

PARIS MARCH 1.  
FRENCH DECREES.

The English journalists cannot reconcile the remark of Mr. Champagny to Mr. Armstrong, that the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees are revoked, with the declaration of the same Minister, in a late Report, in which he says, "Sire, your Majesty will persevere in your Decrees so long as England persists in her Orders in Council." There is no difficulty in understanding this. The Decrees are repealed with respect to America, because America is taking measures to cause her flag to be respected, and because she refuses to submit to the British Orders of 1806 and 1807. The other neutral Powers [where are they?] who do not thus resist the Orders, are liable to the decrees. The *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees result from the nature of things. They can neither be changed, modified nor suspended. Every flag which a feeble and pusillanimous nation suffers to be insulted, and denationalized, can no longer, on that account, be recognized as neutral; it becomes English. The Decrees will for ever remain the fundamental law of France, because they arise from the nature of things; and whenever England resumes her blockades, the Decrees of *Berlin* and *Milan* will be re-established in their full force. Our privateers blockade the Thames more effectually than the English fleets do all the coasts of France and Italy!

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The letters from Sweden by the Anholt mail, state, that Russia, Denmark and Sweden, are at length convinced of the ruinous tendency of the measures which they have been pursuing, and that they only wait a favourable opportunity to restore commerce to its usual channels.

Bernadotte is reported to have expressed himself so strongly in favour of a renewal of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and Great Britain, as to have gained the entire confidence of all those who are so deeply interested in the establishment of that connexion.

The French Minister Caulincourt has not been able to extort from the Emperor Alexander his consent for acting up to the spirit and intention of the "Continental System." No British merchandize had been burned in Russia. The French Minister was particularly anxious to have this insulting part of his master's system adopted, but all his solicitations to that effect failed. Indeed, the Russian Government is said to have manifested so much firmness on this and other important points, as to render it evident that Alexander only waits for some arrangement with the Porte to re-assume his independence. France was so fully aware of this disposition, that she was believed to be secretly encouraging the Porte to continue the war against Russia.

FEBRUARY 20.

The French Consul at Gottenburg is said to have directed, that all letters from England, addressed to any of his Swedish Majesty's subjects, should, previous to delivery, be submitted to his inspection. This order was rejected; and immediately after a deputation of the merchants waited on the French Consul, and informed him, that so jealous was every Swedish subject of any infringement on their established liberties, that his (the Consul) life was not worth twenty-four hours purchase, should he persist in a right to search into their correspondence, by breaking the seals of their letters. On this representation the intended plan was abandoned.

Several Swedes, resident at Berlin, were lately summoned by the Ambassador of the former nation to take oaths of allegiance, and recognize the accession to the Crown; after many delays they at length refused.—The Ambassador, in consequence, applied to Frederick William to banish them from his territories, but the King declined compliance.

FEBRUARY 21.

A disposition is said to have been manifested, by the northern powers, favourable to the interest of this country.

A decree from Copenhagen is in town, which state, among other arrangements, that ships with English Licences, shall not on account of being provided with such licences, be liable to confiscation. In consequence of this Edict a great number of vessels, which were detained in the ports of that kingdom, will it is understood, be immediately set at liberty.

We find in the *Moniteur* a decree for calling out 80,000 of the conscripts for the present year. The first detachment are to march from their respective departments on the 10th of April.

BOSTON, APRIL 6.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday we received files of *London* papers to the 11th ultimo, brought by the *Alert*, in the extraordinary passage of 20 days from *Liverpool*.

The most interesting article furnished by them, is, that Mr. PINKNEY had taken leave of the British Regent preparatory to his immediate return to the United States; that all negotiation on the subject in dispute between the two countries had been broken off; but that a *Charge des Affaires* would be left to transact unimportant business. In Parliament Mr. PERCIVAL had declared his readiness to accommodate all differences with the United States, on the terms expressed in the Regent's speech; and that Mr. FOSTER would carry to America propositions thereon which he conceived ought not to be rejected. War, though expected by some, was not generally apprehended.

After searching our files from the 2d February to the last date, we have not been able to find one article from France respecting the restoration of American Property sequestered therein, and which had been pro-

posed to have been restored on the 2d February; nor have we heard of a single American vessel having sailed after that period. Notwithstanding this, the *Moniteur* of the 1st March, repeated the old story of the *Duke of Cadore*, that the Decrees were repealed as they respected America; though immediately after, it declared those Decrees shall be the permanent law of France as long as the British Orders in Council continued. Our readers must solve this paradox.

We are assured, that letters had been received in England, announcing the arrival of several American vessels in France after the 2d February, which had been admitted to an entry on paying the heavy duties; that one of these touched at Gibraltar, and had been admitted to an entry on giving bond to prove the American originality of her cargo; and that several of the *Licensed* vessels had also arrived with colonial produce. We are informed by a passenger that Mr. WILLIAMS had stated some of the above facts, and added, that vessels circumstanced as was the *Fox*, sent into England, adjudicated and cleared, would be admitted into France, as American vessels are in England.

The British King had nearly recovered his accustomed health, but it was not expected he would resume the reins of government while the Prince Regent followed the old road, and kept his old servants in office.

The accounts from the theatre of war are not so late as those we have received direct. And in the North things remained as portentous to commerce as ever.

Capt. T. C. Brodie, of the British frigate *Hyperion*, of 32 guns, is ordered to be tried at Jamaica, for not properly resenting the outrage given by Christophe's fort at Gonaives, which fired into the *Hyperion's* launch and killed three and wounded three more. The *Sapphire* sloop of war, of 18 guns, Capt. E. Davis, succeeded the *Hyperion*, cruising in the Bite of Leogane.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.—Mr. PINKNEY will have his audience of leave to-day. The probability is, that all hope of an adjustment with America is at an end; that all the insidious designs of BONAPARTE will be accomplished; and that we shall in the Spring be involved in a war with this new enemy.

If we have war with America, which we can scarcely believe, it will not be our fault; unless, indeed it be a fault not to propitiate the United States by abandoning those principles upon which our greatness, security and independence depend.

MARCH 1.—Yesterday His Royal Highness the Regent held a Court at Carlton House, when Mr. PINKNEY, the American Minister, took leave, previous to his departure from this country.

Mr. PINKNEY's return is not in consequence of any unfriendly result of the negotiation between the two countries.—He leaves a *Charge des Affaires* to carry on diplomatic correspondence; and Mr. FOSTER proceeds immediately to America, as our Minister. We repeat, that whenever the French Decrees are revoked in good faith, we will repeal our Orders, and not before. Mr. PINKNEY now knows those decrees are not *bona fide* repealed; and Mr. SMITH, the American Secretary, in a letter to General TERREAU has explicitly declared that the Decrees were NOT repealed—"the mode only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. WHITEBREAD inquired, if it were true, that the negotiations with the American Minister were broken off, and that the Minister was about to leave England, and whether it was the intention of Ministers to advise His Royal Highness to give the House information on the subject?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. PERCIVAL) in reply said, it was true the American Minister had taken leave;—that the relations between the two countries was not broken off;—that a *Charge des Affaires* was to be left, and that a gentleman had just been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to America. Under these circumstances he should not advise that any papers on the subject be laid before the House.

MARCH 4.—Mr. WHITEBREAD rose to request an explanation of the reply made by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* to a question of his respecting the negotiation with America.—He understood the Right Hon. Gentleman that the discussions between the two countries had not broken off; but he had understood out doors, from good authority, that no discussions were now depending, and that the *Charge des Affaires* was not instructed to continue the discussions. With respect to the correspondence the Ministers might as well publish it, for if they did not the American government would long before the arrival of Mr. FOSTER in America.

Mr. PERCIVAL said he must have been misunderstood by the gentleman, if he thought he had said that the *Charge des Affaires* would continue the late discussions. This was certainly not the province of a *Charge des Affaires*; and therefore those discussions were terminated in this country previous to Mr. PINKNEY's taking his audience of leave. The discussions were not, however, closed; and the Minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to be entitled to a favorable reception in America. He doubted the out door information the gentleman had received.

Mr. WHITEBREAD said his information came circuitously from the American Minister himself.

An American gentleman authorizes to state, on information derived from Mr. PINKNEY himself, "that all the powers of that gentleman have totally ceased as to entering into any further discussion with the British Government, touching the matters between the two countries."—The *Charge des Affaires* has only a power to sign passports, and transact small business.

Ministers we learn have received information of a

proposal having been made by BONAPARTE to the American Government of a loan to them of fifteen sail of the line, in case of a War with England.—*Morning Chronicle*.—[The *Courier* denies the above.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.—Letters from Paris, as far back as the 12th February, mention, that several American vessels had arrived in France, (one of which had touched at Gibraltar) and admitted to entry, giving bonds for the originality of the cargo.—They must export one half the value in French manufactures.—Coffee and Sugar can only be admitted under Imperial Licences; and some cargoes have arrived from America and been admitted, having obtained such Licences.

MARCH 11.—Yesterday her Majesty's Council transacted business at *Windsor*, and in consequence of the improved state of His Majesty's health, the bulletins in future are to be issued only three times a week. At twelve His Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chancellor, and walked an hour on the terrace; at one, the PRINCE REGENT had an interview with His Majesty which continued half an hour. His Majesty is now so much recovered, that the medical attendants have been withdrawn, and the King's Pages have resumed their accustomed situations. The bulleting will be discontinued in a few days.

We find an article in the *Paris Moniteur* on the subject of the French Decrees. It says, the decrees are repealed with respect to America, because she is taking measures to cause her rights to be respected; but they are in force with respect to other neutrals who have recognized our Orders in Council, and have not resisted the operation of them. What idle language this is. Where is there a neutral Power besides America? If they are repealed *quoad* her they are repealed altogether, for there is not another neutral Power. But they are not repealed, and we are now informed they are never to be repealed.—They "will for ever remain the fundamental law of France, because they arise out of the nature of things." Our Orders in Council therefore, which are the necessary, inevitable consequences of those Decrees, must remain the fundamental law of England, because they arise out of the nature of things; that is, out of the *Berlin* and *Milan* Decrees.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CARLTON HOUSE, FEBRUARY 28.

This day William Pinkney, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, had an audience of leave of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

This day his Excellency Hadje Hassan, Ambassador from the Dey of Algiers, had his first private audience of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to deliver his Credentials for His Majesty, which His Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 2.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq. to be Governor of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and their dependencies.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 1.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of Mr. Antonio Julia da Coda to be Consul-General for His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal in the town of Liverpool, and in all the ports dependent on the said town in St. George's Channel.

New Russian Tariff.

1. All manufactures from the 1st of January, 1811, are prohibited, both by land and water, excepting white calicoes for printing, and twist from neutrals for manufactures.

2. All goods prohibited before, if found, brought in to be seized, and burnt; and the proprietor to pay the amount as a fine; and besides, to be dealt with as the law directs.

3. All goods prohibited, and which may arrive within 6 weeks on the frontiers, or after the first of April, in any port by shipping, to be sent back out of the country, and after that time, to be dealt with as in Sec. 2.

4. All goods coming in American vessels, are to have the indulgence of being returned to the first of July 1811; but after that, also to be dealt with as in Sec. 2. These regulations will be rigorously enforced.

Prohibited articles—rum, brandy, arrack, refined sugars, wine in bottles;—all other wines to pay 80 rubles per hhd.—all raw materials, dye-woods and stuffs, admitted.

The duties on coffee 24 rubles 50 copees per pood; cocoa, do, white Havana sugars 12: 50 per pood; brown do. 7 do.

FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER OF 13TH MARCH.

The ship *Mary-Ann*, M<sup>o</sup>Intosh, of Portland, (belonging to Arthur M<sup>o</sup>Lellan, Esq.) from Charleston for London, was captured by a French privateer, 7th March, to the eastward of Dungeness, and ordered for Dunkirk—but when about 7 miles to the eastward of Calais, (there being about 15 Frenchmen on board at the time) Capt. M<sup>o</sup>Intosh prevailed upon his mate and 3 or 4 of his crew to assist him in re-capturing his ship: he seized a dirk from the prize master and killed him—the mate killed 3 or 4 others, and the rest ran below, and Capt. M<sup>o</sup>Intosh regained possession; but it coming on calm, and the privateer following them, they thought it prudent (to save their lives) to take to their boat (Capt. M<sup>o</sup>Intosh his mate, and 9 men,) and after rowing all night, they reached Dover, (England) on the 9th, in a most exhausted condition. The ship had her American colors flying when taken, and her Capt. produced his papers, which the privateer's people laughed at, and would pay no attention to!