

the service of manufacturers and mechanics. These valuable and important classes of our fellow citizens, have a just demand on government, for every reasonable encouragement and support. Their pursuits are practicable patriotism, and whilst our national and state parchments, establish our independence of right, their measures, more solid, are establishing for us, an independence indeed.

When we reflect that the United States are in possession of numerous blessings, political, civil and religious, many of which are not enjoyed by any other nation: that we are remote from those scenes of war and carnage, by which Europe is veiled in sable: that we enjoy the uncontroled right, on principles of true liberty, to form, alter, and carry into effect our Federal and State constitutions; that founded on them and on law, there exists a spirit of toleration, securing to every one the undisturbed rights of conscience, and the free exercise of religion; that the people, at fixed periods, have the choice of their rulers, and can remove those who do wrong: that the means of education in all its branches, are liberal, general and successful; that their national strength, resources, and powers, by proper arrangements, may render these States invincible; that by our husbandry, commerce, manufactures, and mechanical arts, the wealth of this country almost surpasses credibility: let us not be prompted by imprudent zealots of any description, to hazard the irretrievable loss of all, or of any of these inestimable blessings; but let us secure them forever, with the aid of Divine Providence, by rallying round the standard of our national government, and by encouraging and establishing a martial spirit, on the solid foundation of internal peace, order, and concord.

Accept, Gentlemen, I pray you, my unfeigned thanks, for your patience on this occasion; which I consider as a pledge of your future liberality towards me, unnecessary, as my observations may be, in regard to information to yourselves, they have offered me an opportunity of discharging my obligations to the public, by unfolding matters which may have impressed your minds with much, if not with equal importance. As the season requires, that for the benefit of the country, your Session should be short, nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote your objects.— However interesting to the public your measures may be, they will not exceed my anticipations: and be always assured, that consistently with obligations of an official nature, they will ever receive my cordial co-operation and support. Any other communications, Gentlemen, which may be requisite, shall be submitted to your consideration by message.

E. GERRY.

LONDON, MAY 18.

We have the pleasure to state, that the exchange of prisoners between this country and France is now carried on pretty extensively. Four cartels sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday evening for Morlaix, having near 300 French prisoners on board, many of whom have been in this country several years.

A large quantity of arms are now sending off for the Spanish patriots—8000 stand for Galicia, and 4000 for Asturias.—The number of men in those Provinces in want of arms is stated to be 100,000.

We understand that the Speaker of the House of Commons meets Sir F. Burdett's action with a double plea.—The first being the general issue, that he is not guilty of the trespasses alleged in the declaration; and the second, that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case.

MAY 19.

It is supposed that our force in the Baltic is at present in possession of the Island of Bornholm.

MAY 21.

Yesterday Lisbon papers were received to the 6th inst. They contain accounts of petty actions in various parts of Spain, in which the French were generally worsted.

Sir Charles Cotton arrived at Cadiz on the 3d inst. and sailed again the same day in the San Joseph, to take command of the fleet off Toulon. Two Spanish ships of the line arrived at Cadiz on the 2d, from Vera Cruz, with 6 millions of dollars on board. The Spanish fleet in the outer harbour consists of 12 ships of the line.

The French had not opened their batteries at Matagorda; but they were erecting mortar batteries along the coast, with an intention of opening on the shipping.

The Resistance had failed from Cadiz with a convoy of troops for the defence of Carthagena, on which the French were daily expected to make an attack.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, May 10.

"On the 24th of April the French approached the advanced Guard under General Crauford, near Ciudad Rodrigo, and drove in the piquets. Advances were sent to Lord Wellington at Viseu; who immediately began his march with 22,000 English and 14,000 Portuguese. On the 26th, he passed Almeida; and by the last accounts, the 5th inst. he was a few leagues to the southward of Almeida. A reinforcement of 3000 men was hourly expected at the Camp.

"The French after threatening the van guard in the manner stated, proceeded with their main body, under the Duke of Elchingen, to the number of 30,000 men, and occupied the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo. The French have made a shew of besieging that place; but it is well victualled, and very strong; and supported as it is by the allied army, has nothing to fear from the French."

French papers to the 10th, and Dutch to the 13th, have been received. Their chief contents relate to the operations of the Russians against the Turks; and the former are said to have been uniformly successful. A French army under Gen. Marmont is forming on the frontiers of Turkey; and it is reported at Vienna that the Austrians are to take part against that devoted Kingdom.

The intelligence in the above papers from Spain is of little interest.

Private letters from Hamburg of the 13th inst. state that a rumour was prevalent on the Continent, that the late exchange of prisoners between France and England, will lead to negotiations for a general peace. The same letter confirms the accounts of large bodies of Austrian and French troops being on their march to the frontiers of Turkey.

The Meteor bomb arrived on Tuesday night at Portsmouth, with Capt. Leake of the Royal Artillery, employed on a special mission to Turkey, and Mr. Robinson, King's messenger, with important dispatches, which were immediately forwarded to town.—They are said to relate to the intrigues of the French, which have hitherto successfully opposed the British influence; and to the military operations of Russia against the Turkish Empire.

MAY 22.

Extract of a letter from a British Naval Officer, dated Lisbon, May 7.

"As a vessel is now weighing for England, I embrace the opportunity to inform you what is passing here.

"We are in a great bustle here. Orders were issued here yesterday for all the merchant ships and transports to prepare to sail at a moment's notice; and similar orders have been sent to Oporto.

"There is a Russian two-decker here in very bad condition; it will be destroyed this evening, by order of Admiral Berkeley.

"Lisbon still continues tranquil; but its tranquillity, I fear, will be of short duration. The French continue to receive strong reinforcements, and we expect every hour to hear of a battle—on the result of which will depend our removal from, or continuance on this station.

"Every soldier that could be possibly spared from Lisbon, both British and Portuguese, set off some time since to join the grand army. A general engagement will certainly have taken place before this reaches you! and it is rumoured, in the event of our army being defeated, (which Heaven forbid) we shall have to visit the Brazils, with as much property as can be carried off from the grasp of the enemy, and such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to remain under his dominion; the number of the latter, I am inclined to think, will be very few, if we except those belonging to the army, and who will, of course, be taken off.

"I am sorry to inform you, that several murders have been committed by the inhabitants, from time to time, on our seamen on liberty on shore from their respective ships.

"A vessel arrived yesterday from Cadiz; she has been four days on her passage; but brought nothing, to relieve our anxiety in that quarter."

Isle of Wight, May 18.—Sailed H. M. S. Thais, for the West-Indies; having on board HUGH ELLIOT, Esq.; Captain General and Governor of the Leeward Islands.

BOSTON, JUNE 20.

THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

This Vessel has at last arrived from France, and the dispatches by her have been published. They will arrest and engage attention.—They will convince, beyond relapse, the American people, who the men have been who have justly and impartially delineated the views and conduct of the tyrant of France towards the United States; and who they have been who have traitorously apologized for his conduct, or attempted to gloss it over with deception and lies.

DISPATCHES BY THE JOHN ADAMS.

The National Intelligencer received by yesterday's mail, contains twenty official Dispatches from our Ministers in France and England, received by the John Adams. Those from Mr. Pinkney are of various dates from the 19th February to the 2d April, 1810.—They relate principally to explanations with the British Minister respecting the Blockade of the ports from the Elbe to Brest. On this subject the Marquis Wellesley, under date of the 26th March, says, "The Blockades notified by Great-Britain in May 1806, [from the Elbe to the Brest] has never been formally withdrawn;" but "are comprehended under the more extensive restriction of the orders of Council of 7th January, 1807." "No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great-Britain between the 15th of May 1806, and the 7th January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted July 27, 1806, which is still in force."

The letters from Mr. Armstrong are of dates from the 25th of January to the 16th April, 1810.

The 1st, containing a proposition respecting the reciprocal revocation of the Blockading Order, and the Berlin decree, by England and France, has before been published.

The 2d, complains to the Duke of Cadore [Champagny] of an Imperial Order directing the proceeds of American property sequestered in Spain, to be placed in the Custom-House at Bayonne, which property included "the produce of the soil of the United States."

The 3d relates to an abortive project for renewing the Convention of 1800.

The 4th announces the receipt of a note from the Duke, dated 21st February stating that "His Majesty [Napoleon] has decided to sell the American property seized in the ports of Spain, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in deposit?"

The 5th, dated 10th March, is a long and spirited answer of Gen. Armstrong to the last and other notes of Champagny; in which our Minister exposes very freely the fallshoods, inconsistencies, and hypocrisy of the French Government; and in comment on the last pretext, that the seizures have been made to retaliate our "Non-Intercourse Law," Mr. A. points out the different impressions which that law had made on the Emperor, which at first he tacitly approved, though at last made it the cause of his seizures.—"What circumstance," says our Minister, "may have since occurred to produce a change in his [the Emperor's] opinion I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of His Majesty altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable." This excellent note—the exact counterpart of facts, statements, arguments and views which have appeared in the American federal papers, in answer to the democratic apologies of that "supereminent statesman," the "great Napoleon;" shall be given at full length in our next. The Duke de Cadore was too cunning to attempt answering it.—What pity he had not the assistance of his hirelings of the Aurora and Whig on the occasion!

The 6th note, dated 4th April, contains merely an intimation of the Duke's, that though nearly a month had passed from the date of the last note, no business could be transacted unconnected with the Emperor's marriage.

The 7th, dated April 7th, mentions, that Bonaparte had left Paris for a long visit to Campeigne, and adds, "The day before he set out he gave me a ship [the Sally] to carry myself and family to the United States. The Minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended." This is the first intimation we have had of the determination of Gen. A. to quit France.—What occasioned it? Was it in consequence of any reply of the Duke's to his note of the 10th of March? If so, where is that reply? Is not the hint of delay a new-vamped pretext for refusing the necessary passports?

The 8th dispatch is a Decree of the King of Naples, [Murat]

confiscating the following American vessels, viz. the Augustus, Hercules, Zephyr, Sophia, Romp, Two Bessies, Kite, Suley, and-Betty, Mary, Syren, Emily, Francis, Hound, Peace, Victory, Dove, Urania, Fortune, William, Nancy, Maria, Hamilton, Phoenix, Oustionick, Rose-and-Mary, Orozimbo, Amherst, Mary-Ann, Louisiana; ordering the sale of their cargoes, and the proceeds to "be deposited in a particular bank, to be hereafter employed as we shall judge convenient"—which decree Mr. Armstrong says, and very truly, places the property "beyond the reach of negotiation."

The 9th is a letter of Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated, Paris, 16th April, 1810, in which he says, "The John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you that on the 11th inst. the Emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain; and that the money arising therefrom should be placed in his caisse privee." [Meaning his private crib to defray wedding expences, rosaries and pin Money.] "He has also refused to give up the Hero, and has ordered that the case be brought before the Council of Prizes, where condemnation necessarily awaits it." Excellent—Mr. A. "O! while you live tell truth, and shame the devil."

The 9th is a Note describing the Hero to be a vessel loaded with tobacco, on account of the United States, to be sold to pay the interest of the Dutch debt; bound to Tonningen, but put into Holland by stress of weather, and was seized by a French privateer's boat.

The 10th is a Note dated March 24, 1810, reciting the case of the Hero, and adding those of the vessels confiscated in Naples, where they arrived, "under a promise of protection from his Majesty the King;" stating the destitute situation of the crews [amounting to nearly 300 men;] and proposing, that two or more vessels should be permitted to sail with these crews and those belonging to vessels condemned in Spain.

The abstract of the documents by the John Adams, is faithfully made, and must excite sensations much easier felt than described.

TRADE IN TURKISH BOTTOMS.

The following article, is stated, in the Baltimore American, to have been received by the John Adams frigate:—

"JANINA, FEB. 10.—The English have published at Janina and throughout the ports of Turkey, information to merchants, announcing "that the Ottoman flag may be freely navigated to or from the ports of France, Italy, Naples, or Illyria, by paying to the agents of Great-Britain a premium of 20 per cent. Voyages on these conditions can be fitted out in Turkey, the requisite of 20 per cent being to be paid on the granting of the passport, for an ingreiss and egreiss voyage."

DR. LOGAN

writes from London, "that it is the opinion of Mr. Pinkney, the terms of accommodation gone out in the John Adams, frigate, will be accepted by our government, and that all differences between the two countries, will be amicably settled."

GENERAL BLOCKADE.

A letter from Gottenburgh of May 2, received at New-York, states, "That Tonningen, and the whole of Holstein, as well as Spain and Holland, are now under a strict blockade by the English; that the Baltic is entirely filled with British ships of war."

SAINT JOHN, July 2, 1810.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT and Suite left this City on Thursday last for the Seat of Government.

ARRIVED—Snow Lady's Adventure, Morris, New-castle; Transport Schooner Lady Delaval, Halifax.

CLEARED—Ship Rufina, Potter, Plymouth; Brig Martha, Thompson, Belfast; Ship Calceonia, Boag, Portsmouth; Brig Lord Collingwood, Campbell, Belfast.

MARRIED] On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. VIETS, at Alwington Manor, THOMAS PEARSON, Major of the Royal Regiment of Welch Fusiliers, to ANNE ELIZA, second daughter of Lieut. General COFFIN.

DIED] Last Thursday morning, very suddenly, Mr. JOHN POOL, aged 41 years. His remains were interred on Friday afternoon with Masonic Honors.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's, on the most reasonable terms,

- A Cafe of very superior 4-4 Irish Shirting Linens;
- 10 Tons British Iron, assorted;
- 2 Dozen Men's Saddles; a few dozen Bridles;
- 5 Packages of Hardware, assorted; a few calks Nails;
- 10 Bales Superfine, Second and Coarse Cloths;
- 6 Cases fine and medium price Men's Hats;
- 1 Ditto Ladies' fashionable ditto;
- 10 Packages Cotton Goods, consisting of Mullins, Shirting Cottons, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
- 2 Bales Blankets, 7-4 and 8-4; 1 Bale Canvas;
- 10 Casks Bottled Porter; 50 Barrels Ship Bread;
- A few Silver Watches, good quality;
- 1 Hind. Loaf Sugar;
- 50 Boxes Window Glass 10-12, 8-10 and 7-9;
- 50 Groce Bottles; 50 Boxes Soap;
- 30 Puncheons Windward Island Rum,
- A variety of piece Goods, &c. &c.

HERRINGS and LUMBER.

1000 Barrels Herrings, and a quantity of the different kinds of Lumber, for the West-India Market; sufficient to load several vessels from 100 to 150 tons, to be delivered at Saint Andrews.—For particulars apply to

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 23d June, 1810.

Thomas Millidge, junr.

Has Received by the Brig British Union from LONDON,

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which are now opened and for Sale at his Store fronting the Market-Square, on reasonable terms.

He has also for Sale, good old JAMAICA SPIRITS and MUSCOVADO SUGAR of a good quality.

Saint John, 25th June, 1810.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of HENRY KITCHEN, late of Washademoac, New-Canaan, Queen's-County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY KITCHEN, } Administrators,
WILLIAM KITCHEN, }

Washademoac, New-Canaan, 19th June 1810. p74