

As the Spring elections are now coming on, the British partisans will do their utmost to make the people believe that the French government have not revoked their decrees—but the English themselves, busy, meddling creatures, tell the truth sometimes, to the no small mortification of their mercenary editors here.

An instance in the following IMPORTANT EXTRACT

Of a letter, dated 21st Jan. 1811, from a House of the first respectability in Liverpool, to his correspondent in New-York.

Intelligence of a more recent date than what we noticed in our last circular has been received from France, by which it may be understood that a free and unrestricted admission is now given to your vessels. A letter from the minister of marine to the collector of the customs, orders that all American vessels which have arrived or may arrive subsequent to the 1st November, shall not in any case be subject to the operation of the Milan and Berlin decrees; and that such vessels as were seized prior to that period will form the subject of a special report.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—A Correspondent remarks on this event, "The Revolution in the interior provinces of Mexico is decisive; it may be considered the precursor of the re-conquest of the country by the natives; and thus will the descendants of Montezuma be revenged on their tyrants.—The march of justice is slow, but it is sure; and wonderful are the ways of Providence, by which it is secured!"

The report lately in circulation that the Government at the Havana was about to lay an embargo on our vessels, is altogether unfounded.

The English papers continue to paint in vivid colors, the distresses of the merchants and manufacturers, caused by Banoparte's "Continental System" and the enforcement of his burning decrees. In London, on the 21st Jan. there was a failure of a commercial house said not to be inferior to any that took place last year [Goldsmid, Baring, &c.] its consequences, it was apprehended, would involve many others in ruin.

STATE OF ENGLAND

The following extract of a letter, dated Liverpool the 10th January, 1811, will show the real situation into which an abandoned administration has plunged that once powerful and flourishing nation. After expressing himself in terms of respectful consideration for these U. States, in which the writer had recently resided, he adds—

"I cannot speak with the same satisfaction when I view the calamities in which my country seems involved. Commercial credit is reduced to its lowest ebb; and many of my neighbors and friends, whom I left in the greatest affluence and splendor, are now reduced, either by entering into wild speculations or by the usual casualties of trade, to the lowest pitch of dependence. This town has unfortunately experienced the effects of this chimerical system of commerce in a most alarming degree, and its effects have spread like wild fire throughout every commercial town in the kingdom. Every man suspects that his neighbor may be the next victim, thereby destroying that spirit of commerce and mutual accommodation so indispensable in all commercial dealing. The difficulties experienced by the commercial body in 1793, were prosperity, compared with the misfortunes of the present period. You will naturally ask when and how these difficulties are to be removed; the answer is plain, the disorder lies deep rooted in the system, and that system must undergo a complete cleansing before the disease can be eradicated.

The unaccountable apathy with which every measure of the present ministry has been viewed, may, I may say that strenuous support they have received from so large a portion of the community, under the mistaken plea of loyalty, has led them into error and difficulty, and the enterprising spirit of our merchants has enabled them to offer a flattering display of the prosperous state of commerce, which, like the "Iguis fatuus" was leading them away to destruction; but, thanks to that power which directs the affairs of men and nations, we are likely to see the downfall of the overwhelming Colossus, and with it, we hope to see not only a change of men but measures, for, if there be any consistency in man, the ministers of the Regent will change the system in toto—and their first measure, be an act of conciliation towards America. The Regent will, I fear, be restricted, but he will not forget those who advocate the restrictions: we shall then look for better and more prosperous times and England may once more rank high amongst the nations of the earth."

How far soever the wishes, the hopes or the love of country may have caused error in the speculations of the writer of the above letter, his statement of the actual situation of the commerce, and commercial men, of England, when he wrote, may be relied on, for we know that he is incapable of writing that which is not true.—Dem. Press.

Tortosa, in Spain, has fallen to the French, after a siege of 13 days, open trenches. It surrendered on the first day of the year, when a garrison of 5000 men laid down their arms, and became prisoners of war. The enemy, sensible of the value of this acquisition, lost no time in endeavouring to turn it to account. Marshal Macdonald immediately marched to invest Farragona, which, we much fear, will shortly, if it has not already taken place, follow the fate of Tortosa.—London pap.

crew and guard of yeomanry (which had been put on board the vessel, on her first going ashore, by Richard Bartley, Esq.) they retired.

By the last accounts from the Mobile, (says the Natches Weekly Chronicle of the 4th instant) it appears that Col. Cushing has ascended the river to Fort Stoddard, and that both him and Col. Sparks are arrested by order of Gen. Hampton.

The Spaniards still retain possession of the Mobile, and refuse to give it up to the U. States.

The Honorable Judges of the Superior Court of this Territory, have decreed that Montezuma (that is to say, Baton Rouge) is within the jurisdiction of the Orleans Territory. This is high authority in support of the honorable Legislature—but should Congress annex West Florida to the Mississippi Territory, or erect it into a separate Territory, one of which we predict will be the case, both the honorable Court and the honorable Legislative Council & House of Representatives, will have to "retrace their steps."

The Directors of the different Banks of the U. States are endeavouring to obtain charters from the several States. Petitions have been presented to the Legislature of N. York and Pennsylvania, offering very large premiums for a charter.

Quietus.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has negated the bill to incorporate the United States Bank into a new form—55 to 34.

Notwithstanding the federalists groaned and made such dreadful lamentations about the non-renewal of the U. States bank charter, we hear no more about it now than if a charter had never been in existence. We hear of no more failures than usual. The State Banks instead of being all ruined as the bank speculators predicted, go on making dividends as heretofore. Bank Stock in Baltimore has experienced an advance of 15 per cent. and we presume there is no depression in either New-York or Philadelphia. Colum.

It appears by a communication from Washington, (published in the Boston Gazette) that the SECRET BUSINESS in Congress was the passage of an act to authorise the President to take possession of East Florida, and to defend it by force of arms.

Dabney Carr, Esq. of Albemarle, has been appointed by the Executive of Virginia Judge of the General Court, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Cabell to the Court of Appeals.

The value of articles manufactured in the state of Massachusetts, exclusive of Maine, is estimated by those engaged in taking the census, at 18,594,322 dolls.

Mr. BARLOW has been unjustly accused in several papers, of being the Author of the barbarous and jacobin song of "God save the Guillotine." Mr. Thelwell, the celebrated lecturer of treason in London, and not Mr. Barlow, composed it. This explanation is due to truth and justice. Mr. Barlow has his faults; but we are happy to be able to relieve a native of the United States from the odium of a performance, which could be dictated from the heart of a Cannibal only.—Fed. Rep.

The Rev. the Presbytery of Harmony, under the government of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. States meeting in Charleston, the members of the Second Presbyterian Church connected with that body, agreed to open their building for Divine Service on the 3rd inst. when a dedicatory discourse was delivered by the Rev'd Mr. Flinn. On the following day, the meeting of the Presbytery was to be opened by a discourse from the Rev'd Dr. Kollock, and the Rev'd Mr. Flinn was to be installed Minister of the church.

A writer in a N. York Federal paper commences his piece with declaring that war with France would be the salvation of America, and concludes with pronouncing that Thomas Jefferson ought to be hanged! Would not the leaders of that party willingly hang every man who stands in the way of "war with France," and what necessarily follows, an alliance with England? And will honest and intelligent men, who are in heart opposed to all foreign wars & alliances, and who sincerely desire to preserve peace and independence, continue to follow such leaders? Or will they abandon a party which has abandoned the interests of their country—and unite in support of their own government, against any and all other governments?—Tren. T. Amer.

In more than ten years federal printers have scarcely approved one act of their own government or condemned one of the British government! Can it be that in such a length of time the British government has done nothing wrong, or that ours has done nothing right?—Or is this conduct of those printers owing to their partiality to Britain, and their enmity to this country, which will not allow them to see or represent things as they really are? True American.

If you say a word against the British government, federal printers fly into a terrible passion; but you may rail against your own Government as loud and as long as you please, without offending them in the least!—Is this Federalism, or is it Toryism?—ib.

Great Britain has probably impressed more thousands of our seamen than France, has imprisoned hundreds—yet for every hundred words Fed-

eralists use against Britain on this account, they employ thousands against France!—Is this a proof of their justice and impartiality?—ib.

The answer of Mr. Bentinck Hastings, to W. T.'s mathematical question is received; but one answer having already been published, a second is unnecessary, unless the first were erroneous.

MARRIED, In Salisbury, on the 21st ult. William Love Esq. Attorney at law, to Miss Elizabeth Macay, daughter of the late Judge Macay. In Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the 28th ultimo, George Clark Somervell, Esq. to Miss Eleanor Birchett, eldest daughter of William Birchett, Esq.

DIED, In Chatham county, lately, Tho's Stokes, Esquire.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Richmond.	Petersburg.	Fayettev.
	cents.	cents.	cents.
Tobacco,	400 to 700	350 to 500	380 to 400
Flour } Fine	850	900	800
} Sup.	800	850	900
Corn,	385	350	375
Cotton,	12	15	13
Wheat,	150	133	150
Whiskey,	67	64	70
A. Brandy,		75	87
P. Brandy,		100	60
Pork,			900
Hemp,	\$250	300	260
		307	

Postscript.

LATEST from ENGLAND.

[By an arrival at Charleston.]

LONDON, FEB. 9. A messenger from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Paris arrived yesterday, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney.—They are said to relate to some further arrangements of the French government respecting the commerce of the U. States. It what has transpired of these be authentic, the former government has gone even beyond the expectations of the American Executive. The Berlin and Milan Decrees are stated to have ceased on the 2d inst. All ships and cargoes belonging to the United States, provisionally detained in the ports of France or her allies, are to be restored, and American vessels freely admitted for the future into such ports.

FEBRUARY 13.

INSTALLATION of THE REGENT.

Between one and two o'clock, the Members of the Privy Council proceeded to Carlton-House. The suite of state apartments had been previously prepared for the occasion. At the extremity of the largest apartment a canopy had been raised, under which was a chair of state for the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness was attended by the Princes, and by all the great officers of the household. The discourse of Privy Counsellors was as great as upon any former occasion. About two, the Prince entered the Grand Council-room; the Lord President being at the head of the Council table, and the Lord Chancellor on his right hand. The Lord President, upon his Royal Highness's taking his seat, addressed him shortly, stating that by virtue of an act which had received the Royal assent, the Privy Council were required to administer an oath to his Royal Highness, and enter the same in the books of the said Privy Council, before his Royal Highness should act or enter upon his said office—that the oath the Privy Council were now assembled to administer. His Royal Highness, making obeisance in sign of his readiness to take the oath, immediately advanced to the Council-table, and standing between the Lord President and Chancellor, the following oath was administered:

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly & faithfully execute the office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, according to an act of Parliament, passed in the 51st year of his Majesty King George III. entitled 'An act to provide for the care of His Majesty's Royal person, and for the administration of the Royal Authority, during the continuance of His Majesty's illness;' and that I will administer, according to law, the power and authority vested in me by virtue of the said act; and will, in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honor and dignity of His Majesty, and the welfare of his People.—So help me God."

The proceeding being ended, His Royal Highness commenced his office, by giving private audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Percival, the Lord Chancellor; Earls Camden, Westmoreland, Liverpool, Bathurst and Derby; the Marquis Wellesley; Lords Mulgrave, Palmerston and Gwydir, Sir David Dundas, and Messrs. Ryder and Sutton. The latter laid before his R. Highness the proceedings of some Courts Mar-

tial, and took his Royal Highness's commands upon the same.—They were introduced by the Earl of Moira. It was near 3 o'clock when the proceedings finished.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, February 12.

A message was sent to the Commons, desiring their attendance in the House of Lords. The Speaker, and a number of the Members, attended at the Bar of the Lords, when the Lord Chancellor stated, that a commission had been issued from his royal highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom, in the name of his Majesty, which his Lordship desired the clerk to read.

The clerk accordingly read the Prince Regent's commission.

SPEECH OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

The Lords Commissioners (the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the duke of Montrose, earl of Westmoreland,) being seated on the Woolsack, the Lord Chancellor read the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, In execution of the commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his royal highness the Prince Regent to express in the strongest manner how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his royal highness the duty of exercising, in his Majesty's name, the royal authority of this kingdom.

"In conveying to you the sense which his royal highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his royal highness commands us, to assure you, that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of Parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his royal highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's dominions.

"We are directed to inform you, that his royal highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign, for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

"The capture of the Islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna, have still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.

"The attack upon the Island of Sicily which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valor of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

"The judicious arrangement adopted by the Officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian majesty to his subjects.

"In Portugal and at Cadiz, the defence of which constitute the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and perseverance of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Buzaco. And his royal highness commands us further to state, that he trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave nations of the Peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his royal highness is persuaded, that you will feel, that the best interests of the British empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.

"We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the U. States of America: and that it is the earnest wish of his royal highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honor of his Majesty's crown, and maritime rights and interest of the united kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given his commands that the estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you; and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has labored, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the government of his Kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself."

After a short interval, during which the Lords who were robed retired and unrobed, the Lord Chancellor resumed the woolsack, and again read his Royal Highness's speech to the House.

The Prince of Wales has at length entered upon his office as Regent, and if his first act in that office has not been

universally intelligible, it has on all hands been allowed to be very surprising. The opposition, who expected to rush at once to the head of affairs, and thrust out the Ministers with as much forceful rapidity as one pellet expels another from a pop-gun, have found themselves carelessly dropped from the Prince's hand, and their stubborn adversaries fixed as tightly as ever in place. If it is true that the Regent had actually given his orders for the formation of a new ministry, this sudden change of his mind is not very accountable upon grounds that can do honor to his consistency. Four causes may be suggested on the occasion, out of which the public must at present be content to choose that which agrees best with the general character of his Royal Highness and his friends:—1st, a conviction that his Majesty will recover soon enough and soundly enough to resume the cares of government;—2nd, pure indecision of mind, doubly perplexed by the doubtful appearance of things;—3d, because the proposed ministers have been quarrelling among themselves, and his Royal Highness could not reconcile them to each other, or himself to the whole of them;—and fourth, a determination in the end to have neither Pittite nor Foxite for his ministers, but to take up the cause of Reform, and act upon some enlarged and noble plan for the general reconciliation of all ranks of people, and the regenerated strength of the Constitution. With regard to these different motives people wish according to the goodness of their hearts, but think according to their knowledge of men and things. The reformists, however, see nothing more unfavorable to reform in the retention of Perceval and Liverpool, than they do in the rejection of Grenville and Gray.—They could have wished that an Administration might have been formed in which such men as Mr. Whitbread were the principals—men of enlarged views and feelings, who, they believe, would do much and sacrifice much for the good of the people. But if the Regent has acted from conviction of the King's speedy and entire recovery, or from indecision, or from a wish not to offend Grey and Grenville by raising his better friends over their heads, they have nothing more at present to say on the subject.—London paper.

An intercepted letter from Paris to the French army in Portugal, states, we are informed, that Junot was so jealous of Massena, that he never acted cordially with him, and had consequently been recalled. The same letter states, that Junot had given so much offence by his conduct in obstructing, or at least not assisting zealously the proceedings of Massena, of which Bonaparte fully approves, that it is doubtful whether some signal punishment will not be inflicted on him, to make the example more striking, as directed against one who was formerly a great favorite with the French Ruler.

By the same communication it appears, that it was strongly rumoured in the political circles of Paris, that Ferdinand VII. is to be married to a Princess of Austria, and to be restored to the Crown of Spain; that Joseph is to return to his throne in the kingdom of Naples; and that Murat is to be the future Monarch of Poland.

The following extract from the Dublin Evening Herald, of the 6th inst. will shew in what spirit the people of Ireland view the retaining of the present administration:—"A general rumor is in circulation, that the Regent intends to retain Perceval & his faction in the ministry, neither subtracting or adding to them. The cause alleged is, that Lords Grenville and Gray cannot agree on the measures which ought to be pursued hereafter. We have not been able to trace this report to any authentic source; but if it should turn out to be well founded, we do not hesitate to say, that Ireland will be immediately lost! And, how long will England outlive her?"

From the St. Thomas's Advertiser, of Feb. 11.

CORK FLEET.

By the arrival of one of the Cork convoys at Martinique, the captain made oath with his crew, before his Excellency General Broderick, that the convoy, of which he was one, had been met with by a squadron of ships, consisting of eight sail of the line and eight frigates, which had captured a great part of the convoy before he made his escape. By the arrival at Grenada of one of the same fleet, a corresponding account has been received.

New York, March 25. CURACOA SUNK!—Capt. Stevens arrived at Boston, says it was reported at St. Domingo, that the whole island of Curacao, with hule Curacao, and part of Bonair, was sunk by an Earthquake on the 9th of February, with all the vessels in the harbor, amongst which was a vessel from London with a cargo worth 200,000 dollars.