

ending to the ruin or impoverishment of some of the most industrious and meritorious citizens of the United States—and that the only means short of an appeal to force to prevent such a calamity, (which heaven avert) is the election of such men to the various offices in the state government, as will oppose by peaceable, but firm measures, the execution of Laws, which, if persisted in, must and will be resisted.

From the Public Advertiser. TO JOHN ARMSTRONG, ESQ.

SIR—It is painful to me to suspect ungenerous motives in one whom I wished to esteem as a friend; but I have been drawn into the prints in so extraordinary a way, and the circumstances so powerfully lead to you as the cause that it is necessary for me to state facts, and leave you to explain; for I hold it as an axiom, that a treacherous friend or an intriguing politician, is to be as carefully guarded against, both in private and in public life, as an avowed enemy. In March 1809, I wrote to M. Marbois, proposing Torpedoes to the French government, which letter was delivered to you open, by a friend of mine. This you have acknowledged to me. It is now to be considered by you, but letter got into the possession of the editor of the Evening Post. Five days before it was published your intimate friend Mr. Ingraham, mentioned before two gentlemen, that in a few days a letter of mine should appear, which would convince the public that I was acting for France against the interest of my country. On his being asked how it could be proved, he replied that my own signature was proof that could not be denied, and that it would be published in the Evening Post without the printer knowing from whence it came; this I can prove by evidence too respectable to be doubted, and this sir, is moral evidence that my original letter is in New-York, and that Mr. Ingraham, your intimate friend, and friend of your active agent Mr. Phoenix, must have been very familiar with the preparations which were making in a masked battery to destroy me. It may also be stated as a proof of the original letter being here, that no one would risk a prosecution for publishing such a letter unless they could prove it by the original or a copy certified before a Notary Public in Paris. You have said sir, that such a letter might go into the bureaus; this is possible, but not probable; but admitting that it did, what inducement could there be for any one to bribe a clerk to betray his trust and run the risk of the gallies by copying such a letter and getting it certified before a Notary? So much for the evidence. Now as to the object of publishing it, was it patriotism, governed by the love of virtue? I think not—for if it were wrong in me to write such a letter, it being delivered to you open you must have been wrong in presenting it to M. Marbois. The virtue in you would have been to send it to the Secretary of State at Washington and not to the editor of the Evening Post. But the circumstances seem to prove that the original letter remained by some means in your possession, the assertion of your friend Mr. Ingraham, and every thing concerning the introduction of the letter into the Evening Post, gives to my mind the impression that you caused it to be published, and and this is the public opinion. As to me, the publication of the letter is of little importance: looking for my fortune and amusement in the improvement of the useful arts, there is no place in the gift of the President of the United States which I would accept, nor do I ask any thing of my countrymen but their good wishes.—Hence, not being in the way of any man's ambition, I hoped to escape the malice of ambitious men. But to state the facts concerning the publication of my letter is of much importance to the public; for when a man aspires to high office through the favour of a frank and generous people, his mind should be as noble as that of our immortal Washington and Franklin; whose great souls, occupied with the rising grandeur of an infant nation, and ever dwelling on her interest, had no room for the vulgar passions of malice and detraction or for pitiable intrigue. Any one who can thus spend his hours, has not a great mind or successful talents. It is therefore on the principles of patriotism I state these facts. If you can exculpate yourself, the public has much charity, and I shall not hesitate to acknowledge that circumstances have deceived me. ROBERT FULTON.

Latest Foreign Intelligence!

New-York, April 14.

By the Lydia, capt. Waite, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to 14th ult. They afford a few articles. The British packet Ann, for America, and eight other packets for different ports, sailed from Falmouth on the 9th ult. Capt. Waite informs, that Mr. Foster, the new minister was to sail from Portsmouth for New-York about the last of March. [From what we learn from the seat of Government, we are inclined to believe his reception will be cordial, and that his propositions, if honorable, will be accepted.—AS, it is certain, a cure of the Corsican disease has lately been effected at Washington by a skilful hand.—New-York Gazette.] The Seaflower brig arrived at Plymouth on the 11th ult. from Lisbon, with Despatches and Letters from the British Army as late as the 4th of March. No battle was expected to be fought before the middle of May. Letters of the 4th, mention the total overthrow of the Spanish corps lately under the command of Romana, near Badajoz attended with the fall of that place. They were surprised by Soult, and cut to pieces. The commander in chief, Carrera, and general Mendizabel, escaped by flight. London, March 14. The hon. Augustus Foster, is preparing to set off as Minister Plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America.—It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory proposals. Under the present critical state of affairs with America, it is said, all Governors and other civil officers are about to be ordered to repair without loss of time, to their respective stations. The

number now at home exceeds all former precedents. It is said Sir George Prevost is to succeed Sir James Craig in the important command of Canada—this will occasion further changes. Lieut. Gen. Maidland, Governor of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and Major General Alslop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax, will be filled up by a military officer. His majesty continues the same as he has been for several days.

From a London paper of March 10.

A letter from a British Officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to lord Wellington:—"The French commander, intending to fire a feu de joie on receiving intelligence of the birth of the Imperial issue of the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, sent to acquaint lord Wellington, 'in order,' as the French officer said, 'that lord Wellington should not be alarmed.' Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to the marshal Massena, 'that although no fire from the French lines could alarm him, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probably the first intelligence of the event upon which the feu de joie was to take place, would reach Portugal from England, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp.'"

The independent spirit manifested by some of the Northern powers, will be supported in the ensuing spring by a very considerable British fleet, which ministers have determined to send to the Baltic. The distinguished veteran Sir J. Saumarez, will take the command.

Letters from the coast of France to the date of Sunday last, declare, that notwithstanding the concession of our board of Trade in favour of the Friesland, Hanseatic, and other vessels, the EMBARGO had not been raised in the French ports. The exchange at Paris was 16 and a fraction, or equal to 36 per cent. below par.

Col Campbell, carries the most satisfactory assurances on the part of the British government of zealous attachment to the cause of Portugal, and their readiness to make every exertion and sacrifice to promote its success.

Mr. Henry Hope, who died last week has bequeathed property to the amount of upwards of a million sterling to his three nieces (the daughters of Mrs. Goddard, his sister) Mrs. W. Hope, the lady Poole, and Mrs. —, each 100,000l.; to the three children of Mrs. W. Hope 40,000l. each; and to the four children of the other sisters 160,000l.; and to Mr. W. Hope, his houses at Sheen and in Cavendish square, with the rare collection of pictures, rich furniture, &c. estimated at 550,000l.—Total 1,160,000l.

The committee of Irish Catholics having terminated the necessary arrangements for the presentation of their petition to both houses of Parliament, have adjourned to the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. West's painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, has been purchased by the Subscribers to the British Institution, for 3000 guineas. The sum was raised by subscription of 60 guineas each individual.—The painting was originally destined for America.

The report of a proposal having been made by Bonaparte, to give to the United States 25 ships of the line and 10 frigates, if they should go to war with this country is not very probable. There are two little difficulties in the way of Bonaparte's generosity: 1st, the getting and manning of the ships; and next, the conveying them to America.

SWEDEN.

By the returns made of the population of Stockholm for 10 years, it appears that 212 men and 328 women were living aged from 100 to 105 years; 31 men and 36 women from 106 to 110; 22 men and 19 women from 111 to 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 127 years.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

MARCH 14.

In the close of the debate in the House of Commons last night upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion for the relief of commerce, by a loan of six millions, there were some statements made relative to America which several of the Morning papers have omitted altogether, or touched upon but slightly:—

“The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, said, he would beg of that honorable gentleman to be cautious of adopting it as a certainty, that the repeal of the orders in council was all the Americans wanted.

“Mr. Whitbread said, that the right honorable gentleman had made some imprudent insinuations with regard to America, which he hoped would not shut gentlemen's minds to the case when it was brought before them; he hoped that if America did make any other demands than those which were generally understood, the right honorable gentleman would have no objection to accede to his motion for papers.

“The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he would agree to his motion if he brought it forward at a time when consistently with the advantages of the country they could be granted. He had no objection to repeat again what he thought improper or uncandid; that gentlemen should not run away with the impression that the repeal of the orders in council was all that was required by America. He did not go on to say that there was no mode of accommodating these differences he had every reason to hope the contrary.”

There are dispatches from Lord Wellington of the 23d ult. announcing an attempt by the French general Clapeyre, who is at Guarda, to obtain possession of Cavella, but he was driven back by colonel Grant and the Ombenzans under him. The Guerillas continue to act with great effect against the enemy. Massena has sent a great quantity of baggage from Santarem to the rear of the army, but Lord Wellington supposes it to be the baggage of the sick.

So far from Badajoz having fallen, the enemy have made little progress in the siege, and the garrison defend themselves obstinately.

The attack upon Carrera is confirmed; but though he lost his artillery, he did not lose many

men, and the troops that were dispersed were, as has always been the case in Spain, rejoining their columns very fast when the dispatches came away.

The Essex frigate on the 9th of March was ordered from Plymouth, England, to take on board Mr. Pinkney for New York.

The Prince of Wales has refused any augmentation of his salary in consequence of his election as Regent.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Yesterday we received Paris Papers to the 25th ult. from which we have made some extracts. It is again stated, that the Archduke Charles is about to proceed to Paris, and great preparations are making at Vienna for celebrating the birth of Bonaparte's expected heir, as soon as the intelligence of that event shall arrive. That great affair it would seem, is not likely to happen soon, as the Empress accompanied the Emperor on a hunting party in the Bois de Boulogne on the 19th instant. It must, however, be observed, that upon these occasions the Lady rides in a cabriolet.

A committee of the Commons, to take into consideration the present state of the Commercial Credit of the country, was on the motion of Mr. Perceval appointed last night. In stating the grounds of the motion, he mentioned that he made it rather in compliance with numerous solicitations from merchants of the first respectability, than from any impression on his mind of its necessity. The existing commercial difficulties he ascribed partly to the causes which occasioned the failures in 1793; but he contended that they were in no degree owing to the state of our relations with America. There seemed to be an unanimous disposition in the House to afford mercantile interest all reasonable assistance.

The reports circulated on Saturday, upon the authority of the Master of the Bush and Dragon transports, of Massena having retreated from Santarem, leaving behind nearly 4,000 sick, and of his being followed by the Allies, are unfounded. The Royal George, Owen, which left the Tagus on the 19th ult. three days later than the Bush and Dragon, arrived in the Downs on Friday evening. The master reports, that at the date of his departure, the opposing armies remained in quarters. The enemy was said to be suffering great privations, but it was not believed that he had any intention of retreating. It was rather thought, that after being joined by the reinforcements he expected, an attempt would be made to cross the Tagus, and penetrate into the Alentejo. The vicinity of the armies, and the important consequences which might result from a single battle had impressed the minds of the Portuguese, and induced a body of 4,000 to tender their services to the Commander in Chief, by whom they had been employed on the works erected along the southern bank. The force under marshal Beresford had been increased to 16,000 men. We understand that government have not received, since the dispatches of the 9th, any intelligence of importance from Lisbon. We hear, however, from a quarter upon which we can rely, that as soon as the reinforcements that have been ordered to Portugal shall have joined Lord Wellington, his Lordship will make some movements which will bring on a battle.

It is the intention of ministers to send one of the largest British fleets to the Baltic, in the ensuing spring ever seen in that quarter of the world.

This intelligence will excite much speculation. Some will infer that this fleet will proceed with a hostile view against the Northern Powers. Others may infer that it is to assist and promote the favorable disposition supposed to be entertained by Sweden and Denmark.

Don Pedro Cevallos left town last week to embark for Cadiz. The evening previous to his departure, his excellency accompanied by admiral Apodaca had a long conference on Spanish affairs with marquis Wellesley.

United States trade to Liverpool. In Liverpool papers of 8th and 13th March last, is announced the arrival in that port of 37 vessels from the United States, with (among other articles, produce of the United States,) 820 hhds. tobacco; 3083 bbls. turpentine; 1675 bbls. tar; about 2000 casks flax seed; 232 bbls. ashes; and 13,761 bales of cotton.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 15, 1811.

The provincial assembly met yesterday. The following is an extract from the Governor's speech:

“At a moment when the British empire is shedding its best blood by sea and land, for the preservation of her liberty, her religion, and her laws, our neighbours of this hemisphere, spectators of the unparalleled struggle we are making with the common foe, will not, we must hope, allow prejudices and passion to preponderate over political equity. Let us trust that their rulers will consult the honor and rectitude of their own government, with the general interests of mankind, and studiously preserve peace with a country from which America drew her existence, and should know, that in defence of our glorious sanctuary, Americans are not much less concerned than ourselves.”

The provincial parliament adjourned this day. The following is an extract from governor Craig's speech on the occasion:—

“It is scarcely necessary that I should observe upon a new act of non-intercourse or non-importation, with respect to Great-Britain, which has passed in the American congress. By what I can understand, the best of their lawyers are divided in their opinion as to its operation. With us, however, I fear there can be no difference of sentiment as to its being a branch of that system of partial and irritating policy which has so long marked their public proceedings towards us. The bill which you have so wisely passed, for preventing the nefarious traffic that has been but too long carried on, in the forgery of their bank notes, will at least prove, that you have not suffered a new sentiment of resentment to weigh against those principles of liberal justice with which you are at all times animated towards them.”

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived yesterday, brig Fox, capt. Collett, from 30 days from Bayonne, which place she left on the 13th March. The verbal and written accounts by this vessel are of such a nature as almost extinguish hope. Not only was the American property (which was faithfully promised to be restored on the 2d February,) not given up on the 10th March, but all American vessels entering in France were refused an entry, were not allowed the sequestration, and their papers seized. On the 8th of March the Director General of the Customs announced to the merchants of Bordeaux, that the Emperor had adjudged the opinion of his opinion respecting the arrival of American vessels to an entry. Another letter states that the Director General of the Customs had declared that no more applications for landing American vessels to enter would be received. Of course they will remain under a sequestration. The vessels which sailed from America under Napoleon's special licenses, were equally sequestrated with those which had none, no distinction being made.

No American vessel is permitted to leave France, except under a special license; which is very difficult to procure, and costs a large sum.

What the event will be (says a letter from here we have seen) no one can tell—but beware, lest some year's friends also be weary, of shipping and more property to this country.

From all we have been able to gather by the arrival, there appears not the least probability of Napoleon restoring American property, or rescinding his Berlin and Milan decrees, which are still in most rigorous operation.

NORFOLK, April 17.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, our town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to have been occasioned by the French privateer Revanche de Conf. John Juergis, moored at anchor in the river being on fire. The flames had made such progress, and an alarm prevailing that she had a considerable quantity of powder on board, prevented any exertions being made to save her; she burnt to the waters edge having been towed off to prevent her from doing damage to the other shipping, which lay very near her.

It was suspected that she had been set on fire designedly, and no doubt remains that she was. It appears, from the examination of two boys that were on board, that two boats came along side of the privateer, manned with about fifteen armed persons, who took the two boys out of the cabin, tied their hands behind their backs, and took a tub which had fire in it into the hold, and the set fire to the vessel.

It has not as yet been discovered who were the authors of this very unjustifiable deed; which was not only highly wrong as regards the destruction of the property itself and the violation of the hospitality of our country, but the very imminent danger to which other vessels were thereby exposed, (particularly a ship with 3000 barrels of powder stores which was moored very near) and indeed the town itself. The two boys, who have been examined, say that they were carried over to the hospital point, and there landed, and that the persons who came in the boats spoke no other language but English.

Such conduct cannot be excused, or even palliated, though the causes which produced it may not be difficult to imagine.—The individual who commanded this privateer, had rendered himself obnoxious by capture of American vessels before:—within these few days he was publicly recruiting men for the purpose of going, as was supposed, on a cruise; these circumstances were viewed with indignation, much heightened by the very atrocious destruction of American property, by French cruizers, accounts of which are daily detailed in the papers. The Revanche de Conf was detained about eight or nine months since by Commodore Rogers, and was lately restored by order from the Admiralty court.

Last evening arrived the fast sailing brig Wheeler, captain Roberts, from Lisbon, which place he left the sixteenth of March. By this arrival we receive the intelligence which we have long expected. The invincible Massena, the spoiled child of fortune, and pride of France, has been compelled to turn his back upon an enemy that he was so often vaunted, he would drive into the sea.

We have only received one Lisbon paper of the 15th, from which we are enabled to obtain only a short translation, which will follow.

We understand that Massena commenced his retreat from Santarem about the fourth of March, he was pursued by lord Wellington, whose cavalry exceedingly harassed the rear of the French army, which halted between Pombal and Miranda de Corvo, about 50 miles from Santarem. On the 16th an account was received of Lisbon of which the following is a translation, which we have been favoured with by captain Roberts. “The French have again quitted their positions between Pombal and Miranda de Corvo, and are in retreat toward the frontiers. Lord Wellington drew up in line of battle on the French right wing; the French general retreating it would be turned, was compelled to make a retreat.”

Captain Roberts has also favoured us with the transcript of another article of information received on the day of his departure, which says “General Graham landed from Cadiz, with a body of British, Portuguese, and Spanish troops, and has gained a victory near Chiclana, in which the French General Teffin was killed. The battle is represented as being very obstinately contested, and in which the allies lost 1000 and 1200 men, in killed.”—The Portuguese are represented in high spirits, and feel the utmost confidence in the allied armies, calculating that the French will be driven out of Portugal before the middle of April.—Provisions from the very large number of arrivals had rather declined, but it was supposed the fall would be only temporary.

SALEM, March 30.

Fire.—On Thursday evening last, about 9 o'clock the Poor House in Marblehead was en-