

St. Catherine's is declared a free port. The treaty may be examined and revised at the end of fifteen years.

AUGUST 24.

A private letter from an officer of high rank in the army in Portugal, dated Celorico, the 6th inst. speaks in the following terms of the confidence entertained by the army and its commanders in their own strength, and the groundless, abject, and we fear, interested dependency of some of the British newspapers: "I see, by some of your newspapers that there are those in England who wish us all at home, and are fearful, that if we remain much longer we shall be swallowed up by the French. These persons may have an interest in wishing us at home on any terms; the worse those terms, the better it may be for them. But you may assure them that their friends the French wish us all at home as ardently as they do, though for very different reasons; for they reckon upon losing at least half their army, numerous as it is, before they can drive us out of Portugal, if they can drive us out at all, of which they are by no means so confident as the opposition papers in London—while we hope to make it a matter of much more difficulty and uncertainty than has yet entered into the conception of either."

AUGUST 25.

Some of our cotemporaries, who are distinguished for their hostility towards lord Wellington, an hostility for which they have no better reason than that he is a member of a family whose place in the state and government is politically obnoxious to their friends, have felt themselves, in one instance at least, compelled to dispute the propriety of an article in the Times of yesterday concerning the prudence of lord Wellington's reserve. His lordship, it is known, keeps his plans, which are of his own formation, entirely to himself, except in particular instances, in which it is necessary to consult his generals, or to communicate his wishes with a view to their execution. The advantage of this reserve is felt in the ignorance in which the enemy are kept with respect to his lordship's intentions, notwithstanding a system of spies, which, as the same article in the Times states, would inevitably convey such knowledge to them if it reached Lisbon, which it could not fail to do, if known to any extent in the army. To this reserve of lord Wellington is to be ascribed the ignorance betrayed by gen. Loison in his summons, demanding the surrender of Almeida. M. Loison thought the government and garrison were altogether Portuguese, and therefore he addressed them with a violent declamation against the perfidy of the English, who, he said, having seduced and instigated them to resistance against the French, would stand by, and leave them to their fate like Ciudad Rodrigo. But how great must have been his surprise and disappointment when he found by the short verbal answer his summons took back, without being admitted within the barrier, that the governor himself was an Englishman, and that he and his countrymen, far from providing for their own safety, and leaving the Portuguese to their fate, were determined not only to share the dangers and difficulties of their faithful allies, but to set them the example of a determination to defend the place to the last extremity. The circumstance of Almeida being provided with a British governor, and British officers, while the defence of Ciudad Rodrigo was left entirely to the Spaniards has been matter of surprise to some persons in this country. The reason of the difference is this, that the command in Portugal is distinctly vested, by proclamations, both from the local government and from the Prince of Brazil, in lord Wellington; and under him, in marshal Beresford, who trained the Portuguese army, and supplied it with British officers; thus making a perfect incorporation. In Spain the British troops always acted as a distinct, tho' allied force; and, except in special instances, such as that of the army of col. Carrol, with the army of the marquis Romana, British officers have no command. The French will, of course, find that, although the English were not, as they say, to be found any where in Spain, they will be found every where in Portugal, and every where oppose a formidable, and, we trust, ultimately, a successful resistance to the invaders.

Nothing has been proved of such essential benefit to the British army under lord Wellington as the attention bestowed on the subordinate departments. The commissariat had been, by the singular care of lord Wellington himself, and that of the commissary in chief, col. Gordon, at home, seconded by the commissary general in Portugal, and a well-chosen set of assistant-commissaries, placed on a footing so complete as not only to exceed any thing before known in the British service; but to equal, if not surpass, the boasted excellence of the French, who have attributed the greater part of their extraordinary success to their superiority in this and other accessory departments of an army. The hospital department of our army in Portugal, is also in an excellent state, being regularly superintended and visited by lord Wellington himself. The excellence of the

continue to occupy, serves to shew that the face of the country is well known to the commander in chief, and his subordinate generals and to the officers of the staff, to whom the inspection and selection of positions belong, in the first instance. Lord Wellington appears, in fact, to have felt in theory and to have anticipated in practice, all the improvements in the accessory departments, so essential to the good condition and success of an army, so ably pointed out in a recent work from the pen of an officer, upon the great-major, or staff of an army in the field, published by Egerton, at the military library.

A ministerial paper has the following observation; and we are glad to find our Orders of Council are to cease. It would be well too if ministers would review their doctrine of blockade, and could see to what injury to yourself it inevitably leads.—

"We have already stated, that Buonaparte has expressed his determination not to grant any licenses for the importation of East-India produce before the 2d of November. This determination is said to have been come to in order to enable him to ascertain whether the British government will repeal its Orders of Council. There can be no difficulty or hesitation respecting them—and our ministers may notify that the enemy having declared his intention of revoking his decrees on the 1st of November, the operation of our orders in council, consequent upon those decrees, will cease from that day. As to abandoning the blockade of his ports, they will take no notice of that condition, which Buonaparte himself is perfectly sure we shall not comply with."

The preparations for receiving the French emperor in Holland, we are informed, by a gentleman who left that country a few days ago, are carried on with extraordinary activity, and on a scale of expense that will bear heavily upon the inhabitants. Some hundreds of artificers of various kinds were employed to render the palace appointed for his residence, as magnificent and commodious as possible. Several houses had been raised or the purpose of enlarging and improving the view from thence. The accommodation and satisfaction of Napoleon were not alone consulted, but care was also taken to provide for the personal convenience of those who may accompany him in his journey. Bills were affixed to several houses belonging to persons of the first consideration, stating that their former occupiers had been obliged to remove, for the purpose of accommodating the emperor's suite."

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 25.

At the dinner, at the pavilion, at Brighton, on Monday se'night, the duke of York proposed the health of the prince's Charlotte of Wales, which was drank with enthusiasm, and in the true English style, with three times three. We undertand the prince, in returning thanks for this mark of respect to the object of his pride and tenderness, said, in a short, but most eloquent address, that he had made it his first care to instil into the mind and heart of his daughter the knowledge and love of the true principles of the British constitution; and had pointed out to her young understanding, as a model for her study, the political conduct of his most reverend and lamented friend Mr. Fox, who had asserted and maintained, with such transcendent force, the just principles upon which the government under this excellent constitution ought to be administered, for the true and solid dignity of the crown, and the real security, freedom, and happiness of the people. He had the most heartfelt enjoyment in knowing, that even in her present early years, his daughter had a just conception of the value of the precepts which had been implanted in her breast; and he could say, with confidence, that she would fulfil all the duties she might be called upon to discharge, when his bones were laid in the grave.

The doubts entertained respecting the precise meaning of the new French commercial decree, have been in a great measure dissipated, and the following is considered the true construction of that important document—the decree of Trianon grants admission into France, to all, or nearly all, colonial produce, on paying certain very heavy duties. It makes no inquiry from whose colonies the cargoes may have been imported—indeed the greater part of them must notoriously have come from the British East or West Indies. The declarations which are to be made respecting them, relate only to the "species or qualities" of the goods imported; in order to prevent, for example, the introduction of hyson or green teas, which are to pay a tax of 900 or 600 francs; under the denomination of common teas, on which the tax is only 150 francs; and hence it is, that the custom-house officers, when they suspect declarations to be false, are to send specimens of the articles produced to the director-general, who, in his examination of them, is to avail himself of the assistance of two manufacturers or merchants. This (as far as official documents may be trusted) is the existing state of commerce just opened between Great-Britain and France.

## DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 13.

A few weeks ago, we published an account of the attack and defeat of captain Coles's party on the frontiers of the district of St. Charles by a gang of unknown Indians.

Yesterday we received such circumstantial information as leave no room to doubt of the Putawatamies being the perpetrators. A Sac has given up a bridle, which he says he got in an exchange of horses with a Putawatamie. The Sac chiefs have sent word to gen. Clark, that the Putaws, who live near lake Michigan, have in their possession, five American horses, a silver mounted rifle, a half worn saddle, plated spurs, and some articles which appear like the apparel of white people. The general expects certain information in a few weeks, which will authorize a demand to be made of those Indian murderers.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 10.

Capt. Brown, passenger in the brig Matilda Arnold, from Lagaira, gives us the following information in writing.—That late on the evening of the 6th Sept. the brig Jane, of New-York, capt. Smart, arrived at Lagaira from Calcutta. On the morning of the 7th, Capt. S. hoisted his colours as is usual in a foreign port, viz. ensign, pendant and jack. At 8 o'clock, A. M. Capt. S. went on shore, and at about 10 A. M. a boat from H. B. M's. brig Challenger, capt. Rider, (then lying at Lagaira, near the Jane) came along side the Jane; the officer of which ordered the mate of the Jane

to haul down his pendant, the mate replied that he should not, having no order from his capt. to that effect, who was then on shore. The officer of the boat then ordered one of his men to haul down the Jane's pendant, which he did. About 12 o'clock, capt. S. with several other gentleman, of which B. was one, who came on board the Jane; capt. S. asked his mate why the pendant was hauled down, he informed him of what had happened, and that he endeavoured to prevent it. Capt. S. then ordered the pendant hoisted again, which was done; and in about half an hour the boat from the before mentioned brig Challenger came along side the Jane, with three officers, four marines, and four sailors, all completely armed; the Challenger having previously three of her carriage guns loaded and levelled at the Jane. The first officer of the boat, who we supposed to be the first lieutenant, then ordered capt. S. to haul down his pendant; capt. S. said he should not do it, considering himself under the restrictions of a British man of war. The officer of the boat then ordered one of his men to haul the pendant down, which he and they did by force of arms, and took it away with them. On their leaving the Jane the officer requested capt. S. to go with him on board the Challenger, which capt. S. did; and on getting on board, capt. R. asked him by what authority he wore his pendant; capt. S. in reply asked, by what authority they hauled it down. Capt. R. then ordered his officer to take Capt. S. under a guard on shore before the Commandant of the place, which he did, and with his marines entered the gate, passed the guards, and arrived at the house of the Commandant without molestation. The gentleman who had been on board with capt. S. followed to the Commandant's, and on a representation being made through the medium of an interpreter the Commandant seemed dissatisfied at what the British officer had done, and told the officer that it would have been better to have come to him in the first place, and dismissed capt. S. and when the officer had retired, capt. S. was informed that he must not wear his pendant any more in the ports, as no merchant vessels would in future be allowed to wear a pendant.

Capt. Arnold confirms the above statement; and informs, that duties on imports and exports were lessened one fourth in British bottoms; and that the government of Carracas have prohibited the slave trade.

OCT. 11.

Capt. Mariner who arrived this morning from Port-au-Prince, informs that a terrible battle took place on the 24th of August last. Christophe had collected all his troops from the out ports, with a determination to take the town of Port au Prince by a coup de main. He commenced the attack at 12 o'clock at night of the 24th of August, and the battle lasted until 8 o'clock next morning.—His force consisted of about 2,500 of his best troops. Petion met him with only 1500; but notwithstanding the superiority of Christophe in numbers, he was completely defeated, 600 of his men were killed; among whom were two Marshals (Baze and Manne)—two other Marshals were wounded and taken prisoners, 500 muskets were picked up after the battle. Petion's loss was only about 60 men.

Five of Christophe's barges in attempting to go into the harbour of the Mole, were attacked by 4 of Petion's, commanded by a lad of about 18 years of age, who took 4 of them. The other escaped.

BOSTON, OCT. 4.

It is confidently stated that the hon. J. Q. Adams our minister at the court of Russia has expressed his decided opinion in favour of a treaty with G. Britain, provided it could be obtained upon any thing like equal terms of reciprocity. It is remarked by him how dangerous the French influence in the Court of St. Petersburg has become, pervading every artery of the body politic; there is not a nobleman's palace but has some minion of France within it. He considers the safety of this country and G. Britain so nearly connected, that we as well as they, must find paramount duty in opposing French influence and power.

St. Petersburg is the most extravagant court in Europe; the establishment of the French minister is almost unlimited in point of expense. He lives at a rate infinitely more luxurious than the emperor Alexander, or any nobleman of his court. As an instance of his profusion, he gave a public gala some time ago, at which all the public ministers, the nobility, gentry and strangers were invited. The number of guests was immense, and every person on his entrance was presented with a lottery ticket, which was drawn during the evening. Every ticket was a prize, which entitled the bearer to a pair of gloves, an elegant fan, a valuable sword, watch or some other article. So that in this particular alone many thousand pounds were expended.

Alexander is said to be completely infatuated with the glory and success, as well as the personal attractions of Napoleon; so that his influence at the court of St. Petersburg is in no chance of becoming diminished; especially whilst it is extended by bribery, flattery and a universal diffusion of expense.

WOLFOV, OCT. 3.

Arrived, the ship India Packet, Cox, days from Leith. Sept. 23d, lat. 26, long. 70 11, saw a vessel bottom up, with which it was with difficulty we could get up, being to leeward, and falling calm; however, on perceiving two persons on board, we out the long boat when we found her to be the brig William, capt. Davis, 3 days from Philadelphia, bound to Madeira—She was upset on Tuesday the 17th ult. at which time 5 of her crew were drowned.—The cook died the day before, and the captain about 10 minutes before we got the wreck. The mate, (Mr. John Trevelyan) the only survivor, we took into the boat—was near expiring, but is now recovering. The brig was perfect, mainmast gone under the lee, on which the captain and mate flung for the 7 days before we fell in with her, which capt. Cox adds astonished him, as he experienced on the preceding Friday the best rest he ever witnessed during his long navigation of 40 years.—The day following passed some casks, took one up full of pitch heads, calculated for molasses casks, marked with a hot iron I. M. B. 1809.—Capt. Cox fears there has been much damage at sea between the 20th and 23d ult.

British brig Queen, Hay, 49 days from Bay of Honduras, bound to Liverpool, in distress, having experienced a heavy gale of wind on the 16th August, in which a sea broke over her and swept away both boats, and 12 of the crew who were drowned; the vessel received much damage in the hull, sails and rigging, which obliged her to bear away from this port.

## Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold, on Friday the 26th day of the Month, the Remaining Stock of Mitchell and B. Curran, for the purpose of closing the business of the Firm, CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS  
The Terms of Sale—all purchases under 10 Dollars will be Cash, all over Ten and under Fifty, three months credit—all over Fifty six months, with approved Security. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of M. & B. Curran, Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1810.

## To be Rented,

To the highest bidder, on Monday the 1st day of November next. THE Lands belonging to the EARL OF LONDONDERRY, in the county of Londonderry, containing about 118 1/2 acres of fertile land. Any person inclining to become a Tenant on said place, will be pleased to attend on said day at 11 o'clock, at which time visitors will also attend for that purpose. JOHN WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM HALL, RICHARD B. WORTHINGTON, LEONARD SELLMAN, THOMAS WOODFIELD. Oct. 13, 1810.

## Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Co. RAGS.