1810, that if a suit from

tith Patri 1911, th tera as anoid r And, mon Madiwn, prior to the date of the law, it may at the time of passing how, it man, at it within of passing it, avi-ty mind, that the Berlin and Milon de-tactour revolved, as had been declared

age 110.

res had not been revolved, as had been declared the Proclamation. Sth. At the analos of Congress, 1800—10, a law mappined making some new regulations as to inistars and Bashary consults. To this law Mr. Adinon new strong officctions—so strong, indeed, but he has hitherto unterly disregarded its provi-tions. Mot having decement it advisable, at the one this bill was submitted to him for his appro-ation, to return it with his magnets, and not hav-age considered it expedient of the last sension to commend, as the constitution requires, its repeat with modification t he, at a late period of the sen-tion modification t he, at a late period of the sen-

modification : we, we take period of the ser-present and another to provid upon more memo-to introduce, with their view, a bill into Con-remarked to him, as respectfully as I what I had powerful objections to every kind insteintermediding with the bulkers of mem-of the Logislature, and especially, to such se-modes of common ending public measures to another of Congress. He received my the still great perturbation and was ovidently the still great perturbation and was ovidently

pertaination and the second se an been blind to the miterated on

time been blind to the reiter and outrained intervene at the time been blind to the reiter and outrained of France. And whatever may have been my view of the edicts and proceedings of either of these powers compar-ed with these of the others [7] if my discussions with their respective functionaries, have invariably had my or e anadile on the starting the intervent and the house of the U. States. Never have I felt a disposition to identify my country with either of the belligerent nations. Never did I abstain from assaring the rights or from vindlenting the honour of the U. States from windlenting the honour of the U. States from windlenting the honour of the U. States from windlenting the honour of the U. States from an upprobablish that either France or Great Erit in unget thereby be exhibit-ad to the world in an olicus point of view. The following desught of a tetter to Gen. Armstrong was accordingly prepared by me immediately after the letter) of the Duke of Catiors, to which it re-fers had been received. It was in the usual form had before the President for his approbation. He, however, objected to the sending of It. And, as there is reason to believe, the time very letter com-atituted part of the ground of the hostility of Mr. Malison is me, it is hut proper to give it publicity.

Copy of the draught of the letter property to be sent to Gen

GET ARMIT SOND -- TOUT letters of the -- with their cus-sectives entlosues were received on the list day of May. In the note of the Duke of Galare unifing can be perf the America science of the Amarican

d in his and with AT 1.

e Emperar will me conch vessels have

of the United States, as the daw of exclusion against the commerce of France is no more in operation, there can be no longer a solitary reasonable pretent for programminating the delivery of the American property, detained by the Presch Government, into the possession of the respective advects. These observations you will not fail to present to the view of the French Government, in order that the Em-parent may learn that the United States insist upon no thing but their acknowledged vietness on that they sol-entertain a desire to adjust all differences with the Go-teroment of Prance upon a basis equally beneficial an intertaine to hoth mations.

I have the honour to by fee. See. In: I have the honour to by fee. See. In: R. SMITH, General Arearreng, Me. Un. Un. Instead of the animadversions contained in the Dregoing letter, the President directed the Inser-tion of simply the following section in my letter of the 5th of June, 1810 :---" As the t Join Adams' is daily expected, and as your further communications by her will better en-able into to adapt to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations pre-per to be made in relation to their scizure of our property and to the letter of the Duke of Cadore per to be made in relation to their seizure of our property and to the letter of the Duke of Cadore of the 14th Feb. it is by the President deemed ex-pedient not to make, at this time, any such animal-perations. I cannot, however, forbear informing yea, that a high indignation is felt by the President, us well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the fan-guage and in the matter, of the letter of the Duke of Cadore, so justly pourtrayed in your note to him of the 10th of March."

of the 10th of March." It is worthy of notice, that the last sentence of the above section was merely a communication to Gen. Armstrong, personally, as to the impression made here by that outrage of the French Govern-ment, and that it was not an *instruction* to film to make the Emperor of France acquainted with the high indignation felt on the occasion by the Press-dent and by the Nation. It simply shows, that our executive had, at that time, but just resolution enough to impart to its own. Minister the senti-ments of indignation, that had been here excited by the enormous outrage of the Rambouillat decrees and by the insuling sudacity of the Duke of Ca-dore's letter. dore's letter.

light for Asses

From the Nutional Intellie

From the National Intelligences, The case fairly stated .- France by certain edicti-decisered the British I sizes to be in a since of block-ade, and, in visition of the soutral rights of the United States, seized their vessels trading with British ports. Great British by certain edicts de-clared France and the dependences in a state of blockade, and in visition of the neutral fights of the United States seized their research trading with French ports. Each of these powers charged the other with originating the violation, and promised to repeal its edicts if the other would set the exam-ple. France has declared a repeal of the blockade of Great Britain to the trade of the United States, nor does it appear that our vessels bound to or from Great Britain are taken and treated as prizes in France. Great Britain is consequently bound, in fidelity to her own promite, as well as in justice to the United States, to repeal her blockade of France and her dependencies and in not doing so justifies the distinction made by our laws between the two belligerents.

the two belligerents. Soit it is said that the electrics of Fer But it is said that the decrets of Easter continue to shut the continent against British funde. That is a matter between Great British and the contin-ent. Great British may, if she pleases shut her ports to the continent in return, as has always been ustomary between powers at war. The United tates surely are not bound the meddle in that

Again, it is said that although France may hav revoked her blockade of Great Britain, she has de crees in force against our trade with herself. Its revoked her blockade of Great Britain, she has de-creex in force against our unde with harnelf. Has that is a matter between the United States and France only. Great Britain has no more right to meddle with that, thun france has to meddle with the Britain. The Legislature of the union if it thinks proper may break off all friendly intercourse with respect to our cutton, tobacco, bc. by regulations against her fruits, silks or Houses, as might be done if thought politic in relation to Great Britain, by regulations meeting her exclusion of cur vesself from some of her ports, and our manufactures, fash for most of a large Busian arenty in the simple result is, that as Great Britain gave as Areason for her ports, and our manufactures, fash france had decreed a paper blockade of Great Britain france had decreed a paper blockade of Great Britain france, the blockade of Great Britain is revol-ed by France, the blockade of Great Britain is revol-ed by France, the blockade of Great Britain is revol-ed by France, the blockade of France ought, in like manners to be revoked by Great Britain.

A Couly Preclamation .- The false proclamation of Mr. Madison, dated on the second of Noramby last, announc-

. a intelligence, activity spile

Colame

had been plundered in Spain. In partizan war has been carried on French with great success. Prix by different arrivals all concur in a battle halbeen fought near Atrial the Noglisb under Lond. Mathematical French under Marshat Masses Bresslers. The French loss how killed and wounded, and retranted precipitation, theorem Salaminus, was immediately assumed and and dered to the British. There is not a ed Frenchman in Portugal. The sala is still continued. King Joseph has Paris to attend a friendi tas promi-turn in two months. It is confiden-ed in Oparto, Lisbon and Cadiz (in these accounts are received) that these accounts are received) that the will be driven out of the Peainsula.

GREAT BRITAIN .- London .do GREAT BRITAIN.--London dates the 24th of May are received but they no English news of importance. It is hel-the health of the King is precations and he will not recover. Mr. Whitheyad gas tice is the house that he should shortly that certain measures be adopted to meets dependent on the Kings health. The l-Regent invited those who should succe levee on the Kings birth day (June 4) to depend in new suits of entire English a dressed in new suits of entire English

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Sta-I beg leave to acquaint you that in pour orders to join his majesty's ship Guerrier

the poets of France and in there of her allies. The facts is well as the arguments, which has assumed, are con-fried by events known to the world, and particularly by that moderation of temper, which has invariably distin-mished the conduct of this Government to somis the Bol-lightent nations. After a Subbarance equality and of the immusble principles of instance, it is with a subservation out steady observance of the laws of menurality and of the immusble principles of instance, it is with a subservation that moderation to represent the U. States as the original ag-gressor. An act of violence, which under existing en-ourstances is scarpely less thas as act of the noder of the Dike of Calore, instead of a justification, has not furnished bake of Calore, instead of a justification, has not furnished even a plausible polliation or a reasonable spology for the nei-zure of the American peoperty. There has never been a period of time when the United States have ceased to protest against the Braish Orders in Council. With regard to the reasonable spology for the an-in Council. With regard to the reasonable the American Government alone to prescribe the mode. If a system of endusion of the vessue and merchandize of the Bellige-rent powers from our prescribe the mode. If a system of endusion of the vessue and merchandize of the Bellige-rent powers from our prescribe the mode. If a system of endusion of the vessue and merchandize of the Bellige-rent powers from our points has been preferred to war, in

<text><text><text>

and by the insulting sudacity of the Duke of Ca-dore's letter. The Previously to the meeting of Congress has Autumn, I expressed to Mr. Madison my ippre-base for the United States is that our commerce would be exposed in his ports to variations emberrated on the United States is that our commerce would be exposed in insports to variations emberrated on the Freed and instruction of the Congress base of the United States is that our commerce would be exposed in insports to variations emberrated on the form opinion, and, indeed, was confident that the form and Milen decreas would hand fide case on thefirst or mover the relations with France would be enum-ties ed with so respirations or embarrassment that-ver with the in in relation to cardificates of orgin. In the course of the correspondence, which these ensued. I was greatly checked by the evident lift. Madison Instead of encouraging, he absolutily discouraged the making of any animal versions in-reply any letter of December 19, 1810. But irrealisticly impelled, as I was, by principle in the course of the correspondence in the scaling in the theore Mr. Madison--Franciscons I prepared in reply any letter of December 18, 1810, and had it before Mr. Madison--Franciscons I prepared in reply any letter of December 18, 1810, and had it before Mr. Madison-Franciscons in the acading of its is in the courd and but acquience in the acading of its is in the courd and but acquience in the acading of its is in the courd and but acquience in the acading of its is in the courd and but acquience in the acading the drives difference of the 18th Darember being pro-minent in the catalogue of the offences that had brought upon me the displementer of Mr. Madison, our fellow chinens will displementer. This letter of the 18th Darember being pro-minent in the catalogue of the offences that had brought upon me the displementer of Mr. Madison, our fellow chinens will displementer. The second of the first from the forest for the first of first

yand forgiveness." (To be continued.)
* Extract of a latter from the Secretary of State, to Generation of the presence of the secretary dataset in the Secretary of State, to Generation of the presence of the secretary of the secretary dataset is the secretary of the s

east the nation S7,000,000 according to the Eu party, acc shall he be to the grasp of th Corsican -



SPAIN& PORTOGAL .-- The unofficial account of the Battle supposed to have been fought near Badajos, published in the last Star, is confirmed by the official dispatch of General Blake to the Council of Regency, published in the Cadiz Gazette Estraordinary of May 23. The disputch is dated from the place of the battle, Albuhera, the 17th.

"I have the satisfaction," says the dispatch," "to announce to you that the allied Spanish British and Portuguese army, have completely and gloriously beaten, in the camp of Albube-ra, yesterday the 16th May, the army of the enemy which was marching under the com-mand of Marshal Soult to the relief of Bada-rapidly retreating, purposed by our cavelry, who are supported by our vanguard and some British infantry. We have not gained an easy victory. The battle has been very obstinate and sanguinary on both sides; but the loss of and sanguinary on both sides ; but the loss of the enemy greatly exceeds ours. Their loss is certainly 7000 men. Our army fought for many hours without gislang an inch of ground, which anhances the glory of our victory. Sould had noited extraordinary forces with activity proportionate to the grand object the had in view. We were outed in force as to falsarry, but his envalvy and artitlery for exceeded ours in number ; but sould was the automate with which the allied areas fought a singut the dom-mon enemy, their noble annual composit they afforded to each other, that they defended 30,000 of the syrant's astell best intersuch was their sould 30,000 of the syrant's astell best intersuch was their on they interser, in defence of the liberties of Europe.

This defence of the libertise of Europe.

<text>