

(NEW-BRUNSWICK.)
SAINT JOHN, March 25, 1811.

Since our last we have been obligingly favored with Boston papers to the 15th inst.; from which, the following highly interesting extracts have been made.

BOSTON, MARCH 13.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British armed-schooner *Thistle* (hired as a packet) has arrived near New-York from Plymouth, Eng. from which she sailed the 21st January; but brings London accounts no later than the 12th.

Despatches for Mr. MORIER, and from Mr. PINKNEY to Mr. SMITH, arrived in this vessel. They are probably only the ordinary correspondence. The United States frigate *Essex* was at Plymouth, 21st January waiting the orders of Mr. PINKNEY.

As usual, the London prints abound in crudities on the subject of the *Orders in Council*; but not one word has appeared bearing an official stamp. Letters say, the *Orders*, simply, will be revoked on the accession of the Regent, and, of course, of a new Ministry.

The Resolutions of the *Lords and Commons* inviting the *Prince of Wales* to assume the exercise of the Executive Government, had been communicated to and accepted by him. The next measure would be his proceeding to open the Parliament; when the Regency bill would be brought in. Reports by the *Thistle* state, that this bill had passed to a third reading.

The British King was convalescent, and had appeared in public at Windsor.

From the Continent we hear of new decrees to destroy commerce; and the repetition of the burning and branding schemes of the NAPOLEON code.

The French accounts, by this arrival, are not so late by many days as those received from Rochelle.

From PORTUGAL—The accounts from Lisbon, are to the 18th January.—They state, that Lord WELLINGTON had ordered the Portuguese on the south side, to place their property within the British lines for safety. The French had received a reinforcement of 15,000 men. The Portuguese it was reported had evacuated *St. Ubes*.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.

WEST-FLORIDA.

Letters from West-Florida state, that the Spaniards continued to defend the *Mobile*, which has a garrison of about 300 men, and is situated about 30 miles from our post at *Fort Stoddard*. Gov. *Claiborne* was expected at this fort the first of February. The Spaniards had received money but no troops from *Havana*. The troops from the upper stations were moving towards *Orleans*.

TEXT AND COMMENT.

"All men are born free and equal." "Liberty and Equality forever," are the constant cries of the southern Jeffersonians.—A late *Charleston* paper gives the following patent specimen of the kind of *Liberty and Equality* they mean—"At a late Court of Sessions, DAVID MATTHEWS was fined £50 for [only] KILLING A NEGRO."

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.

The British *January* Mail was brought to town yesterday from *Amboy*. It came in the schooner *Thistle*, Lieut. *Depyster*, which was lately cast away on *Squam Beach*, when six of her crew, and three newspaper mails were lost. The letters, and despatches to Mr. MORIER, were saved. The papers are to the 12th *January*.

CAPTURE of the ISLE of FRANCE.

Capt. CONKLIN, who has arrived here from *Lisbon*, informs, that on the 28th *January*, off the *Western Islands* he spoke the British frigate *Menelaus*,* Capt. PARKER, then only 40 days from the *Isle of France*, bound to *England*, with official despatches announcing the capture of the *Isle of France* on the 2d *December* last, by the English. Besides the troops, stores, &c. on the *Island*, the English took six French frigates, three corvettes, two brigs, and about 3000 tons of American shipping; the most of which were loading with rapidity. Among the American vessels taken was one which had been captured, a prize-master put on board and ordered for another port; but which was recaptured by the crew, and the prize-master killed. It was reported, that the American Captain would be hung.

The *Menelaus*, is a new frigate launched about nine months since, and sailed from *England* in *July* last with sealed orders.

LONDON, JANUARY 12, 1811.

THE REGENCY.

Yesterday the Deputations of Parliament presented to his Royal Highness the *Prince of Wales*, the Resolutions agreed to for supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority.

The Lord President then read and delivered to him the Resolutions which had been passed.

To which his Royal Highness made the following answer:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions, on the subject of providing for 'the exercise of the Royal Authority, during His Majesty's illness,' with those sentiments of regard which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two Houses.

"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed 'hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of His Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me,' under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.

"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shown all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

"Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.

"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a Generous and Loyal People. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"You will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied by most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of His Majesty's health."

This answer was delivered by the Prince with that most graceful and dignified deportment which so peculiarly distinguish his Royal Highness.

The Deputation then waited on the Queen, at Windsor, and communicated to her the desire of the two Houses; to which Her Majesty gave the following answer:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligations to this country, which induced me in the year 1789 readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by Parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience under the protection of His Majesty since that period, and I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

"The assistance in point of council and advice which the wisdom of Parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

"Of the nature and importance of that charge, I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations, but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the following Peers protested against the restrictions of the Regent, viz. *Clarence, Lauderdale, Holland, Albermarle, Erskine, Rosstyn and Spencer*.

Bulletins of the King's Health.

Windsor, January 10, 1811.—His Majesty continues to go on well.

(Signed) H. Halford, W. Heberden, R. Willis.

Windsor, Jan. 11, 1811. His Majesty appears to be a little improved since yesterday. (Signed as above.)

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Verbal intelligence from *England* to *January* 21, have been received at *New-York*. The KING was in better health, and had appeared in public. The Regency Bill had passed to a third reading in Parliament. The Prince had consented to its conditions. The frigate *Essex* was at *Plymouth*. Despatches from Mr. Pinkney to Government, and from the British Ministers to their Charges des Affaires, have been received.

London papers have been brought to *January* 12.

The Danes have issued a Decree for punishing with death any person who shall trade with *England*!

In *Holland* the French impressment for the army includes boys of 13.

3000 Norwegian seamen, impressed for the French Navy, refused to proceed, and the soldiers, their countrymen, refused to use force.

LONDON, January 7.

Lord Viscount COURTENAY embarked on board his Yacht, and set sail, as some people think, for *America*. The rumour of his being returned is doubtful.

By a vessel which arrived from *Dunkirk* yesterday, we have advices from *France* to the 3d insts. stating, that in pursuance of the system of hostility adopted towards the commerce of this country, a new oath had been administered to Merchants and others in the ports of the Channel, under which they were to be bound by the most solemn engagements not to hold any intercourse or communication with the shipping, natives or territories of Great-Britain, and on the violation of which, they are to be exposed to the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

JANUARY 11.—We have reason to believe, that at length the Marquis Wellesley has seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the *Orders in Council*, and has advised his colleagues in office to come to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice to carry despatches to *America*, and we understand they were yesterday despatched.

We this day insert the new State Paper issued by Bonaparte, in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing *Holland* and the *Hanse Towns*, to the great family of the French Empire. He now says, that the

Berlin and Milan Decrees shall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as a sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port.

This State paper, we find in the proceedings of the Conservative Senate, dated the 13th of December. The following is an extract:

"The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the Orders in Council.—The British Cabinet have, so to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and that code shall be the palladium of the Seas."

We cannot help indulging the hope, from the President's Message; that the differences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country and the United States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted.

After all as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his Decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of *England* and *France*, as well as *America*, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period, we trust, is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has of late been doomed to remain.

[*The Berlin Decree was notoriously issued before the Orders in Council.]

FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract of an official letter of His Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, to his Excellency Signor Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Since I transmitted to Y. E. my last communication, under date of the 5th inst. I have been informed that the detachment of the enemy's troops which joined the army on the last days of the past month, consisted of 11 battalions of the 9th corps of the army, and it is the same corps of troops, which under the command of General Gardanne, had before endeavored to penetrate across Lower Beira. The whole of these forces are computed by some officers, who saw them, at 8000; however I imagine that they must exceed that number.

The other division, belonging likewise to the 9th corps, had not yet passed the frontiers, when I last had advices respecting it: I know, however, by an intercepted letter, that General Drouet was sending to General Glasserde, that the said division was directed to take the position of Guarda.

There has been no alteration in the position, that the enemy maintained, since the preceding despatch that I sent to Y. E; except that the Head-Quarters of General Drouet have been established at Beira, with the troops with which he had joined the army. The enemy continue to build boats on the banks of the *Zezere*; and discover that they see with great jealousy and uneasiness the measures that our troops are taking on the left bank of the *Tagus*, to command from thence, with their fire, the communication between the river *Zezere* and the *Tagus*.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of March 12.

By the ship *Pocahontas*, Coffin, in 50 days from *Lisbon*, we learn that the French army under *Massena* were about 50 miles from *Lisbon*, and that they consisted of about 52,000 men. General *Victor* had formed a junction with 17,000, and another army under *Soult* was expected to join shortly, when it was supposed *Massena* would attack *Lord Wellington*.—The French have crossed, and were on the south side of the *Tagus*. *Lord Wellington* had upwards of 10,000 men employed fortifying the heights opposite *Lisbon*. Several officers of high rank (amongst whom were 3 Generals) were going to *England* by the packet; but when *Lord Wellington* heard the news of *Victor's* junction with *Massena*, they were immediately recalled, except *Gen. Fane*, whose ill state of health would not permit him to return. The English army are very sickly. All the hospitals at *Lisbon* were full, in consequence of the excessive rains.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship *Nancy*, Higgins, from *Lisbon*, from whence he sailed on the 27th of *January*.

Capt. H. informs us that on the day of his sailing, news arrived that the wife of General *Junot* was taken prisoner, and the General himself was wounded and was seen to fall from his horse. Capt. Higgins also states that the inhabitants of *St. Ubes* were pouring into *Lisbon*, to avoid the French; General *Beresford* having ordered them to evacuate that place; as the French troops had withdrawn from before *Cadiz* and were marching towards that province. The Captain likewise states, that the famous *Marquis Romana* died on the 25th of *January*, and was to be interred at *Belém* on the 27th. 15,000 British troops were hourly expected at *Lisbon* from *England* and *Ireland*.

[By the above arrival we have received *Lisbon Papers* of the 24th *January*, but they do not contain any news.] (Mer. Ad.)

Prices Current at Lisbon, January 23.

Flour 18 dollars on board ship; Wheat 31 shillings; Indian Corn, 3 dollars and 12 cents; Rice, 7 dollars and 25 cents.

Letters from *England*, of a late date, mention the sequestration of American property in *Sweden*. It was expected it might be given up in a few days, on condition of paying the new duties, imposed long after its importation. How astonishing is the patience of Americans, under their immense sufferings by the multipli-