

NEW-YORK, APRIL 5.

On the authority of the Aurora, we assert, that Secretary Robert Smith, "spurned the embassy to Russia—and would, on Monday, surrender the charge of the department of state to the hand from which he received it."

THE SMITHS.

It is understood that the attempt by Mr. Gallatin, to banish one of our citizens to Siberia, has utterly failed. We perceive with pleasure, the most unequivocal symptoms of returning good sense among our fellow-citizens; a determination to examine things with their own eyes, and to judge for themselves. The reign of the Smiths is approaching its termination. Even their oldest and most tried partizans drop their ears and are silent. The yelpers, hangers on, and babblers, have had their day. The reign of patriotism and good sense has commenced, and we trust its influence will be felt in every county in the state.

BANISHMENT TO SIBERIA.

His Excellency, the Secretary of State, has been politely notified by the President, that he is at liberty, if he chooses, to take up his residence in Russia, as his services are no longer wanted at Washington.

Robert Smith, Esq. has accepted the place of Minister to Russia, and will sail soon. Governor Munroe takes the office of State.

BOSTON, APRIL 13.

Late and Important from Portugal.

By Capt. Foster, who arrived on Thursday, from Lisbon, we have interesting accounts from Portugal to the 11th March. They state, that on the 5th March, Marshal MASSENA, with his army, recommenced their retreat from the banks of the Tagus, and reached the river Mondego [a distance of 60 miles] the 11th. That they were closely followed by the allied army under Lord WELLINGTON, who, it was reported, was at Coimbra [on the Mondego about 90 miles from Lisbon] on the 12th. That numbers of French prisoners were daily arriving in Lisbon, 1500 having been made immediately previous to the retreat of MASSENA; and that on the first days of March very considerable reinforcements [stated at 10,000] had arrived in Lisbon, from Great-Britain and had marched to join the army, and assist in driving the French invading war-dogs from Portugal, and establishing the independence of that kingdom.

Capt. Foster did not bring any Lisbon papers; and we have only seen one of the 14th March, which came inclosed in a letter. The official accounts of the retreat of the French must have been published in preceding papers, as we find in that of the 14th numerous remarks on the events which made the retreat of the invaders inevitable. It appears, that the first object of Prince MASSENA, after the battle of Busaco, was, by a rapid march, to plant the Imperial Eagles on the walls of Lisbon, and drive the English into the Tagus or the sea. This he boasted he would do; and in the attempt he was guilty of so much improvidence, that his whole medical staff, with his sick and wounded, fell into the hands of his enemy; and neglected measures for the establishment of magazines to supply his army. The Monitor squints at this improvidence, but apologizes for the first and ablest of NAPOLEON'S Lieutenants, by imputing it to the ardency of his desire to overtake the English before they should drown themselves. In this attempt he was completely frustrated by the skill, prudence and foresight of Lord WELLINGTON, commanding an inferior force, of which a great part was Portuguese militia. MASSENA'S next attempt was to pass to the left bank of the Tagus; but in this he was also foiled by the talents of his opponent, assisted by the energies of the British tars; and the far-famed legions of France, led by a host of Marshals, and which had passed the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po in triumph, were unable to pass the Tagus, a rivulet compared with those mighty streams. His next scheme was, by a rapid retreat, to induce Lord WELLINGTON to quit his entrenched camp, and attack him at Santarem. But the *russe de guerre* was too shallow not to be seen through. During these attempts the French army experienced great deprivations, their line of communication with Spain being frequently cut off, the supplies of the army precarious, and those obtained being of very bad quality. Inaction, desertion, sickness and death were the consequences, particularly from diarrhoeas and putrid fevers, occasioned by the bad quality of the meats consumed without salt; and the Lisbon Gazette states, that of 14,000 cavalry which entered Portugal last summer, only 5000 were fit for service in the month of February. The retreat of the French, accelerated by the reinforcements they had received, became unavoidable; they took the desolated road by which they advanced towards Lisbon; and the paper adds, that their losses in men, horses, and equipage, had been immense. This is highly probable from the state of the country through which the retreat was made, and the proximity of the allied army to them in that retreat.

Capt. Foster also informs, that on the 13th March an official account reached Lisbon, that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville. This fact Capt. F. was assured was authentic.—We had before learnt that of the French corps in Andalusia, the one under SOULT had marched for and penetrated into the centre of the Portuguese province of Alentejo; and that MORTIER had also advanced into Spanish Estremadura, with his corps. This must have left the French army in Andalusia, not immediately employed in the siege of Cadiz, in a reduced state; and it is possible, the expedition from Cadiz, which sailed the last of February, and which made a demonstration to the southward of that port, had actually sailed to the northward, and disembarking near the mouth of the Guadalquivir, had

penetrated to Seville, a distance of about 50 miles from the coast.

A dreadful conflagration took place in the Kingdom of Ava (India) in June last. It broke out in a large forest, through the carelessness of some wood cutters, and before its extinction, consumed a large proportion of the woods, and about fifty neighbouring villages.

FROM HAYTI.

We have accounts from Port-au-Prince to the 17th March. PIERON had again been unanimously elected and installed President of that part of the Island, with great pomp. It was reported there, that CHRISTOPHE had shot a number of his troops for refusing to march against Port-au-Prince.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS.

We are happy that in the following instance, the Administration have paid attention to the complaining voice of the American People, and have "retraced their steps." It does honor to their discernment.

EXTRACTS OF INSTRUCTIONS

From Mr. Secretary GALLATIN to Mr. Collector DEARBORN.

"American vessels which may have completed their lading in a British port prior to the 2d day of February last, and have also prior to the same day cleared from such port with a bona fide intention to depart accordingly prior to that day, are not liable to forfeiture in cases where their actual departure has been prevented by unavoidable accident, or by circumstances altogether inevitable and not in any degree under the control of the parties; provided such vessels did depart as such circumstances permitted. You are accordingly, and with the President's approbation, directed to admit to entry the *Lothaire*, *Sally-Ann*, and *Liverpool Packet*; being embraced by the 1st section of the act of the 2d March last.

"This instruction, so far as relates to cargoes, applies of course only to such parts thereof as are the sole property of citizens of the United States. Similar cases may be decided on the same principle. And the President directs that all doubtful ones should be referred to this department."

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office Schoodick (now Robinson, opposite St. Andrews.)

		dls.	cts.
BAXTER, Esquire,	New-Brunswick,	20	
Barss, Joseph	Liverpool,	52	
Belcher, Andrew	Halifax,	50	
Blean, John	New-Brunswick,	19	
Brodee, Frances	Halifax,	19	
Brown & Williams,	do.	19	
Brown, J.	do.	25	
Butler Butler, John	do.	27	
Burns, James	Restigouch,	20	
Clark, Joseph	New-Brunswick,	25	
Crosby, Huckings	Yarmouth,	17	
Delaph, Thomas	Granville,	25	
Dempston, James	Halifax,	25	
De Verna, Mrs.	do.	14	
English, Michael	do.	20	
Farris, George	do.	25	
Frazier, James	do.	25	
Greggs, Farish	Yarmouth,	25	
Green, James	Truro,	25	
Hartshorn & Boggs,	Halifax,	27	
Hawkins, Joseph	do.	27	
Hardy, Hannah	New-Brunswick,	17	
Houlton, James	Houlton,	20	
Johnson, George	Windsor,	27	
Lamb, C. Joseph	Dorchester,	27	
Loveland, Charles	Halifax,	25	
Matthews, David	St. John,	50	
Mackay, Adam	Nova-Scotia,	19	
M'Lean, John	Liverpool,	27	
M'Donald, Mr.	Pictou,	25	
M'Crackin, Hugh	Halifax,	25	
Miller, Lewis	do.	25	
Moody, John	do.	27	
Pemberton, J. K.	do.	27	
Pinco, Jonathan	Cornwallis,	10	
Taylor, William	Halifax,	25	
Taylor & Osburn,	do.	27	
Thomas, F. J.	do.	52	
Townshend, James Lord	do.	19	
Tremain, John & Jon.	do.	20	
White, William	do.	25	

JOHN BREWER, Post-Master.

Robbinston, 1st April, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE with four LOTS, now occupied by Mr. HAZEN, in the front street of Fredericton—Possession can be given immediately.

The Premises comprise ample well finished Rooms, Cellarage, Gardens and Stables, particularly convenient for a large family, or for any kind of business, and may be viewed by persons desirous of purchasing.

The Town Lots fronting on the back street will be Sold separately if required—Easy terms may be had for the whole upon good security.

Fredericton, 18th April, 1811.

RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.

Just Received by the Subscriber, and for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash or at a short credit, 50 Hhds. SUGAR excellent quality,

40 Puncheons RUM,

50 Barrels COFFEE.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, March 30, 1811.

Mates' Protections for sale at this Office.

SAINT JOHN, April 22, 1811.

Wednesday, arrived the Ship William, Capt. Seely, in 36 days from Liverpool—Cargo, Bale Goods and Salt to Nehemiah Merritt.

COMMUNICATION.

"The days of chivalry are passed"—but still the spirit, which erst would have gloried in running all hazards for the rescue of a distressed damsel, will not disdain to rescue from oblivion the rare example, not of a damsel in Romance, suffering captivity for want of a protector, but of one, by whose courage and constancy, in an humble station, brave men themselves have been supported in danger and succoured in distress; of one who is yet living, and is now in this Province, the wife of a Serjeant, and the mother of six gallant soldiers, in His Majesty's 104th Regiment.

Elizabeth Beard was born of British parents, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1761; was married in her thirteenth year to John Jasper, a Serjeant of Marines, and not long after embarked with her husband on board of the brig Stanley, tender to the Roebuck, and sailed for the West-Indies. On this voyage the Brig was attacked by three French vessels, which, after a smart action, were repulsed. During this engagement our Heroine assisted in serving one of the guns, and received a wound from a musket ball in her leg. After a cruise of nine months, in which she distinguished herself on several other occasions, the tender returned and joined the fleet at Cape May, where the Marines being landed, her husband was taken prisoner by a party of Rebels, and she shared his captivity.—He was brought to trial as a Loyalist, and sentenced to suffer death; but she found means to enable him to escape, with twenty-two other Americans, for whom she procured arms and ammunition, and joined them in their flight. They were pursued by a party of Light Horse, by one of whom she was fired at and wounded in her left arm; undismayed, however, she seized a musquet, and had the good fortune to bring down her enemy, with whose arms and horse, as her well-earned trophy, she joined a corps commanded by Colonel Chalmers, and came into Philadelphia, then the headquarters of the British army; where she was permitted to sell her captive horse, which was purchased by one of General Sir William Howe's Aid-de-Camps.

From Philadelphia she went with her husband on a second voyage to Jamaica, and on their return from that voyage embarked with him for Pensacola, where being by his death, left a widow, she married Samuel Woodward, a Soldier in garrison there, and during the siege of that place, again assisted in serving the guns, and tore her very clothes for wadding. Here she became once more a prisoner, but was now under the protection of a capitulation.

After the peace in the year 1783, she embarked with her husband and family on board of a transport bound from New-York to this country. The vessel was wrecked on Seal Island, and out of the number on board, consisting of more than 300 souls, two women only, with one child and thirty-two men were saved. She was at this time pregnant, and yet sustained herself on the wreck, with a child in her arms, till after suffering the distresses of this situation for three days, she was taken off with her husband, by some Fishermen from Marblehead, and not many days after was delivered of three sons, two of which are in the list of those now serving as abovementioned in the 104th Regiment. She is now the wife of a third husband, Jeremiah Hopkins, a Serjeant in the same Regiment, and the father of two, out of twenty-two children, eighteen sons and four daughters, of whom she has had the honor to be the mother.

FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, ANTIGUA.

A fire broke out at St. Johns, on the 15th of February, at that part of the town called the Point, which consumed a number of buildings and destroyed property to a large amount. Among the principal sufferers, were Messrs. Proudfoot & Kentish, merchants.

POST-OFFICE, ST. JOHN, April 22, 1811.

DURING the Summer Months the MAILS for Great-Britain and Nova-Scotia will be closed every Friday evening precisely at 6 o'Clock, those for Canada and Fredericton two hours after the arrival of the Packet from Digby.

N. B. The inland Postage to Halifax must be paid here. Wm. CAMPBELL, Post-Master.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, AT THOMAS SMITH'S Store, next door to the Custom House—A large Assortment of Ready made CLOTHES, and a number of other Articles, which will be offered in lots suitable to purchasers. Saint John, 22d April, 1811.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

Has Received by the Ship WILLIAM, Capt. SEELY, from LIVERPOOL,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Country and Season, which will be Sold on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A quantity of LIVERPOOL SALT, which if taken out of the Vessel, will be Sold low—FISH will be taken in payment.

Likewise, a few Crates of Liverpool Crockery.

Saint John, 22d April, 1811.