foreign Intelligente.

Late from Portugal. +

New-York, August 9. On Monday, arcived at Boston the harque Sany & Mary, Capt. West, in 39 days from Oporto.

Considerable alarm prevailed in Poringal, leat they should again have a vithe French, who having been reinforced at Hadajoz, were said be advancing. The British and Portuguese forces which have recently invested that place had tallen back about 50 miles, and were within 70 of Lisbon. It appears that this movement was not so much owing to a dread of the power of the csemy, as to a great scarcity of provisi ons, from which the army had suffered considerably, the French having destroyed every thing the country afforded, even to the mules. We do not learn that a junction had yet been effected between ord Wellington's forces, under Gen'l Spencer and the division under Beres. fords nor that the romnant of Massena's army had joined Soult, the' from their inovements it was expected.

Capt. W. was informed by an American gentleman, who left Lusbon on the 25th of June, that he had seen a letter from a British officer of Beresford's army, stating that they had retreated, lest by remaining in Spain they should be cut off by the French forces (late Massena's) who were descending through Estremadura. He likewise mentioned the great scarcity of provisions.

NAVAL BATTLE -The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean was bro't by the Maria Theress, 44 days from Lisbon :

An express had arrived from Admiral Cotton to Admiral Berkley, stating that Admiral Cotton had fallen in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, off Cape de Gatt, full of troops, and had succeeded in taking seven sail and sinking the other two. This account was published in an extra Gazette at Liebon by Mr. Stewart, British Ambassador at that place.

Domestic.

CONSIDERATIONS ON ROBERT SMITH'S ADDRESS

Agreeably to our promise, we proceed to make a few remarks on the grneral scope of Mr. Smith's Address to the people of the U. States.

This Address, tho' in its commencement professing to be an exposition of the circumstances which produced the resignation of Mr. Smith, its object only his vindication, has been subsequently described by Mr. Smith himself, in his second address, as containing in its several articles " charges against Mr. Madison." We propose to exomine the ground of these charges, as they affect our general policy, and to make a few remarks on the evidence by which they are attempted to be substantiated.

Mr. Madison is charged in the Address, first, with want of energy ; and secondly, with subservience to France. These charges have not the merit of novely to recommend them ; they embrace the old federal ground of attack against the Republican administrations of Messrs, Jefferson and Madison .-These are the charges which the federatists have sounded on the tocsin of opposition against every measure of the government from the era of the purchase of Louisiana to this day, including a measure, which, perhaps more than any other, has been considered a political test. We allude to the Embargo, which has been denounced by the whole host of federal writers, with Mr. Pickering at their head, as the result of a com bination of those motives which Mr. Smith has imputed to Mr. Madison-The attack in his book, therefore, tho' studiously confined to Mr. Madison, is aimed as well at Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party; and the refutation of Mr. Smith's general charges resolves itself into an enquiry into the correct. ness of the general policy and measures

nor and interest, equally weak and dis-graceful. But such was not the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a ne-"cessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation." Since then we could not wage war against both with any rational prospect of success, nor select our antagonist without an implied submission to her rival, the only alternative mode of resisting the operation of these illegel and oppressive edicts, with a reasonable prospect of coercing their repeal, was by commercial restrictions, which were peculiarly adapted to our position relatively to the two belligerents, on account of our producing a great proportion of the raw materials essential to the support and even existence of European manufactures, and also in a great measure supplying the necessaries of life to the West-India Islands. This mode of resistance was attended with this advantage ; that it could be maintained against both nations, and abandoned for war, if unsuccessful in obtaining within a reasonable time a proper respect for our rights. Whilst war must have been against one, involving submission to the other; and, if unsuccessful in obtaining the object in view, must nevertheless be maintained at all hazards, or terminated by a peace involving a disgraceful surrender of our national rights. Temporary commercial restrictions

were therefore resorted to, with the view of substituting war for them, if the cause of our complaints was not speedily removed. This alternative was adopted the more readily, because it was obvious to every unbiassed judgment that in the existing state of things no commerce could be carried on with safety to the prosecutors, much less to the general advantage. The correctness of this opinion, advanced by Republicans on the floor of Congress and through the nation, subsequent events have fully proven : The present rate of exchange between this country and Europe, and the late distresses in New-York and elsewhere, arising from the return of protested bills drawn for produce shipped to Europe, under these circumstances, restrictive system, have afforded a striking illustration of the fatuity of those who at that time argued that a lucrative trade was cut off by our restrictive system. Some few perhaps, of those who embarked in so hazardous a commerce, made prosperous voyages and acquired princely fortunes; but far-greater is the number of those whose all fell a sacrifice to the adventurous spirit which prompted them to stake their capital on a hazard, compared with which the cast of a die was demonstrable certainty. There were indeed at that time among the Republican party many honorable and worthy men who favored what was called a more energetic course; whose voice was for war with all the embarrassments which, under circumstances, would have attended it. But would the government, by placing itself in that attitude, have exhibited more energy than by that which was substituted for it ? By energy we understand that innate spirit which exhibits itself in deliberate and efficacious action: not that impetuosity of feeling and spirit which prompts us to enter into promiscuous conflict, but that determined resolution which promptly adopts the course reason points out as the most likely to prove efficient for the object in view .-It was deemed more consistent with the energy of a neutral, seeking only a respect for her rights from those who aggressed on them, to essay to obtain it by refusing intercourse with the offenders than, by rushing into a war, and endeavoring thus to obtain a respect for our rights, to forfert its character of Neutrality, and at once become a party to a disastrous and perhaps interminable conflict. It remains yet to be seen whether we shall be permitted to avoid this last resort ; whether we shall not be compelled, abandoning all hope of the efficacy of reason, to appeal to force. Be this as it may, we shall have deserved the respect of the world for our efforts in support of the immutable principles of justice; and shall moreover have obtained one object the government has had steadily in view, and has endeavored to accomplish by means of its restrictive system; that of inducing one of the belligerents to retrace its steps, leaving us only one to contend with, and narrowing the field of controversy with that one. But why, it may be asked, employ our

Interesting Letters.

The following letters, which reco ased between His Excellency Gov or LLOYD, and Mr. PINENEY, our late Minister to England, are submitted to the candid consideration of every real American. They cannot fail to blast forever the ridiculous charge of "French influence," so often reiterated by the enemies of republican government. The "unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent powers," have drawn our country to an awful crisis. She appeals for support in this hour of trial to the patriotic feelings of all genuine Americans. Shall we then encourage the monstrous pretensions of foreign powers, by holding out the appearance of disaffection and division at home, or shall we not rally firm and united around the standard of our country, evincing a determination to transmit, unimpaired to posterity, those dear and invaluable rights which have been handed down to us, consecrated by the blood of our fathers?

Annapolis, August 10, 1811. Dear Str At this important crisis in our foreign and domestic concerns, nothing can be more desirable than procuring correct information for the people; with this view, therefore. I have taken the liberty to address you respecting the conduct of our government in the late negociation with England .-It must be known to you, that every exertion is making by the Federal party in this State, to impress a belief on the minds of the people that the general government has never shewn an honest disposition to settle our differences with England on honourable and fair terms ; and that French Influence in the Cabinet, is the cause of our present embarrassments .--To you then, Sir, who have been the acting and active Minister in this negociation, I look with the fullest confidence for an honest and candid developement of facts ; and knowing the high estimation in which you are held by the unprejudiced citizens of your native state, am certain that your statement of facts will be confided in, and your opinion duly appreciated-Will you therefore have the goodness to answer, as soon as your convenience will permit, the following queries ?

Have you ever discovered on the part of our Government, a disposition to delay an accommodation with England, on terms honorable to the nation? On the contrary, has it not manifested an ardent desire to settle our differences on any terms that were not incompatible with our rights as an independent nation? Have you, in any situation or under any eircumstances, had reason to believe that an accommodation with England did not take place in consequence of French Influence or French partiality?

overnment vessel from Newfoundland are the dishonerable and infamous tracks resolted to by Great-Britain and ner slavish partizans in this country, to deceive the public as to the modification of the French decrees! The British. their partizans and their cause, are now reduced to so much insignificance, that they will stoop to any arts, however mean and despicable. If one British vessel thus cruises under French colours, sc. for the purpose of molesting Ame. rican merchantmen, and endeavoring to impress the idea that the Berlin and Mi. lan Decrees are not repealed, others may: and it behoves every man who is friendly to the commerce of the U. States, h watch for and expose such black and pisatical perfidy .- Boston Chronicle.

New York, Aug. 10 We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this City of Messrs. Patrick and William Phelan, two of the persons taken, in June last, from on board the ship Bellisarius, on her passage from Dublin to this port, by his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Atalanta. We are indebted to Mr. W. Phelan for the fate of the persons taken as above, which we publish for the information of their friends here :--

On the arrival of the Atalanta at Halifax, the following persons and their families, consisting of forty-three individuals, were removed to a sloop, which sailed with them to the Island of John's, with directions that they should be put on the estate of Lord Jas. Townshend. Jane King, Thomas Walch, Cath Needham, Bich'd King, Tho. Newman, Eliza Needham, Jas. King, Lawr. Current, Jos. Gilbert, Jno. Gilbert, Thomas Bird, Anne Gilbert, John Birk, Ally Burton, Mich. Murphey. Eliza Birk, Valient Needham.

The following 17 persons were continued on board the Atalanta, and are now probably employed in endeavors to snatch others of their friends or countrymen from a prospect of peace, literty and independence, to wear out life in an inhospitable, clime, and under the guidance of some absentee or unmercifal landlord—or unwillingly to aid in supporting the British claim to the exclu-

Late from Gottenburg.

New York, August 12. Captain Coggshall, of the sch'r Eilza,

arrived at this port on Saturday, in 48 days from Gottenburg.

Captain C. informs, that Mr. Erving, our Minister to the Court of Denmark, had arrived at Copenhagen, where he was received in the must friendly manner-that it was reported the Danish government had given orders to their privateers no longer to molest American vessels. Captain C. informs, that an American vessel arrived at Gottenburg, which had been boarded off the Scaw by two Danish privateers, who permitted her to pass, and said that they had date orders not to molest American vessels. -- Was convoyed by the British, and treated with marked politeness by them.

Late from Monte-Video.

Capt. Dennison, of the ship Isis, who arrived at Providence, R., Island, on Sunday last from Monte-Video, which place he left on the 14th June, informs that on the 9th June the Vicerov issued an order that all the American vessels (except-those that had jirked beef on board) then within the bay of Monte-Video, should leave the port within 48 hours. This order, however, on the next day was mitigated to this effect, that there should be four of the American supercargoes appointed to remain with their property that should be left behing and that all should certainly leave the port with all necessary dispatch, and that there should be a King's officer sent on board of each vessel to hasten their departure from that port. When the Isis left Monte-Video, the city was very closely besieged by the Buenos-Ayrian party, who had erected a battery near the walls of that city, and had sent several grenadoes, together with round shot, into the city, on the night of the 8 h of June.

To Bridge-Builders,

WILL BE LET, to the Lowest Bidder, at Rogers's, on the Stage Road, on the 29th instant, the Building or Repairing of the Bridge across Neuse River, at the above men-

is useless to attempt to make a distinction between them; the policy and measures of both administrations are identified; and avowed federalists, at least, have the candor to place them on the same footing. We shall pursue the course of investigation to which Mr. Smith's charges obviously lead, by enquiring into 1. The correctness of the general policy of the Republican administrations; 2. The expediency of the measures to which that policy has given rise.

What, then, we ask, has been the general policy of the Republican administrations?

Their policy has been

To support all our rights equally against both belligerents;

To endeavor to preserve peace by the adoption of restrictive measures instead of hostilities in the first place ;

To make rational preparations for defence in the event of war; and

Above all, to avoid a submission, to either belligerent, by entering into war against the one, whilst justice was refused by her rival.

The unanimity of the popular sentiment which has accompanied this system of measures, almost precludes the necessity of argument in its support.---A few observations however may not be amiss.

The United States in 1807 found their rights at once assailed by two powerful belligerents; each equally the aggressor, but each claiming a preference from us to the exclusion of her antagonist, on the inadmissible pretence that her measures were merely retaliatory. So long as our rights were injured by both, it was not for the United States to enquire which first commenced the violation of national law by which our commerce was distressed. These aggressions on our rights were sufficient cause for war against either ; and had we had only one power to contend with, that remedy would doubtless have been resorted to. The spirit of the people would not have brooked any other course. But we were at once assailed by Great-Britain and France. Submission to these usurpations of power by the belligerents was universally scouted. Resistance was determined on, with scarce a dissenting voice in the nation.

The only question was as to the mode resistance. If, as the Hotspurs of With sincere respect, I remain Your friend and fellow citizen, EDWARD LLOYD. To Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

Annapolis, August 13, 1611.

Dear Sir I had this morning the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst. and have no hesitation in giving an explicit answer to it. The suggestion that the Government of the United States is under "French Influence," is so extravagant in itself, and does so much violence to probability, that it can have no title to credit unless established by the clear. est evidence. But I am not acquainted with any, even the slightest evidence in support of that suggestion, and of course do not believe that it has the smallest foundation in truth. My opportunities of knowledge have not been inconsiderable; and I can say with perfect sincerity that, so far as the conduct of our government towards France and England has fallen under my observation, it has appeared to me to be the fair result of purely American views, and the fruit of an unmixed American spirit. I have never had any cause to suspect, and never had suspected that, severely as its patience has been tried by the unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent parties, it has entertained an undue prejudice against either, indisposing it to just and reasonable accommodation-and I feel entirely confident that its single object in its transactions with both has been to maintain, as they ought to be maintained, the undoubted rights, the honor, and the prosperity of our country.

In my character of American Minister at London, I have seen nothing from our government which did not attest the purity and integrity of its motives, and an honest and anxious regard for the public good. Whether the system upon which it has acted in those unprecedented difficulties, with which the injustice of others has surrounded it, was the best and wisest that could have been adopted, I ought not to undertake to say; but I may be permitted to say, that as its servant I seconded that system with pleasure, because I approved it.

Your Excellency will not expect me in this letter to enter into details, forbidden by considerations of delicacy and duty, connected with my late mission.

1 have the honor to be, with sincere respett and effeem, Your Excellency's most ob't humble servant, WM. PINENEY.

His Excellency Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland.

British Imposture.

sive sovereighty of the ocean :

Richard Langar, Peter Folcy, Jas Graham, John Dunn, Jasl Costegan, William Turner, Edward Dore, Wm. Morgan, Peter Courtney, Michael M'Holland, Matthew Murphy, Wm. Sutton, Bartle Turner, Edward Lately Tho's Walsh, Martin Bambrick, Michael Bambrick.

Peter Foley, one of the above, having feigned illness, with a view to effect his. escape, the physician of the Atalanta said he would administer a remedy that would cure him if really ill, and force him to confess if only pretendedly so; accordingly several blisters were applied until the unfortunate Foley was compelled to acknowledge his feigned illness

The Messrs. Phelans were permitted to land, on condition of remaining for life at Halifax ; but conceiving that an engagement under such circumstances, and made to such a government, not to be binding in bonor, they took an early opportunity of breaking their parole, and, after passing from place to place, and from ship to ship, at length reached this city, the place of their original destination.

It is impossible to convey in adequate terms the scenes which presented themselves when these unfortunate people were removed from the Bellisarius and again were to be separated by a removal of part of them from the Atalanta. In the first instance they were to part with many of their friends, to be carried to the inhospitable clime of Halifax ; in the latter case they were to be removed thence they knew not whither, and had seemed to form a foundess even for their wretched situation, thro' fear of meeting worse, or through a desire not to be parted from their now partners in woe. But Lord Townshend's estate in the cold island must forever remain uncultivated but for this expedient.

To be Sold - A House & Lot

N. Y. Shamrock.

SITUATED near the Court House in the STown of Henderson, Montgomery County The situation is very advantageous for pubtic business, either for a Store or a Tavern, or both. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser by H: DELAMOTHE, July 31,1811 On the premises. William Shaw, & Co. HAVE AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS At their well known old stand in Rdleigb. THEY have just received, and are now oming a very large and general Assortment of GOODS, superior in every respect to any they have yet offered for sale, and under the usual prices, for Cash.

