

of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France, was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

"At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the Act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent Powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals. In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, Sir, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that, from the 1st of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish, or that the United States, conformably to the Act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English. It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch, the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his Empire."

#### LIVERPOOL, August 18.

Within the last few days no authentic or official intelligence has been received from Portugal, but a variety of reports are in circulation, and the public anxiety seems to be on the increase. One of these reports, to which not much credit is attached, states that a battle has been fought in which the combined army had the advantage. Another rumour, advanced with more confidence, and believed more generally, perhaps because of its greater probability, states that Lord Wellington was actually on his retreat to Lisbon. It has been asserted that Ministers received on Saturday an account of an important movement made by the main body of the British army; but the silence of the official publications discredits the supposition.

Accounts have been received from Sicily of another action having been fought off the coast of that Island, between the British ships of war and the enemy's flotilla. Whether these accounts relate to actions of which we were before informed, or to any subsequent one, we have not yet been able to ascertain. The official information received by Government relates merely to the preparations making by Murat for a descent on the Island, and to the measures adopted on the Sicilian coast for repelling him. The experiment of invasion will now be made in a remote quarter, and it will be ascertained how far it is possible to effect a descent on a hostile coast in the face of a superior naval force. At all events, from the success or failure of this attempt; the means employed, and the expedients mutually adopted, some valuable experience will be acquired in case the scheme of invasion should ever be tried nearer home. The attempt to invade Sicily with a force of 40,000 men, would, it is said, be made about the middle of last month.

A very interesting report has just been published from the Committee appointed to examine into the present scarcity and high price of Bullion. This report, which extends to about 270 pages, is drawn up with a very high degree of intelligence, care and sagacity; and accounts most satisfactorily for some very pressing and increasing evils under which the country now labours. The Bank of England was formerly restrained in its discounts, by its liability to pay all its notes on demand in specie, which always operated as a check in excess of circulation; but at present there exists no manner of restraint on the Directors but their own discretion, for all notes presented to the Bank are only discharged by other notes, so that the circulating medium may be increased without limit. The pernicious effect of this regulation, in raising excessively the price of all commodities, is two-fold. It gives such a facility to speculation, that every article of consumption can be kept from the market for an indefinite period; and by increasing, beyond all bounds, the quantity of the circulating medium, proportionally enhances the price of every article for which that medium is given in exchange.

One of the most dreadful storms which has occurred within human recollection, came on at this place on Wednesday last. It was seen approaching from the north-east, about half-past twelve o'clock at noon, in the form of a large dense cloud of most tremendous blackness and visibly furcharged with electric matter. Soon after it came down in the greatest flood of rain we ever witnessed, mixed with hailstones of astonishing size and quantity, and accompanied with the most awful bursts of thunder and flashes of lightning. The storm lasted for above an hour and a half, but from the appearance of the clouds, we should not suppose that it has spread to any great extent. We have heard that one man in the neighbourhood was hurt by the lightning, and some houses have sustained considerable damage; but there is great reason to rejoice that the devastation has not been much greater. The distresses suffered in the lower parts of the town from the sudden flood, particularly in Whitechapel, Paradise-street, &c. have been greater than almost ever remembered.

#### LONDON, August 13.

The Moniteurs received on Saturday, give some further accounts of the operations of the enemy in Spain, which are classed under distinct heads, in which they affect to give us a short sketch of the situation of each province. From these it appears, that almost the whole of Spain, from Navarre to Granada, is the scene of constant encounters, and though the French of course record their own successes, yet they at the same time bear testimony to the unbroken spirit of the Patriots, and furnish us with a map of insurrection, by which it may be seen that there is not a province throughout Spain that is not in arms against them. In Andalusia, the enemy

say, that a battalion of their troops was attacked by General Mendizabal with 1500 infantry, and 300 cavalry. The Spaniards, we are told, were beaten, with the loss of only 14 men on the part of the French. The new batteries against Cadiz are said to be ready to unmask. In La Mancha, General Hugo was attacked by Empecinado's band, which he dispersed. Navarre is said to be demolished by some troops of banditti. In the Asturias, and outposts of the French was attacked at Ayube, by 800 robbers. The convent which served the French as barracks, was almost entirely burnt, and their Commanding Officer was killed, but notwithstanding this, they are said to have repelled the assailants with great loss. In Soria, the French carried the city of Almazan by main force, the loss of the insurgents being 300 killed, and 500 wounded or taken prisoners; on the French side only 8 killed and 30 wounded. The Galicians are said to have been beaten on the left bank of the Narea, with the loss of 9 pieces of cannon, and 400 killed, and 301 prisoners.

It is now generally understood that the troops embarked, and those under immediate orders for embarkation, are not going to Portugal, but are destined to make a diversion to the northward. Sir Home Popham, we understand, left town yesterday, for Portsmouth, in consequence of his being appointed to take a command in the nautical department of the intended expedition.

By a Gentleman who came from France in the same vessel that conveyed the despatches to Mr. Pinckney from General Armstrong, we have intelligence from Paris to the 5th, and from Morlaix to the 7th inst. The Official Papers transmitted to Mr. Pinckney, we understand relate to the condemnation of American property, in France, Spain, Italy, and Holland, and to the intended departure of the Minister of the United States from the French Capital. Public notice was given in the Moniteur, that the sales of ships and cargoes of the United States which had been sequestered, would commence on the 1st of this month; which measure was carried into execution without the least reserve, and the effects were sold at very advanced prices.

It was, we are informed, the design of General Armstrong to leave Paris before the usual time of the prevalence of the north-westerly winds; but his application for passports to fulfil his intention had, upon some pretence or other, been hitherto ineffectual. No American could quit the limits of France, unless he proceeded directly from thence to America; and leave was not even granted to enable him to visit the dependencies of the Empire.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, that 48 vessels (among them 18 Americans) arrived at Christianland on the 23d ult. prizes to Danish ships of war; most of them no doubt belonged to the Forward gun-brig's convoy, before known to be captured. The American ships as soon as they arrived were stripped; their sails taken on shore, and all communication with their countrymen, even with their Consul, forbidden. Upwards of 40 sail of American vessels, besides the above, have been taken by the Danes, and carried into Norway this season. The number of American vessels carried into Copenhagen since the commencement of the year is far more considerable.

The Lords Commissioners of Prize Appeals, on the 28th ult. gave judgment in a cause which had been reserved some time, and which, as connected with carrying into effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade, is of high interest to the friends of liberty and humanity. The Amadie, James Johnson, master, sailed under American colours with slaves from Africa, was captured in December, 1807, in the West-Indies, and carried into Tortola. The claimant (owner) pretended that she was bound to Charleston, South Carolina, where the importation of slaves continued to be lawful to the end of that year, but that having been detained on the coast, and there being no prospect of reaching Charleston before the 1st day of January, 1808, the period appointed for the cessation of the slave trade in every part of the United States, by a Law of the General Congress, the master of necessity bore away for the Island of Cuba, there to wait directions from his owners. It was contended, on the other hand, by the captor, that this statement was a mere pretence, and that, in truth the original plan of the voyage, was a destination to Cuba, which was unlawful under the American laws, long previous to their general abolition of the slave trade. Admitting, however, the case to be, it was strenuously contended for the claimant, that a British Court of Prize had no right to take any cognizance of American municipal law, and that as no Belligerent right of this country had been violated, the property ought to be restored to the neutral owner. A series of precedents seemed to support this doctrine. The ship was condemned at Tortola, and the enslaved Africans were according to our Abolition Act, restored to their freedom; but the claimant appealed, and the liberty of the Africans, as well as the property of the ship, depended on the issue of this appeal.

Several other cases of American slave ships, have also stood over, as depending on the same general question. Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, observed, that though this country had no right to controul any foreign Legislature which permitted this trade to its subjects, yet when such trade was prohibited by a foreign State, we had a right to denominate it illegal; and thus, to throw on claimants the burthen of proof, that in respect of them by the authority of their own laws it was otherwise. Judgment affirmed. It must be observed, that the subjects of all States, which have not expressly legalized this trade, are equally affected by the operation of the principle laid down by the Learned Judge.

#### AUGUST 19.

##### AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

The private letters from Lisbon, continue to speak of the retreat of Lord Wellington towards the Tagus, but we understand that Government have not received any official advices upon the subject.

The accounts from Cadiz are to the 23d ult. An opinion prevailed there, that the enemy were about to raise the blockade of the Isle of Leon, in consequence of their supplies and communications having been rendered extremely precarious by the activity of the Spanish partizans. Their troops are said to be extremely unhealthy, and not to exceed

16,000 men. The Regency had issued an order, permitting the importation to the colonies in Spanish bottoms, of English calicos, free of duty.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that the French had made an attack upon the Castle of St. Louis, garrisoned by 200 Spaniards. The enemy endeavoured to carry the place by assault, but the garrison, assisted by the force of His Majesty's ship Imperieuse, and some small craft, repulsed them with the loss of about 500 men.

Accounts from Malaga were received at Gibraltar on the 23d ult. which state, that the French garrison had begun to evacuate that place, being recalled by a sudden and pressing order to the neighbourhood of Seville, where the enemy's force is understood to be much weakened and exposed.

The garrison of Almeida, according to private advices, consists only of a Portuguese Regiment of Regulars, and three of Militia. The place was not expected to hold out more than a week.

The Goldfinch sloop of war, which arrived yesterday last night at Plymouth, from the North coast of Spain, from whence she sailed on the 5th inst. left the Squadron of British cruisers off Llanes, near which place it had landed General Porlier, and 750 Spanish soldiers. Immediately after his disembarkation, the General marched for Puertaz, nine leagues distance, where 700 men were in readiness to join him. He carried with him arms and ammunition to equip the new levies; and it was his intention to return, as soon as possible, and attack the French force in Llanes, which did not exceed 200 men. The French force in Asturias and La Montana was inconsiderable, not exceeding 1400 in the whole, and these much dispersed. Gen. Porlier did not think it advisable to attack Llanes on landing, having a more important object in view, namely, the forming a junction with the levies that were waiting for him. The Squadron remains off Llanes, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from receiving any supplies or reinforcements by sea, and of affording succour to the General on his return, if necessary.

SICILY.—Malta and Gibraltar Mails arrived in town on Monday, brought to Falmouth by the Carteret packet. The accounts from Messina by this conveyance are to the 25th June. It was reported that the packet had brought intelligence, that Murat had attempted the invasion of Sicily, and been defeated, with the loss of between 3 and 4000 men. But, we understand, this report is wholly unfounded. The private letters represent the enemy's preparations as being completed, and that though several of their gun-boats and convoys from Naples and Salerno, with artillery and warlike stores, had been destroyed, yet their small craft, to the number of 500, was sufficiently secured by the formidable batteries along the coast of Calabria. The intelligence from Gibraltar is to the 25th. Ballasteros had been successful in harassing the rear of Victor's army; and General Lacey continued posted at St. Roque, with 4000 regulars, to which he was daily adding by disciplining the peasantry. He was meditating an attack upon the rear of the French. Apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the Prince Ernest packet, which touched at Gibraltar on her way to Malta, with nearly one hundred thousand pounds in specie, as many French privateers were cruising in the neighbourhood of the latter place, and they had, after a gallant resistance, captured the Black Joke lugger. The letters from Malta are to the 28th June. The writers express considerable apprehensions for the safety of Sicily, which they consider as lost, if the enemy should be able to effect a landing on it with a respectable force. It was supposed, that with favourable winds, the invasion might be accomplished, notwithstanding the vicinity of the British navy. An offer is stated to have been made by Murat, and properly rejected, that the British army should be allowed to re-embark without molestation, on condition of surrendering up the Island.

#### SAINT JOHN, October 1, 1810.

##### ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Harriet, Moberly, London; Ship Enterprize, Craig, Peterhead; Brig Sally, Saunderson, Whitehaven; Brig Sarah, Carmont, Newfoundland; Ship Five Sisters, Cronk, Liverpool; Brig Wolfington, Hurry, Liverpool; Ship Quebec, Harvey, Liverpool; Brig Triton, Fox, Liverpool; Ship George the Third, Scott, London; Ship Moore, Wilson, Maryport; Ship Union, Robertson, Irvine; Ship Hero, Potter, Greenock; Brig Balfour, Frazer, London; Ship Eliza Swan, Young, Montrose; Brig Henderson, Bulby, Workington; Seb. Mataroffa, Condon, Demerara.

We have this day presented our readers with European accounts to the 19th of August, received by the Brig Wolfington, Capt. Hurry; and by the English Mail for the month of August, arrived at the Post-Office yesterday. The papers by the Mail are only the 15th of that month.

DIED] On Monday last, in the Parish of Portland, Mr. JAMES EAGLES, in the 40th year of his age.

##### Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Ship PALLAS, RICHARD ROBINSON, Master, the following Seamen, viz.—WILLIAM TAYLOR, 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, short hair.

JAMES REED, 24 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, brown complexion, short hair.

WILLIAM BROWN, 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, short hair.

WILLIAM GOSBEY, 27 years of age, 5 feet high, dark complexion, short hair.

JOHN KEITH, 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion.

Any Person apprehending the whole, or either of the above Deserters, will be entitled to a Reward of Twenty Dollars for each, on application to the Master on board, or to JOHN BLACK, & Co.

Saint John, 26th September, 1810.