

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Latest from England.

By the fast sailing ship Mentor, Barnard, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 12th of May.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The *Minerva*, 36 guns, Capt. Hawkins, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, for the Chesapeake, with Mr. Foster, the new ambassador to the U. States.

The Morning Papers announce the arrival of Mr. Smith, an American gentleman, who landed at Dartmouth in a cartel from Morlaix, and came up to town with the most expedition, in the hope of overtaking Mr. Pinkney. He set out from town for the Isle of Wight, with equal expedition, but unfortunately, there is reason to fear that he will not be able to effect his object, although there is still some chance of a stoppage in the Channel, which, by Mr. Pinkney getting information of the arrival, may induce him to wait for Mr. Smith's coming to him.

Arrived yesterday, in Doyer Roads, the Hero cutter, from the Categat, with her mast nearly shot asunder, which happened in an action on the 25th ult. with some Danish gun-boats off the coast of Sweden.

The Swan, hired cutter, was taken in the same action, but is supposed to have been sunk before the enemy got her into port, being obliged from the damage she sustained to surrender.

MAY 8.

**THE KING.**—We are much concerned to find that the last night's intelligence from Windsor did not agree with the bulletin, which, without the least variation has of late so repeatedly declared his majesty to be going on favorably towards recovery.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

Last evening came down express from London, a government messenger, with dispatches for the Spanish Cortes at Cadiz; he immediately embarked on board the *Goldfinch*, 14, capt. Skinner, which will sail the first fair wind. The transports, with the 11th regiment of dragoons on board, are still wind bound in Calwater. Marched into ship barracks, to embark for Portugal, part of the 2d battalion of the 11th regiment of foot; they are going to join their regiment in Portugal.

SEVILLE, APRIL 9.

It is said that Victor has written to Soult begging grenades, assuring him that he is in hopes of shortly being able to obtain possession of the Isle of Leon. To night although it rained, Soult with an aid de Camp and twelve horsemen went to view the works of the batteries of Carruga, St. Jean's &c.

CADIZ, APRIL 19.

We have intelligence from the army of Marshal Beresford, down to the 14th instant; his advanced posts were in Santa Martha. Regnier's division, belonging to Massena's army, which it appears, attempted to march towards Estremadura, was completely routed, on the 3d instant at Sabugal. (*Regency Gazette.*)

HELSINGBURG, APRIL 26.

According to accounts received from the opposite coast, there has been a serious rencounter between the Prussians and French at Colberg. It seems that the latter wished to pass through that place, with a view to some ulterior operations, but probably with the intention of occupying it, when once in possession. Their transit was therefore refused by General Blucher (the same who fought so desperately at Luboe, when the French entered it after the battle of Jena); recourse was then had to arms, and the result was 200 killed and 800 wounded on the side of the French; the attempt to force a passage was then given up. The loss of the Prussians is not mentioned. All the French troops, which were in the environs of Hamburg, have received orders to set out for Magdeburg, immediately.

"It will be recollected, that the first overt act of the treacherous usurpation of Spain, was the seizure of the fortress of Pamplona by a French corps, pretending to pass through for a friendly object. After for forcible an example, an officer of General Blucher's ability could not fail to know his duty; and he has well sustained his former exalted reputation in showing that he had the spirit to execute what he knew to be right."

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 5.

"The preparations for the defence of this residence cost last year 214,860 rix dollars; and the expenses of the Diet, as well as of furnishing the apartments of the Prince Royal, amounted to 183,335 rix dollars."

### Latest from Lisbon.

New York, June 7.

By the ship *Amazon*, capt. Turner, arrived at this port on Saturday from Lisbon, which port he left on the first of May. We learn, that the French were entirely driven out of Portugal. He states that Lord Wellington's Head quarters were within 40 miles of Badajoz, which place was occupied by 5,000 French troops. Capt. T. also mentions that Lisbon had been illuminated for 3 nights on account of the successes of the combined armies; and he adds that several British Regiments had just arrived from England to reinforce the Army of Lord Wellington.

### Latest from Spain.

Philadelphia, June 17.

Saturday evening last arrived brig Financier, captain Robinson, 41 days from Cadiz; by him we learn that the siege of that place was still kept up by the French, though they had not fired a shot or bomb into the town, for some time, and now and then, a faint firing between the French and the Castle Matagorda, on the Spanish side, were the only

symptoms of war. The inhabitants of Cadiz seemed as easy about war, as if the enemy were 50 miles off, and are in daily expectation of getting rid of the besiegers, as a letter from the French commandant to his government had been intercepted, in which he says that he lost 3,000 of his best troops at the battle of Barosa, and that he must have 20,000 more men, if they think it necessary for him to keep up the siege of Cadiz.

FROM BELL'S LONDON WEEKLY MESSENGER.

### General State of Europe.

The face of Europe begins again to indicate that something important is at hand. After the Austrian Peace in 1800 the French government flattered itself that it had nothing further to dread; that it had thoroughly subdued its enemies, and conquered for itself a peace. The battle of Maida, and some other successes of the English, again inspired the nations of Europe, and another Coalition was formed against France before the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace were executed. Something of this kind is now, to all appearances, again at hand. — Austria, indeed, from an enemy, has passed into an associate and natural ally of France; but there is another power of Europe, who, though once defeated, or rather repulsed, still possesses an integral strength, and still retains her former interests and relations.

In any review of the State of Europe, France, not only from her magnitude, but still more from her ambition, necessarily obtrudes herself as the main object of the picture. The present aim of the Emperor Napoleon is to render France, according to his own term and the original idea of Talleyrand, the centre of a system of Public Law and Government: or, in other words, to occupy the place amongst the European nations, which was formerly possessed by the Emperors of Germany amongst the Electoral States. The young Bonaparte has thus been designated by the name of King of the Romans, which was formerly the title of the Prince appointed to succeed the Emperor of Germany.

This new object of the Emperor Napoleon has been taken up on the strength of a compromise with the house of Austria. The Emperor Francis has been persuaded to consider the family of Napoleon as his own, and therefore not to consider his own grandeur so much lost as transferred. The son of Napoleon is the grandson of the Emperor Francis, and therefore the splendid title of The King of the Romans, and the acknowledged supremacy among the European States, is still attached to the Austrian Family.

This point of view, however, is merely calculated to satisfy the Emperor Francis; it cannot be equally pleasing to the remainder of the Austrian family. It forever excludes the Archdukes from all hopes of the Imperial thrones. It tends, in fact, to extinguish the greatness and sovereignty of the House of Austria, and most effectually to merge it in that of the House of Bonaparte.

This consideration, therefore, leads to a very important conclusion. The connection of Bonaparte with the House of Austria is merely with the Emperor Francis. If any accident, whether of nature or fortune, should happen to the Emperor Francis, the family alliance would certainly not be held in much respect by the Archdukes who are all discontented with the insignificance to which their House is reduced. Hence the report that one of the Archdukes is about to retire to England: And hence the anxiety of the Court of France to conciliate the Princes of this family, because in the present state of things their seeming friendship and concurrence are essentially necessary to the purposes of the Emperor Napoleon.

Such is the relative state of France and Austria, the alliance between them being rather between the Emperors Francis and Napoleon than between the two families. The Emperor Francis, if the matter be considered in a mere selfish point of view, loses very little and gains much, that is to say, he gains a splendid establishment for his daughter and he puts himself into a state of security by winning over his enemy. On the other hand, the loss falls on the Archdukes who are supplanted by the family of Bonaparte.

It is natural, therefore, that such of the states of Europe as from their natural interests are the enemies of France, should keep a steady eye upon this principle of weakness in the French and Austrian Alliance. The court of Petersburg can never forget that the alliance of France and Austria is necessarily an alliance against Russia, as the common object and purpose of Austria and Russia must necessarily be to aggrandize themselves at the expense of Turkey. Turkey, as we have repeatedly had occasion to observe, is the natural fund from which both Austria and Russia must seek the accession of dominion, each power naturally looking towards the attainment of that district or province which immediately borders on itself, and which they see incapable of defending itself. Accordingly France, as the son and ally of Austria, must necessarily assist the Emperor Francis in these objects of his ambition, and there-

by necessarily oppose the immediate views of Russia. There is no hope or possibility of any compromise, France having another motive to assist the designs of Austria, inasmuch as any accession of dominion or strength to the Russian Empire, would be so much added to the actual power of an enemy of France.

There is still another kingdom which has of late assumed an aspect by no means friendly to the growing ambition of France. Bernadotte had no sooner been appointed regent of Sweden, than an attempt has been made to assassinate him. If the Swedes be determined to affect his destruction, they will not long want the means and opportunity. The Swedes bear a very strong resemblance to the English. They are very obstinate, and passionate lovers of what they judge to be liberties. The greater part of them have seen the expulsion of Gustavus with real sorrow. They have forgotten all the errors for which his youth provided a sufficient excuse.

When we connect this state of things with the recent departure of Gustavus from England, it very forcibly suggests itself, that some strong confederacy is already in operation, and that before a few weeks shall have passed over our heads, Sweden will present a very different scene than that of cowardly and tranquil submission.

With respect to Naples, Murat has sufficient employment in keeping himself upon his throne; and has yet been totally unable to contribute any thing towards the support of the imperial monarchy of France. He has made two or three attempts upon Sicily, the result of which has been the augmentation of the glory of the English arms.

### Domestic.

From the National Intelligencer.

*Of the late Naval Engagement on our coast, we at length have received the following British account from Nova Scotia. Although, from a very natural wish to make the best of a bad business, or from whatsoever other motive, the facts are totally perverted as to the mode in which the engagement commenced, yet where the story makes against themselves we may safely credit it; and there is thus one important fact disclosed in the Halifax article, viz. that it was certainly known to Capt. Bingham that the vessel he attacked was an American vessel, because "the stars in the frigate's pendant were perfectly visible." After this open avowal, the severity of the chastisement the Little Belt received almost ceases to be a matter of regret. Accompanying the subjoined extract were several quotations from New-York federal papers, containing statements since proved to be false, which are published by the British prints in Canada as a sort of left handed justification of Captain Bingham's conduct. — A frigate has been dispatched from Halifax to England with an account of the affair:*

Halifax, N. S. May 27, 1811.

Arrived yesterday, His Majesty's sloop of war *Little Belt*, Captain Bingham, from a cruise. The *Little Belt* has been cruising off the American coast:—From a conversation with several officers, we have derived the following interesting information:

"At 41 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th inst. when about 100 miles to the eastward of the Chesapeake, a sail was observed, and chace immediately given.—At one, it was discovered to be a frigate, steering E. with a Commodore's blue pendant at the main, and the conclusion drawn, that it was an American ship.—The *Little Belt* then altered her course to the southward, and in about two hours afterwards the frigate, under a press of sail, was seen standing for her:—It was soon noticed that she gained upon the *Little Belt*, and at half past 6 the latter hove to—when, guarding against a surprise, the usual preparations were made for action, at which time the Stars in the frigate's pendant were perfectly visible.—At about eight, she came within hail, and was twice asked from the sloop of war what ship it was.—The answer to the first enquiry was a repetition of the question—to the second, a broadside of round and grape shot, which we immediately returned, and an action commenced, which continued full three quarters of an hour—when the frigate ceased firing, hoisted her sails, sheered off, and hailed the *Little Belt*, (which just at that time had also ceased firing), asked what ship—was told her name, and then enquired if she had struck her colors, and was answered in the negative.—The name of the frigate was then asked, and an answer returned, that it was the United States' ship President. She afterwards stood off under easy sail—and both ships lay to the remainder of the night, repairing their damages.—In the morning the frigate bore down upon the *Little Belt*, and coming within hail, asked permission to send a boat to her, which was granted, and an officer came on board with a message from Commodore Rodgers, saying he lamented the transaction, did not think she was so much inferior in force to the President—was sorry the *Little Belt* had fired first—would willingly render her every assistance in his power—and advised that she should go into an American port to repair. The officer then took his departure, returned to the President which made sail, and was soon out of sight, leaving the *Little Belt* almost a complete wreck—sails and rigging cut to pieces—11 killed, 21 wounded—and without explanation of their extraordinary conduct."

Before we heard of the arrival of the *Little Belt* at Halifax, we were rather apprehensive that she had gone to the bottom, as she was so much injured, and a heavy gale of wind came on the evening after the action.

Neither the British statement, nor the scurrilous remarks which accompanied it in the Halifax paper, give us the

least intimation as to the cause of the *Little Belt* and other frigates cruising on our coasts and maltreating our coasters and others almost in the very mouths of our rivers.

Nat. Int.

### TO JAMES MADISON.

President of the United States of America.

The petition of the inhabitants of the town of New-Haven, in Connecticut, in legal town-meeting convened,

Respectfully Sheweth—

That your petitioners are in general either directly engaged in mercantile pursuits, or in the occupations connected with them; in those pursuits, they have embarked their fortunes, and from them they have not only derived a subsistence for themselves and families, but have furnished employment for great numbers of persons; to the mechanic they have opened a market for the productions of his labor and skill; to the farmer for the products of his fields; and at the same time they have essentially aided the public revenue by duties paid on their importation.

The foreign commerce in which your petitioners are engaged is principally with the British West-India islands. In conformity to the laws of their country by which trade was sanctioned, and without any suspicion that it would suddenly be prohibited, they shipped during the last summer and autumn, as they have always been accustomed to do, numerous cargoes which have been sold on credit in the islands, on an engagement to receive payment in produce when the crops come in, which they usually do in the months of March and April. The property thus received, they have been in consequence of the non-importation law prevented from bringing home; and your petitioners have now from this and other causes a large amount of property in the British West-India islands, which must remain there greatly to their loss and disadvantage until that law is repealed; in the meantime their vessels will be useless to them, their seamen unemployed, and a commerce once profitable and flourishing, abandoned.

Your petitioners, while engaged in a lawful commerce, have thus suddenly without time being allowed them to escape, been overtaken by these calamities. Under such circumstances of suffering, they very naturally inquire from whence they proceeded, and whether they were inflicted by a constitutional authority. In making this inquiry they cannot forget that one important grievance complained of in the declaration of independence was "cutting off our trade," and that to "establish commerce" was one of the great objects proposed in that memorable instrument; nor can they bring themselves to believe that in the national compact, by the power "to regulate commerce" the states intended to grant a power to destroy it.

Your petitioners are far from imputing to the general legislature any but the most correct motives in passing the non-importation law; but the consequences of that law, are peculiarly destructive to their interests; it places them in a state of uncommon embarrassment, it runs their property, it dries up the sources of their prosperity; and they perceive no relief except from its repeal.

If the operation of the non-importation law, thus severe and oppressive not only to your petitioners, but to all persons concerned in foreign commerce, does not present one of those "extraordinary occasions" which authorizes the President to convene Congress, your petitioners respectfully suggest, that such "occasion" may be found in the change which has taken place in our foreign relations. The President's proclamation and the law in question, was founded on an engagement of the French government to revoke the Berlin and Milan decrees. Those decrees, it now appears, have in fact not been revoked. That power has not ceased to violate our neutral rights.—She sequesters our property in her ports; she burns or sinks our vessels on the ocean; and what is still more difficult to comprehend, after such acts, the authors of these injuries and insults receive by law a hospitable reception in our harbors.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully solicit the President of the U. States to convene Congress as his powers will constitutionally allow, in order to enable them to take the subject of this petition into consideration, and of granting to your petitioners such relief as the nature of the case requires.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

### PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of the Town of New-Haven.

I have received, Fellow-Citizens, the petition which you have addressed to me, representing the inconveniences experienced from the existing non-importation law, and soliciting that the National Legislature may be speedily convened.

It is known to all, that the Commerce of the U. States has, for a considerable period, been greatly abridged and annoyed by edicts of the belligerent powers; each professing retaliation only on the other; but both violating the clearest rights of the U. States as a neutral nation. In this extraordinary state of things, the Legislature, willing to avoid a resort to war, more especially during the concurrent aggressions of two great powers themselves at war, the one with the other, and determined on the other hand against an unqualified acquiescence, have endeavored by successive and varied regulations affecting the commerce of the parties, to make it their interest to be just.

In the act of Congress out of which the existing non-importation has grown, the state of commerce was no otherwise qualified than by a provision, that in case either of the belligerents should revoke its unlawful edicts, and the other should fail to do the same, our ports should be shut to the vessels and merchandise of the latter. This provision, which like all our previous offers, repelled the very pretext set up by each, that its edicts against our trade with the other, was required by an acquiescence in like edicts of the other, was equally presented to the attention of both. In consequence of the communication, the French government declared that its decrees were revoked. As the British government had expressed reluctance in issuing its orders, and repeatedly signified a wish to find in the example of its adversary, an occasion for putting an end to them, the expectation was the more confident, that the occasion would be promptly embraced. This was not done—and the period allowed for the purpose having elapsed, our ports became shut to British ships and merchandise. Whether the conduct of the French government has been, and will be such as to satisfy the authorized expectations of the U. States; or whether the British government may have opened, or will open the way for the execu-

tive removal of the restrictions on British commerce with the United States which it continues in its power to do, by revoking its own unlawful restrictions on our commerce, is to be ascertained by further information, which will be received and employed by the executive, with that strict impartiality, which has been invariably maintained towards the two belligerents.

Whatever may be the inconveniences resulting in the mean time from the non-importation act, it was not to have been supposed, that whilst it falls within the necessary power and practice of regulating our commercial intercourse with foreign countries, according to circumstances, the act would be regarded as not warranted by the constitution; or that whilst it was a partial restriction only, and had for its object, an entire freedom of our commerce, by a liberation of it from foreign restrictions unlawfully imposed, it could be viewed as destroying commerce; and least of all, that a likeness could be seen between a law enacted by the representatives of the country, with a view to the interest of the country, and acts of a government in which the country was not represented, framed with a view to the interest of another country, at the expense of this.

If appeals to the justice of the Belligerents, through their interests, involve privations on our part also; it ought to be recollected, that this is an effect inseparable from every resort, by which one nation can right itself against the injustice of others.

If sacrifices made for the sake of the whole, result more to some than to other districts or descriptions of citizens, this also is an effect which though always to be regretted, can never be entirely avoided. Whether the appeal be to the sword, or to interruptions or modifications of customary intercourse, an equal operation on every part of the community can never happen. Nor would an unqualified acquiescence in belligerent restrictions on our commerce, if that could be reconciled with what the nation owes to itself, be less unequal in its effect on different local situations and interests.

In estimating the particular measure which has been adopted by the national councils, it may be reasonably expected, therefore, from the candor of enlightened citizens, that, with the peculiarity of the public situation, they will be impressed also with the difficulty of selecting the course most satisfactory, and best suited to diminish its evils or shorten their duration; that they will keep in mind, that a resort to war must involve necessary restrictions on commerce, and that were no measures whatever opposed to the belligerent acts against our commerce, it would not only remain under the severe restrictions now imposed by foreign hands, but new motives would be given, for prolonging and aggravating them.

These observations are not meant to anticipate the policy which the Legislature may henceforward find best adapted to support the honor or promote the interest of the nation; or to prejudge questions relative to particular changes, which may be pointed out by experience or be called for by the state of our foreign relations. Neither do they imply any predetermination as to the measure of convening the Legislature, which it will be a duty to adopt or decline, as our national affairs may appear to require.

The view of our situation presented to your patriotic reflections, has been suggested by that contained in your address; and it will have its desired effect if it recalls your attention to the peculiar embarrassments with which the national councils have had to contend; and enforces the importance of manifesting that union of all, in supporting the measures of the constituted authorities whilst actually in force, which is as necessary to their effect at home and abroad, as it is consistent with the right, and with the legitimate modes, of seeking a revival of them.—In the mode which the town of New-Haven has employed, I witness with satisfaction, that in exercising the right of freemen, the obligation of citizens has not been forgotten; and that it affords a pledge and an example which I am far from undervaluing.

I tender you my respects and my friendly wishes,  
JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 24, 1811.

### GREAT WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD.

Lynchburg, Virginia, June 12.

The Virginia House of Delegates at their last session passed two Resolutions:—

The one appointing commissioners to view the upper part of James, Greenbrier and New rivers to the great falls of Kenawha; and the commissioners were instructed to take the relative height of Dunlop's creek, and that of the nearest part thereto of Greenbrier river, with a view to connect both, if possible, by a canal.

The other resolution also appointed commissioners to view and make out the nearest and best way for a Turnpike Road from Hunter's on the main Richmond road through Lynchburg, Bedford county, Fincastle, the Sweet Springs and to Lewisburg, or Greenbrier Court-House.

On Wednesday last a surveyor, by the direction of one of the Commissioners, from a given station at the upper end of Lynchburg, marked out the course between the Peaks of Otter towards Fincastle, &c. and on Friday morning having taken departure from the Market-house through the main street to the station mentioned, the survey was commenced and will be completed in the course of a week.

Monday last, was the day appointed by the resolution of the Legislature for the Commissioners to meet at this place, and enter on the performance of the duties assigned to them; and from the character and capacity of those with whom we are acquainted, no doubt remains but that the business will be executed with fidelity and ability. The undertaking and execution of this plan is of infinite importance to the prosperity, honor, comfort, and convenience, in every point of view, of the whole State of Virginia; and it is, in an especial manner, interesting to all those vast and growing sections of delightful country that border on the contemplated GREAT TURNPIKE. It will connect conveniently and indissolubly the extremes of the State. The products of that delightful