the principal motive for this measure was the consideration of inferences similar to those we deduced yesterday from the union of the coast of the German Ocean and its rivers, to the Elbe inclusive, with the French empire, and from the message of the President of the U. States to the Congress. Will France wait? said Mr. Grattan in his most forcible manner—will America wait? In fact,

the necessity of putting a summary end to the delays and dissensions which the system hitherto pursued was calculated to create, is now felt by the leading men of all parties; and we should not be surprised if a more decided step than even that of the last night should be adopted, to give the country—what in these times can hardly be dispensed with for a day, or even an hour, consistently with the public interest, or the public safety—an EFFICIENT EXECUTIVE. As things stand at present, the future process must be materially shortened, by sending the Lords a simple resolution for the Prince of Wales Regent, instead of a number of detailed resolutions every one of which must give rise to exception and debate in a variety of views.

JANUARY 5.

The letters from Petersburg, mention that all ships under the flag of the U. States, which have been sequestered, and which are under the distinction of Teneriffe ships, shall have their cargoes sold; and the sale actually commenced at Riga on the 8th Dec.

The letters from Koningsburg are of the 21st of December, and speak of the probability of war between Russia and France. Those from Copenhagen mention with much alarm, a project for the connection of DENMARK to SWEDEN, to which it is supposed the King of the former will give no opposition.

An article from Naples of the 27th of November, observes, that the English have shipped off a part of their force from Sicily, destined for Portugal.

With our public documents we have a notice signed by Champagny, dated the 16th of December, informing us that the special council, erected by the imperial decree of the 1st, had ordered that the proceedings on all confiscations, discharges, claims, &c. relating to sugar, coffee, dye-woods and cottons already seized, should be conducted at Cologne.

JANUARY 6.

Preparations, we understand, are making for the Prince of Wales, when appointed regent, going in state to open the sessions of Parliament. The board of works issued orders for this purpose a few days since; and every exertion is making to complete the grand entrance to the House of Lords, set apart for his Majesty. The inclemency of the weather will prevent the workmen from proceeding in the open air; but the stone work is preparing at Pimlico.

The contents of the foreign papers are important. They state the surrender of the Turkish fortress of Nicopolis to the Russian army on the 15th October, and add, that a suspension of arms had been agreed to between those powers and which had been officially notified by the Servian Senate to their troops. The head-quarters of the grand vizier continued at Schumla.

Under the head of Stockholm, reports are noticed to be in circulation, threatening the independence of a neighboring power (alluding, we suppose, to Denmark) and the present friendly relations between the two countries are said to depend on the return of a courier with dispatches from Paris. The crown prince was expected at Gottenburg on the 24th ult. The Swedish government have avowed that in declaring war against Great-Britain, their object was to give Bonaparte a proof that no secret understanding subsisted between the two governments.

Official notice has been given at Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen, of the determination of the French government to annex those cities to France, from the 1st of the present month.

An insurrection is reported to have broken out at Madrid, which for a time menaced the life and liberty of Joseph Bonaparte. The military, from the neighboring provinces, succeeded in suppressing it; but Bonaparte had, in consequence, resolved to recal his brother, and annex Spain to the French empire.

Both Houses of the Imperial Parliament have been occupied almost exclusively, from the last day of Dec. to the 5th inst. in discussing certain resolutions on the subject of a Regency in consequence of the King's incapacity to exercise the Royal functions. The papers are filled with animated debates thereon.

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