Declaration of Russia against England.

The higher the value in which the Emperor held the amity of his Britannic majesty, the keener the regret he must feel at the complete alienation of that monarch.

Twice has the Emperor taken up arms in a cause in which the interests of England were most immediately concerned; but he has solicited to no purpose her co-operation to produce the accomplishment of her own objects. He did not require she should unite her forces with his; he was anxious only she would make a diversion in their favor. He was astonished that in the furtherance of her own cause she herself would make no exertion. On the contrary, she looked on a cold spectatrix of the sanguinary theatre of the war, which she had herself kindled, and sent a part of her troops to attack Buenos Ayres. Another portion of her army, which seemed to be destined to make a diversion in Italy, finally withdrew from Sicily, where it was assembled. Hopes were entertained that they had taken that step, in order to throw themselves on the Neapolitan coast; but it was soon understood, that they were employed in taking possession of Egypt.

But what sensibly hurt the feelings of his imperial majesty was to see in violation of the faith and express stipulations of treaties, England annoying the maritime trade of his subjects; and at what period was this proceeding adopted? When the blood of the Russians was flowing in the glorious battles which accumulated and directed against the armies of his imperial majesty, the whole of the military of his majesty the emperor of the French, with whom England was, and still is at war!

When the two emperors made peace, his majesty, notwithstanding his just causes of displeasure at the conduct of England, did not however refrain from endeavoring to render her services. The emperor stipulated in that very treaty that he should interpose his mediation between England and France; and he accordingly made an offer of that mediation to the king of Great-Britain, apprising him that it was with a wish to obtain honorable conditions for him. But the British ministry, adhering no doubt to the plan that was to dissolve and break off all the ties between Russia & England, rejected that mediation.

The peace between Russia and France was likely to bring about a general peace, but it was at this moment that England suddenly awoke from that apparent lethargy in which she had slumbered; but it was only to throw into the north fresh firebrands, which were to rekindle, and have actually kindled, the flames of war which she was not desirous to see extinguished.

Her fleets, her troops appeared on the Danish coast, to execute an act of violence of which history, so fruitful in example, records no parallel.

A power distinguished for its peaceful and moderate conduct, and for a long and unexpected course of wise neutrality, and who sustained, amidst surrounding monarchies, a kind of moral dignity, finds itself treated as if it was engaged in secret plots, and was meditating the downfall of England: while the whole of these imputations were only meant to justify the sudden and entire spoliations of that power.

The emperor, wounded in his dignity, wounded in the affection he feels for his people, wounded in his engagements with the courts of the north, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, a close sea, the tranquility of which has so long depended on the court of St. James, and is reciprocally guaranteed by both powers, did not dissemble his resentment against England, and warned her that he should not remain indifferent to such a proceeding.

His majesty did not foresee, that while England, having successfully employed her forces, was, on the point of seizing on her prey, she would offer a fresh outrage to Denmark, in which his majesty was to bear a part.

New propositions, still more insidious than those made at first, were made to Denmark, which aimed at binding down to England that power thus subjugated, degraded, and applauding, as it were, every thing that had happened.

Still less did the emperor foresee that it would be proposed to him to guarantee that submission, and to promise that that act of violence should not be attended with any mischievous consequences to England.

The English ambassador seems to have imagined that he might venture to propose to the minister of the Emperor, that his imperial majesty should undertake the apology and defence of a proceeding which his majesty had so openly condemned. To this step on the part of the Cabinet of St. James, his majesty has thought proper to pay only that attention which it deserves, and has deemed it high time to set limits to his moderation.

The prince royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of nobleness and energy, & having been blessed by providence with a soul as elevated as his high rank, had apprised the emperor, that, justly enraged against what had recently happened at Copenhagen, he had not ratified the convention respecting it, and that he considered it as null and void.

That prince has just now acquainted his majesty with the new propositions that have been made to him, and which are of a nature rather to provoke his resistance than to appease his resentment, for they tend to stamp on his actions the seal of degradation, the impression of which they never will exhibit.

The emperor, struck with the confidence which the prince royal placed in him, having moreover considered his own grounds of dissatisfaction with England, having attended to his engagements with the powers of the North, engagements entered into by the empress Catharine, and by his late imperial majesty, both of glorious memory, has resolved upon fulfilling them.

His imperial majesty breaks off all communications with England: he recalls his embassy from that court, and will not allow any ambassador from her to continue at his court. There shall henceforward exist no relations between the two countries.

The emperor declares that he abrogates every act hitherto concluded between Great-Britain and Russia and particularly the convention concluded in 1801. He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neutrality, that monument of the wisdom of the empress Catharine, and binds himself never to recede from that system.

He calls upon England to give complete satisfaction to his subjects, with respect to all the just claims they may set up, of ships and merchandize seized and detained, contrary to the express tenor of the treaties concluded during his own reign.

The emperor gives warning, that nothing shall be re-established between Russia and England until the latter shall have given satisfaction to Denmark.

The emperor expects, that his Britannic majesty, instead of permitting his ministers to scatter fresh seeds of war, in compliance only with his own feelings, will be induced to conclude a peace with his majesty the emperor of the French which would be extending, in a manner to the whole world, the inestimable blessings of peace.

When the emperor shall be satisfied upon all these points & especially upon that of a peace between France and England without which no part of Europe can expect to enjoy any real tranquillity, his imperial majesty will then willingly return to the relations of amity with Great-Britain, which in the state of just resentment which the emperor should feel, he has maintained, perhaps, too long.

Done at St. Petersburgh, the 26th October, 1807.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 25th of November, 1807, present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented, that it would be expedient to fix certain periods at which it shall be deemed that a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information, at different places, of his Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th of November, inst. respecting the trade with his Majesty's enemies, and in their produce and manufactures; his Majesty taking the same into consideration, and being desirous to obviate any difficulties that may arise in respect thereto, and also to allow ample time for the said order being known to all persons who may be affected thereby, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that information of the said order of the 11th of November inst. shall be taken and held to have been received in the places hereinafter mentioned, at the periods respectively assigned to them; namely,

Ports and places within the Baltic, Dec. 21, 1807.

Other ports and places to the northward of Amsterdam—Dec. 11, 1807.

From Amsterdam to Ushant—Dec. 4, 1807.

From Ushant to Cape Finisterre—Dec. 8, 1807.

From Cape Finisterre to Gibraltar, inclusive—Dec. 13, 1807.

Madeira—Dec. 13, 1807.

Ports and places within the Streights of Gibraltar to Sicily and Malta, and the west coast of Italy, inclusive—Jan. 1, 1808.

All other ports and places in the Mediterranean beyond Sicily and Malta—Jan. 20, 1808.

Ports and places beyond the Dardanelles—Feb. 1, 1808.

Any part of the north and western coast of Africa, or the islands adjacent, except Madeira—Jan. 11, 1808.

The United States and British possessions in North America, and the West Indies—Jan. 20, 1808.

Cape of Good Hope, and east coast of South America—March 1, 1808.

India—May 1, 1808.

China and the coast of South America—June 1, 1808.

And every vessel sailing on or after those days, from those places respectively, shall be deemed and taken to have received notice of the aforesaid order: And it is further ordered, that if any vessel shall sail within twenty days after the periods above assigned respectively, from any of the said places, in contravention of the said order of the 11th of November inst. and shall be detained as a prize on account thereof, or shall arrive at any port in this kingdom, destined to some port or place within the restriction of the said order, and proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Court of Admiralty in which such vessel shall be proceeded against, in case the same shall be brought in as prize, that the loading of the said vessel had commenced before the said periods, and before information of the said order had actually been received at the port of shipment, the said vessel, together with the goods so laden, shall be restored to the owner or owners thereof, and shall be permitted to proceed on her voyage in such manner as if such vessel had sailed before the day so specified as aforesaid: And it is farther ordered, that no proof shall be admitted, or be gone into, for the purpose of shewing that information of the said order of the 11th of November inst. had not been received at the said places respectively, at the several periods before assigned.

W. FAWKENER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

CITY OF LONDON TAVERN,
November 21, 1807.

At a special Meeting of the Committee of American Merchants, held here this day, Philip Sanson, Esq. Chairman, in the Chair, the Chairman made the following Report from the sub-committee appointed to attend the Board of Trade, on the subject of the recent Orders in Council:—

That American vessels cannot sail in any instance direct from the ports of the United States to any port of the enemy in Europe. American vessels may proceed from the ports of the United States to the ports of the colonies belonging to the enemy, and direct back to the ports of the United States. The order does not prohibit them from going direct from the ports of this kingdom to the colonial ports in the West India Islands belonging to the enemy; and it is not intended to prevent them from proceeding from this kingdom with colonial produce to the enemy's ports, whenever Parliament shall have decided on the duties to be imposed on such exportation. American vessels may continue to trade from the ports of this kingdom to the ports of the enemy, and from the ports of the enemy to this kingdom, and from the ports of his Majesty's allies to the enemy's ports, but not from the enemy's ports to the ports of his Majesty's allies, direct, nor from America to the ports of his Majesty's allies, with colonial produce. There is reason to believe that an order in Council will issue, regulating the periods at which notice shall be considered to have been received of the orders in Council of the 11th inst. in the United States of America; by which regulation, vessels that shall have cleared, or shall clear, out from any port in America, before the 20th of January next, shall be considered to have cleared out before notice of the order; and vessels which shall clear out between the 20th of January and the 10th of February, will be liable to be detained, subject to the question, whether they had began to be laden before notice had arrived at the port from whence they sailed. From the 10th of February, all American vessels will be considered as having begun to lade after notice, and will thereby be subject to the provisions of the aforesaid orders.

"Certificates of right" will not be required to be delivered up, which may be on board vessels which shall have sailed previous to the notice of this order, at the port from whence they sailed.

There is also reason to believe that no duty is intended to be laid on the re-exportation of any articles which are the produce of the soil of neutral nations, with the exception of cotton; and that the trade between this country and the ports of the enemy's colonies by neutrals, will be regulated by licence, and confined to the export of British manufactures, until the meeting of Parliament: and that the trade between this country by neutrals, with the colonies of the enemy, in the West Indies and South America, will be placed on the same footing.

Resolved, That the above report be published for the information of all persons connected with the American trade.

JOHN GRAY, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 25.

We have been favored with a copy of the circular letter addressed by the Consul of the United States, at Hamburgh, to the masters of American ships, bound to that port. It discloses fully the precarious nature of the understanding which subsists between France and America. The measures to which the French have had recourse, in the port of Hamburgh, are marked by their usual treachery. They interdict the navigation of the Elbe on a sudden, and then proceed to sequester the cargoes of neutral vessels, which could not possibly have had no notice of the order. The practice of warning does not enter into the system of the grand advocate for the liberty of the seas. The violence and injustice of these measures must be deeply felt in America. It appears from this document, that the introduction of colonial produce is absolutely prohibited at Hamburgh.

"*Hamburg, November* 4, 1807.

"At the request of the merchants here, dealing with the U. States, I have issued the annexed circular instructions to the masters of such of our ships as may be bound to this city, and have also sent over to Heligoland an agent, who will remain there for some months, in order to communicate such further information as I find it expedient to convey to our countrymen passing that island. You, sir, will make such use of these circumstances as the interest of our commerce may point out to your known zeal and discretion.

"I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

"J. M. FORBES,

"*W. Lyman, Esq. consul of the U. S. of America &c. London.*

"*American Consulate, Hamburg, Nov* 4, 1807.

"*To masters of American ships bound to Hamburg.*

"In the present unprecedented crisis, such great and almost daily changes take place, and the measures of the belligerents affecting commerce are put into such immediate operation, that it is impossible for the most prudent, with the best intentions, to avoid the injuries which, on every side, lay in wait for fair neutral trade.

"It is therefore by no means my intention to assume any control in the destination of your ships, but merely to state such facts as it is important you should know. In this measure my own opinion has been fortified by those of the most respectable merchants here in connection with my countrymen, expressed to me in their written request.

"The French custom house officers, or Douaniers, without any official intimation to the Foreign Agents here, have some time since, in virtue of an impartial decree, applied the commercial regulations and laws of France to the trade of this city, and, without any exceptions, require certificates of origin, signed by the French Consul at the place of shipment, for all articles attempted to be introduced here. In addition to the inconveniences which the prompt and unexpected execution of this measure presented, within a few days, a new order of the French Emperor has interdicted in the most rigid manner, the navigation of the Elbe and Weser, to all ships, whether going or coming—and in consequence of it the American ship Julius Henry, coming from Baltimore, has been seized, the cargo has been sequestered, the ship has been liberated, but without any freight, and must remain under an embargo, of which the term cannot be foreseen. Under this state of things, it must occur to every one that it cannot promote the interests confided to you to enter either of these rivers. Having stated thus much, I can only leave you to follow the dictates of your own prudence, assuring you that I shall endeavor to send you new advices by the 1st of December, or sooner, if any favourable change takes place.

"J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

"List of articles permitted to be imported into Hamburgh, with certificate of origin, signed by the French consul, at the place of shipment:—Timber, masts, iron, copper, hemp, sail-cloth or raven's duck, flax, cordage, pitch, tar, wheat, rye, barley, oats, oatmeal, pease, beans, rice, flour, cheese, butter, wine, brandy, tallow, candles, salt, pot ash, flaxseed, madder, turnip seed, linseed oil, hemp oil, whale and other fish oils, fish glue, mats, horse hair, hog's bristles, saltpetre, yellow wax, bed feathers, caviar, and honey. All other articles are, for the present, totally prohibited."

November 26.

Recent intelligence from the continent induces a belief that Bonaparte is determined to force America to take a decided part in the war, either on the side of G. Britain or France. At one of his levees a short time since, he declared publicly to General Armstrong, that he would not admit of any neutrals in the war—and he added, "You may tell your employers, that they may join with England if they please—but it is my determination to exterminate those proud islanders from the face of the earth."

It was not without sufficient reason that the American minister at Paris recommended that all vessels bearing the flag of the United States should immediately quit the ports of France, and of all countries under her control, as will be seen by the circular letter addressed by the consul of the United States, at Hamburgh, to the masters of American ships bound to that port. What a contrast does this new French decree offer to our late Order of Council? We allow American vessels to clear out from the ports of the U. States to the 10th of February, and proceed to France; and the French seize a vessel, and sequester the cargo, for entering the Elbe in defiance of a regulation of which it was impossible she could know any thing.

NOVEMBER 28.

The Committee of Merchants trading to America, were yesterday convened at the city of London tavern, by a requisition, signed by a few merchants, and addressed to Mr. Sansom, the chairman.

The chair was taken at two o'clock, and it was proposed that a deputation should be appointed to wait on ministers, for the purpose of explaining the inconveniencies and difficulties that would result to the merchants, under the late Orders of Council, and to pray for relief. The subject was under discussion for upwards of an hour, but was at length terminated by a gentleman, who observed, that ministers had already given every necessary attention to the subject, and had granted every reasonable indulgence to the American merchants; that he considered the measure resorted to highly necessary at the present crisis, and solicited the chairman to decide the question by a shew of hands. The question was put, and negatived; only one solitary hand being held up for it. This event is alike creditable to the good sense and patriotism of the American merchants, and we are confident the public will derive as much pleasure from the information, as we do in communicating it to them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just published and for sale, at D. Rapine's book store, on Capitol Hill.

THE American Artillerist's Companion, translated and extracted from the best memorials, and most recent publications, on this important branch of military science, by Lewis Tousard.

The American Register, or general Repository of History, Politics, and Science. This work will be published semi annually, for which, as well as the preceding work, subscriptions are received at the above store.

A Picture of the Empire of Bonaparte, and his federative nations; or the Belgium Traveller; being a tour through Holland, France and Switzerland, during the years 1804—5, in a series of letters from a nobleman to a minister of state.

Columella on the Foreign Carrying Trade—shewing the effects on agriculture, population and morals of the country.

"A Book" without a title—this is a periodical publication of much wit and humor.

☞ The Subscribers to Dr. *Rees's Cyclopedia* are respectfully informed that the sixth volume of this extensive work is now completed, and the work is rapidly progressing; and it is hoped that those in arrears will be so good as to send for their volumes and pay up the balances due, which will enable the publishers to go on with the work without impediment.

February 1—4t.

ROSS AND GETTY,

HAVE for sale at their store George Town, the following articles just received from Philadelphia, by the schooner Carolina, capt. HANN, jun. viz.

30 kegs butter,
20 barrels, New Town, Pippin Apples,
10 do. buck wheat flour,
10 do. Cranberries, and
10 do shell bark hickory nuts.

Also a small assignment of very elegant Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, polished steel Shovel and Tongs, with cut and brass heads, &c. &c.

[illegible]

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill, Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. Those gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant.

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.