

Here then is a declaration that the government have no information of the revocation of the decrees. It may be indeed "inferred" that as it regards our neutral rights they are not in operation. Why are they not in operation? For a very good reason, because there is no American property in the Emperor's power for them to operate upon. As the government editor "infers" that they are not in operation, we have a right to "infer" from this language that he is well satisfied they are not revoked. The National editor also "infers," that some relaxations are likely to take place in the commercial intercourse with France. What reason Mr. Galles has to make this inference, we know not; for our parts we see no reason to expect any such relaxation. And we may "infer" from the last sentence of this curious paragraph, that as to the American property already under sequestration in France, the government has not the least expectation of its restoration. Taking this paragraph, the one relative to Mr. Foster, and the proclamation, and comparing them with the editorial and other articles which have lately appeared in the Intelligencer on the subject of our foreign relations, we think it "may be inferred" that Cadore was not very wide of the truth, when he declared that our government was "without honor, without energy, and without any just political views!"

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.
COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter received yesterday from Washington. "It is a fact, that M. Serrurier was closeted with Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe this day at the palace, from early in the morning till after 3 o'clock, P. M. It would be useless to form any conjecture respecting the object of this private conference with the President in propria persona, at a time when the negotiations with Mr. Foster are not yet announced to be broken off."

The above information may be depended upon. We pledge ourselves for the character of the writer, and that he is certain of the fact he has stated. We should not be surprised if the fast sailing vessel, the Matchless, belonging to Caze & Richaud, which arrived at New-York on the 19th brought the despatches which occasioned the aforesaid sitting.

BOSTON, JULY 27.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday we had arrivals from Lisbon and Oporto. Capt. WOODWARD, from Lisbon, reports, that on the 13th June, news had reached that city, stating that the French army under Soult had received strong reinforcements; which had induced the British to raise the siege of Badajos; and that the allied army had retreated 30 or 40 leagues towards Lisbon, and that WELLINGTON and BEREAFORD were about to unite their forces. Capt. BLAKEMAN, from Oporto informs, that he left that city June 19th; and that the day before he sailed news was received from Badajos, which stated the siege was continued when the courier left the camp; but its speedy surrender was not expected.

REMARKS.—The above articles are given in the crude state in which they have reached us in the New-York papers.—Unquestionably Lisbon is the best source of real intelligence of war-events in the peninsula—it being the centre of official and telegraphic communications; and the Gazette of that city being conducted in the most honorable manner; if, therefore, the report of the raising of the siege of Badajos, was really in circulation in Lisbon as stated, it is entitled to consideration. The last previous accounts from the vicinity of Badajos were to the 8th June, given in Lisbon papers of the 11th.—They stated that the investment of Badajos continued; that its importance would induce the commander (PHILLIPON) to defend it until the last extremity, but that it could not hold out many days; and Lord WELLINGTON, on the 6th, did not hold out any expectation of its being speedily succored.—He indeed mentions that SOULT had drawn some battalions from his blockade at Cadiz; and that part of the remains of the late 9th corps of the French army (which we believe had been employed in Granada) would arrive at Cordova, (some 80 or 100 miles from Badajos) on the 6th June, to reinforce him. We know also that SOULT had been pressing hard for reinforcements;—that 5000 men, under DAQUET, had been detached from the army, late MASENA's, to his succour; and that the whole remains of that army, which Lord W. in his despatch of the 6th June, informs, were defiling and making a movement in Leon, may have approached so near to Badajos, as, with the movements of SOULT's reinforced army, to make it necessary for Marshal BEREAFORD to raise the siege a second time, and to take a position to unite with the army of Lord WELLINGTON, under Gen. SPENCER, which undoubtedly on hearing of the change of position of the French, would immediately proceed for Estremadura. These combinations may have occurred, and may have temporarily interrupted the siege of Badajos; but we repeat, there was nothing at the date of the last accounts from the armies, to render their occurrence probable prior to the 14th June. Any one who will consult a map will see the idleness of that part of the report which states the retreat of the besieging army 30 or 40 leagues.

From LISBON, June 13, 1811.

"We have but little news from the armies.—I have seen a letter from an officer stating, that forty pieces of cannon were employed in battering Badajos; and that two breaches had been made, but not sufficiently large to admit the passage of troops. SOULT is collecting his forces, and part of the troops before Cadiz are said to be on their march to join SOULT."

LATE NAVAL ACTION.

We have no further particulars of the late naval action between the English brig and the French ship, than those given on our first page. Capt. NIEL, of Ports-

mouth who has arrived in New-York, on the 21st inst. (the day after the battle) was boarded from a British sloop of war with a frigate in company; which probably were the Atalante and Interprenante, bound to Halifax.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A report is in circulation, that six more French frigates have been taken or destroyed in the Mediterranean.

The rumour of an insurrection in Genoa is thus alluded to, in a letter of the 1st inst. from Lisbon:—"A great many letters are received in this city from Italy, from which it appears, that that country is up in arms against the monster, and that the Genoese States have already freed themselves from the yoke."

Among the Officers taken at the battle of Albuera, and who have since effected their escape, are, Major North, Capt. Fernice, and Capt. Despard, of the 7th; foot, the former Gentleman was wounded. Capt. Prevost, returned as wounded, has lost his arm; and Lieut. Mullins, who was returned as wounded, having lost his arm, is since dead. Both battalions of the 7th foot are broken up; the men have joined the 28th foot, Officers, it is reported, are coming home.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated off Flushing, June 9:—"By the last reconnoitre, the French had 14 sail of the line down at Flushing, 3 in the Texel, and two in Goree; we have here at anchor nine sail of the line, three on the Texel station, and two in the Downs."

The last defeat of the French in Portugal was so complete that it seems thoroughly to have quieted every thing for the present, and there appears every reason to believe that the French will not be able to make another effort during the present campaign. It is truly gratifying to English feeling, and most highly to the honor of the country, that the insolent boast of the French Emperor, that England could not contend singly against France, is thus retorted upon him, and that France does not now appear equal to support the contention with the armies of England. France in two most important scenes, and on two most vital occasions has presented her armies in the field, and on both these occasions has experienced a most signal defeat.

The situation of our affairs in Sicily is stated to be very unpleasant, and there is a most extraordinary report current, that the King of Sicily is actually in treaty with the enemy for the sale of his Island. It is scarcely possible to credit an assertion so full of baseness and imbecility, but the letters are positive, and full of details and particulars. Still we must withhold our assent, and wait for further documents. In the mean time it is to be hoped, that all due precaution will be taken against any injury to the English interests.

A letter from an Officer belonging to the Scylla sloop of war, states another gallant attack made by that ship, on four of the enemy's brigs, and two luggers, near Point Perros, on the coast of France. She forced them all to take shelter under the batteries at Isle Bas, after damaging their sails and rigging, and recaptured a vessel within sight of them.

We hear that Government are going to make a grant of the European Dutch Government plantations and labouring negroes in the colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo, to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Stephen, &c. &c. for the purpose of experiment, with respect to those estates and people: and we hope their efforts will be attended with more success than their endeavours in Sierra Leone.

JUNE 19.

The Swedes and Danes still continue to maintain an hostile aspect towards each other; the government of the former country having sent forty gun-boats to Malmoe, to watch, as it is supposed, the movements of the Danish shipping.

A new order, of King Charles XIII, has been created in Sweden, consisting of 30 members, all Freemasons, amongst whom are his Majesty, the Crown Prince, and his Son.

By letters from St. Petersburg little doubt remains that France and Russia have made up their differences. A gentleman of some consideration writes from the Russian capital as follows:

St. PETERSBURGH, MAY 24.

"I have refrained from writing for some time, in the hope that I should have to announce to you some favourable change in the affairs between this country and Great-Britain; but from recent occurrences I now consider that desirable event to be placed at a remote distance."

The feelings of the Russian nation towards France are, it is clear, not in unison with the Court, as we learn from St. Petersburg, that the London Gazette Extraordinary, containing Lord Wellington's account of the battle of Fuentes d'Honor, had reached that Capital by express from Gottenburgh, and had been received by all ranks with joy.

The most recent advices from Copenhagen, by the Anholt mails, are to the 31st ult. The only fact worth noticing is that Marshal Ney still continued in the Danish capital.

Mr. Liston will leave town in a few days, on his embassy to Constantinople.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WOODHOUSE, of Miramichi, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

GEORGE DUNCAN, } Administrators.
GEORGE LAURIE, }
Miramichi, July 2, 1811.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1811.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Tuesday, Brig Thetis, Capt. Lesley, from St. Ubes, cargo Salt, to J. Black, & Co.

Brig Diana, Capt. Tom, from Peterhead, in ballast, to R. Shives, & Co.

Friday, Brig Adventure, Capt. Wood, from Portsmouth, in ballast, to John L. Venner.

Ship Ellis, Capt. Johnson, from Lisbon, in ballast.

The Circuits are appointed to be holden for the un-dermentioned Counties as follows,

For Charlotte, Tuesday, 20th August.

For St. John, Tuesday, 3d September.

For Westmorland, Wednesday, 11th September.

For Queen's, Monday, 30th September.

For Sunbury, Thursday, 4th October.

In the following strictures copied from the "United States Gazette" we observe the Secret Measure of Congress relative to East Florida, conveyed to the Editor through a private Channel, and published in this Paper on the 17th June, are now commented upon as uncontroverted facts:—

The secret message, and the secret law passed in conformity to it, constituted an act of direct warfare against Spain, almost immediately after it was known that a close and intimate alliance had been formed between that nation and the British. To perceive all the atrocity of that secret, that dark transaction, it will be necessary to call to mind that Mr. Jefferson, many years since, set up a claim to a part of West Florida, under the Louisiana purchase; but Spain refused to allow it, and Napoleon, who was then the ally, if not the actual Sovereign, of Spain, gave Mr. Jefferson to understand that any interference with that territory would be considered and treated as an act of hostility against himself. Upon this suggestion the claim was suffered, for seven years, to lie dormant not being even urged in negotiation, until Spain, driven to madness by the oppression which she was suffering, roused herself, threw off the chains of France, formed an intimate alliance with Great-Britain, and commenced the struggle for independence.—Such was the occasion seized upon by Mr. Madison, not merely to revive that dormant claim and to march an armed force into the territory, but also secretly to procure an act of Congress authorising him to take possession of East Florida, a country to which it is not pretended that we have any colour of right, more than to Upper Canada. Had Congress, therefore, shut themselves up in the dark and, at the recommendation and request of the President, passed a law authorising him to take forcible possession of the British territories in Canada..... It might have excited more lively sensations in the people of the United States, because Great-Britain would instantly have repelled the invasion, and we should have been made to feel the consequences; whereas poor Spain, struggling for her existence, could not immediately return the blow. In point of principle there is no difference in the cases.

Considering therefore, the time and the manner of recommending and passing that law, and the relations then existing between Great-Britain and Spain, and adverted also to the other facts to which we have alluded, we can hardly find room for a doubt that, for the last twelve months, it has been the steady purpose of the administration to bring about a war with Great-Britain; and, at the same time, to keep the machinery by which it was to have been accomplished, so entirely out of sight of the people, as to make them believe that the Government was forced into it, reluctantly, and unprepared by the measures of the British Court.

A GOOD JOB.

SALEM, JULY 19.—Persons disposed to contract for mowing the grass on the wharves of this and other sea port towns of New-England, are requested to send their proposals, sealed and post paid to Monticello.

NOTICE.

ALL the Creditors of JOSEPH WARD, late of the County of York, in the Province of New-Brunswick, are requested to meet the Trustees at the Office of GARRET CLOPPER, Esquire, in Fredericton, on Saturday the 12th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, to examine and see the debts due to each person ascertained. GARRET CLOPPER, } Trustees for all
EDWARD W. MILLER, } the Creditors of
ROBERT SMITH, } Joseph Ward.
Fredericton, August 1, 1811.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of JAMES BELL, lately deceased, are requested to send their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to
HENRY SMITH, Administrator.
Fredericton, 5th August, 1811.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of HIEL CAMP, Esq. late of Lincoln, in Sunbury County, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to
ABIGAIL CAMP, Administratrix.
HIEL CAMP, } Administrators.
CALVIN CAMP, }
Lincoln, August 1, 1811. 34p.