

Extract of a letter from a very respectable American at Lisbon, dated October 21, 1810.

It is clear they (the French) have not advanced these ten days past, and from the best information I can procure, they might think themselves fortunate in making a much less advantageous convention than that of Cintra.—Their forces are daily diminishing by desertion and sickness and their resources are cut off for provision and Recruits by the retaking of Coimbra.—Notwithstanding the French are within five leagues of Lisbon, I do not think they will enter it, as Conquerors."

NOVEMBER 26.

Two brigs arrived here yesterday in very short passages from Liverpool, by which we have received London dates to October 22.—No accounts had reached England from Portugal, of so late date as those received here. From Cadiz they are as late as Sept. 30, stating, that a successful sortie had been made on the French lines at Salines; that a battery had been opened from St. Cataline, on the British shipping in Cadiz Bay, discharging from thence red hot shot; that a Spanish frigate had arrived with 3½ millions of dollars, for the use of government, and another daily expected with 10 millions more.

Mr. Jackson arrived at Spithead, in the Venus frigate, on the 19th October.

Jeffries, the Seaman, who was left by Capt. Lake, on the Island of Sombriero has arrived at Portsmouth in the Schooner Thistle.

LONDON, OCT. 22.—Stocks, Consols 66½; Omnium 5½; American flour 59 to 61s. per bbl. Upland Cotton 11d. to 1s. 3d. New-Orleans 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.

THE ARMIES IN PORTUGAL.

The common interests, which all independent nations have in the destruction of the French power, has created such a warm feeling in the public mind, as to absorb all local considerations in a general anxiety for the result of the expected battle in Portugal. Every additional detail, every opinion of what, at other times, would be of slight consideration, is now turned and weighed, as if of paramount importance to the general issue of the contest. The movements of the respective armies, after the affair of the 27th of September, have been detailed with considerable correctness.—We shall add, however, a few particulars, which will serve to render our own files complete.—Notwithstanding the shew of an attack upon Sicily, by Prince Murat, to produce a diversion of the English forces, they have even drawn reinforcements from thence, for their army in Portugal. General Mortier, with 12,000 men, whose movements had been watched by the Marquis Roubina, in the vicinity of Abrantes, is confidently said to have joined Massena, at about the period when Romana reinforced Lord Wellington.

The present position of the armies appears, after a careful collation of the various accounts, to be as follows:—The right of the English is at Alhambra, upon the Tagus, extending along a chain of heights, through Mafra, to Alverca, where General Beresford is stationed; making an irregular line from the river to the ocean, not exceeding sixteen miles from Lisbon, in any point. On the 15th of October, the head-quarters of Lord W. were at Aruda; but as all the out-posts have been called in, they are now changed to Mafra.

Massena occupied the foot of a mountain, and his line was concentrated upon Villa Franca and Alcantrale. It has been made a question, whether the English abandoned any positions after the battle of Basaco; the fact has been so asserted here, and the French account of General Grouet, confirms the supposition; but, probably, not to any great extent.

As to the re-capture of Coimbra, by the Portuguese, it appears, by official accounts, that General Miller took possession of the city on the 8th October, and sent 4000 wounded and prisoners to Oporto; and that of Wilson had crossed the Mondego to Condexa, harassing the rear of the French. It is reported, that the Portuguese, under General Miranda, only took five hundred prisoners at Coimbra, and that afterwards Massena re-took the place with a detachment of 1000 men. The first part of this report is contradicted by the despatch of General Miller; and the second is not only not confirmed by letters from Lisbon, as late as the 21st of October, but they state the city then to be in the possession of the allies.

NOVEMBER 29.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Dates from Portugal, as late as the 29th October, have been received, (seven days latest) by an arrival at Plymouth; at which time no battle had taken place; but the armies remained in the positions particularly noticed in our last. From this, it appears that Lord Wellington intended to sustain an attack, and that the Prince of Esling was not strong enough to attack him at present.

Capt. Howland, master of the above mentioned vessel, brought no papers; but verbally reports, that it was thought at Lisbon, no general engagement would take place until Massena had obtained some reinforcements; and that the day before he sailed it was reported on 'change, some had arrived, though the number was not mentioned. The Embargo at Lisbon was still continued, and likely to remain, until some change took place in the relative condition of the two grand armies. Vessels however, that were loaded, could, on proper application, procure permission to depart. The Mount Hope, Breeze, sailed for New-York the day previous, with 1060 sheep: this ship with the Constellation, Alfred and Midas, were the only vessels which had been permitted to sail since the Embargo was laid on. Mr. Green the American Deputy Consul at Lisbon, informed Capt. Howland that there was not a barrel of flour unsold in the market, and remarked, that a cargo would bring 25 dolls. beef 13, and corn 2 50.—*Boston Gaz.*

POSTSCRIPT.—At 1 o'clock this morning we were

politely furnished, by Mr. James Ingersol, with New-York papers of Tuesday last. They contain London dates to October 24, and Lisbon to November 2.—The London accounts are no later than our previous accounts from that quarter. The Lisbon advices state, that the British forces were daily augmenting; that a squadron of gun-boats had passed up the Tagus, for the purpose of annoying the French; that the French Gen. Marseiore was killed by a shot from one of these boats; that the advanced picquets of the two armies were in sight of each other; and daily skirmishing took place; that the French were in want of provisions, and that a few hours before the sailing of the vessel which brought this intelligence, a report was current at Lisbon, that Massena was retreating. The papers state, that every circumstance indicated the policy of Lord Wellington [Earl of Basaco, as he is now called] to be what is emphatically called *Burgoyning* the French; and that the next news was confidently expected to announce their surrender or destruction.—*Ib.*

IMPORTANT.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

An American gentleman, just returned from England, whose character entitles him to the most entire credit, has authorised us to say, that in conversation with Marquis Wellesley, the British Secretary of State, that nobleman expressed his surprise that any portion of our people should continue to cherish an attachment to France; for, continued he, THERE EXISTS IN MY OFFICE PROPOSALS MADE TO THIS GOVERNMENT BY THAT OF FRANCE, FOR PARTITIONING YOUR GOVERNMENT!! We make this communication to the public with all the deliberation due to its importance, and with a solemn sense of the responsibility we owe to our fellow citizens for its truth.

FRENCH FLEET.

It has been suggested, and supported by very plausible reasoning, that the strong naval equipment prepared at Brest, is destined for some port in the United States. Fifteen sail of the line are in readiness, and are only waiting an opportunity to elude the vigilance of a British squadron, to which for several months past, we have been probably indebted for our safety.

We know of no destination for this fleet so probable as the southern part of the United States. Nor should we be at all surprised if Aaron Burr conducted the expedition. Who more fit than he, to know the amount of contributions to be given by each sea-port town? and to conduct the imperial robbers to the vaults of our treasuries and banks? We much question, whether the Sun of Burr's Glory, has dipt beneath the horizon to rise no more. We cannot help fancying, that, we see in this degraded and exiled man, an Alcibiades or a Coriolanus.

"France wants money and must have it."

As a dry sponge, she has squeezed all the substance from the powers under her controul. The treasury of the United States being exhausted, the Emperor will take by force, what we cannot give him. And how easy would it be, for a few ships of the line to extort millions from our great cities, to take possession of New-Orleans, and to place Burr at the head of a force, which, aided by the blacks, would effect the conquest of all the southern states. Let Jefferson, Giles, Madison and Wilkinson lay it to their hearts, and consider which would have claim to the greatest share of Burr's compassion. Carter's Mountain would afford no shelter from his vengeance—and yet these puissant politicians have never bethought themselves of the means of defence.

Why should we doubt, that the immense naval force at Brest, is intended to act against the United States? Does his Majesty love the Americans too much? HAS HE NOT RECENTLY PROPOSED TO THE BRITISH MINISTRY, THE CONQUEST AND DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES? We pledge our veracity to the people, that we have received the information through high democratic authority, and also, that Mr. Madison is possessed of the same information. The marquis Wellesley rejected the proposition. But suppose the offer of France had been embraced. Suppose an English fleet of transports joined by the Brest fleet, had suddenly landed an army of 40 or 50,000 men on our shores, were we, or are we in a state to defend ourselves? Should we not have fallen an easy prey, and that too through the treachery, cowardice, and bad conduct of our rulers? Americans are brave, and would fight; but what resistance could they make taken unawares, against a disciplined army, under the best generals of Europe, and when too, that army would be assisted in its operations, by French emissaries and disaffected citizens, in the bosom of the country.

We are led to believe that Bonaparte has already completed the plan of an enterprize against these states. As England would not join him, he will try to accomplish it by his own means. All the harm the tyrant can do us, in our weak and unprotected state, is to rob and burn our cities, and take possession of New-Orleans. But although our liberties might ultimately be secure, are not these events calamitous enough to bring Mr. Madison to his serious reflections.

Balt. Fed. Repub.

Latest from South-America.

An arrival at Philadelphia, from the River Plate, brings accounts as late as October 6, stating, that the Junta of the Province of Paragany, had declared themselves independent of the old government of Spain, and had seized Liniers, and two of his principal adherents, carried them to Buenos-Ayres, and condemned and executed them on the 26th Aug. they being accused of designs subversive of peace, and treasonable. The provinces of Peru and Chili, it was said, had also declared themselves independent. On the other hand, the government of Monte Video, and the people on the Northern banks of the river Plate, opposed the Junta of Buenos Ayres and its measures, declaring them to be

in rebellion to the legal authorities of Spain. The gauy Junta had endeavoured to obtain the countenance and support of the British; but the Commander that station had cautiously evaded any direct assistance, desirous of preserving the country from the calamity of civil war, and maintaining the advantages of it to that country.

BONAPARTE'S privateers "love the Americans" as ardently as their master. Since our last, Capt. Adamson, of this town, has arrived here in the Pallas, from Liverpool. He, with Capt. Burroughs, of an eastern port, and others, were passengers on board the fine ship Zodiac, of New-Bedford, with a rich cargo on board, bound from London to New-York, which on the 28th October, in lat. 49½, long. 10½, was captured by the French privateer Eleanor, Alex. Black, a reputed American, master; that on the 31st October, the privateer fell in with the brig Pallas, put her on board, and would have captured her, but she had been worth the trouble; that the crew were taken out, and a prize master on board her, with orders to make her port:—That on the same day the same privateer, manned, and sent for France, the Holland, from New-York for London; that there were 140 French privateers in the fleet, that he intended returning into port after having two more captures. The other passengers in the Pallas were left on board her. It will be recollected, that depredations on neutral commerce were made two months after the date of Cadore's affectionate letter to Mr. Armstrong, which our Administration so readily accredited!! Were the United States at war with France could the conduct of her cruisers have been more flagrantly hostile?

SAINT JOHN, December 10, 1810

By the arrival of the Sloop Industry from Boston we have been favored with papers from that place to the 29th ult. they contain advices from London to the 24th October, and from Lisbon to 2d November, which our readers will find in this day's paper.

From HALIFAX, November 19.

A French frigate, of 40 guns, has been lately taken by the Unite, in the Mediterranean.

The Little Belt, during her last cruise, captured a large French privateer schooner of 16 guns—and sent her to England.

HALIFAX ALMANACKS for 1811, Dec. 10, 1810. For Sale at this Office.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Sloop Industry, and for Sale by the Subscriber, 200 Barrels Baltimore and Alexandria Superfine FLOUR, (fresh.) 100 do. Philadelphia Fine Rye, do. do. 50 do. PITCH, large barrels. December 6. STEPHEN HUMBERT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

MOST Respectfully offers his services to his Friends and the Public in general, to do any Writing, that they may think proper to entrust him with, which will be executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. December 10, 1810. PETER LUGRIN.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public in general, that he still keeps a Public House at the Long Portage, where Travellers and others will receive good entertainment, and every attention paid to them and their Horses, &c.

ELIPHAZ CODDINGTON.

Saint John, 10th December, 1810.

SAMUEL WHITNEY

HAVING Removed his GOODS to his House near, ly opposite Dr. Paddock's in Prince William-Street, where he will sell them on the very lowest terms for Cash.

He also offers for Sale, said House, Store, and Ground, from Prince William-Street to the Wharf.

Inquire as above. 1m

Saint John, 3d December, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Public, that the CITY MILLS have been put in a state of thorough repair during the last season, and that a constant supply of Indian Corn and Meal will be there kept for Sale at the lowest prices for Cash; the Proprietors finding it out of their power to Grind for Toll.

EDWIN HAZEN.

Portland, 19th November, 1810.

NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his property in the Parish of Portland, intends closing his Business by the 1st of MAY next.—All persons therefore, who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay, as all Debts not liquidated by the 1st of JANUARY will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

CALEB MERRITT.

Parish of Portland, 24th October, 1810.