BOSTON, April 12.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Foster, who arrived here last evening from Lisbon, sailed on the 15th of March, and informs, that on the 5th the French army retreated from Santarem, (where their head quarters have been since Nov.) and halted, near the river Mondego on the 11th: It was reported that Lord Wellington, following and watching the French, was at Coimbra on the 12th. On the 13th an official account reached Lisbon that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville, Spain.

The attack on Seville must have been made by a part of the expedition from Cadiz, that was said to be destined against St. Lucar, which is on the same river as the first city.

Within 10 days of capt F's sailing about 10,000 additional British troops arrived at Lisbon, and immediately joined the army. Numbers of French prisoners were brought into Lisbon daily.

A letter from Lisbon, says, the British made 1500 French prisoners just previous to Massena's retreat.

The retreat of Massena created strong hopes at Lisbon, on the speedy annihilation of his army, and the confirmation of the Liberty and Independence of Portugal.

We were last night favoured with a Lisbon paper of March 14, inclosed to a gentleman in this town; it contains a column of remarks on the retreat of the French, in which is enumerated the different projects of Massena which had been frustrated by Lord Wellington.

The paper states, that it had been extremely sickly in the French camp, there being many deaths daily; that they had been nearly destitute of provisions, and had so little forage for the cavalry that of 14000 horses brought into Portugal, they had scarcely 5000 fit for service; that the loss to them of men cavalry and equipage had been great.

Flour at Lisbon, 15 dollars (no sale) and falling; rice six dollars, and very fluctuating; best Southern corn 2 dols; Connecticut round do. higher; beef 12 dollars.

VALLADOLID, Feb. 11.—The patriots in Old Castile find business for Marshals Bessiers and Kellerman.—The French troops here are also sickly, from 12 to 15 die daily in the hospital.

NEW YORK, April 14.

By the Lydia, capt. Waite, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London and Liverpool papers to 14th ult. They afford a few articles.

The British packet Ann, for America, and eight other Packets for different ports, sailed from Falmouth on the 9th ult.

Capt. waite informs, that, Mr. Foster the new Minister, was to sail from Portsmouth for New-York about the last of March.

The Seaflower, brig arrived at Plymouth on the 11th ult. from Lisbon, with Despatches and Letters from the British Army as late as the 4th of March No battle was expected to be fought before Middle of May.

Letters of the 4th, mention the total overthrow of the Spanish corps lately under the command of Romana, near Badajoz attended with the fall of that place. They were surprised by Soult, and cut to pieces. The commander in chief, Carrarera, and general Mendizabel, escaped by flight.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The hon. Augustus Foster, is preparing to set off as Minister Plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America.—It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory proposals.

Under the present critical state of affairs with America, *it is said*, all Governors and other civil and military officers are about to be ordered to repair, without loss of time, to their respective stations. The number now at home exceeds all former precedents. It is said Sir George Prevost is to succeed Sir James Craig in the important command of Canada—this will accasion further changes.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland, Governor of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and Major General Hislop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax, will be filled up by a military officer.

His Majesty continues the same as he has been for several days.

From a London paper of March 10.

A letter from a British Officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to lord Wellington:—"The French commander, intending to fire a *feu de joie* on receiving intelligence of the birth of the Imperial issue of the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, sent to acquaint lord Wellington, "in order," as the French officer, said, "that lord Wellington should not be alarmed."—Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to marshal Massena, "that *although no fire from the French lines could alarm him*, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probable the first intelligence of the event, upon which the *feu de joie* was to take place, would reach Portugal from England, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp."

The independent spirit manifested by some of the Northern powers, will be supported in the ensuing spring by very considerable British fleet, which ministers have determined to send to the Baltic. The distinguished veteran Sir J. Saumarez, will take the command.

Letters from the coast of France to the date of Sunday last, declare, that notwithstanding the concession of our board of Trade in favour of the Friesland, Hanseatic, and other vessels, the EMBARGO *had not* been raised in the the French ports. The exchange at Paris was 16 and a fraction, or equal to 30 per cent, below par.

Col. Campbell, one of Lord Wellington's aid de camps, set out on Thursday for Portugal. We understand that he is the bearer of the most satisfactory assurances on the part of the British government of zealous attachment to the cause of Portugal, and their readiness to make every exertion and sacrifice to promote its success.

Mr. Henry Hope, who died last week has bequeathed property to the amount of upwards of a million sterling to his three nieces (the daughters of Mrs Goddart, his sister) Mrs. W. Hope, lady Poole, and Mrs.——, each 100,000£; the three children of Mrs. W. Hope, 40,000£ each; to the four children of the other sisters, 160,000£; and to Mr. W. Hope, his houses at Sheen and in Cavendish-square, with the sure collection of pictures, rich furniture, &c. estimated at 550,000£.—Total 1,160,000£.

The committee of Irish Catholics having terminated the necessary arrangements for the presentation of their petition to both houses of Parliament, have adjourned to the third Tuesday in April.

Mr. West's painting of the Miracles of our Saviour, has been purchased by the Subscribers to the British Institution, for 3000 guineas. The sum was raised by a subscription of 50 guineas each individual. The painting was originally destined for America.

The report of a proposal having been made by Bonaparte to give to the U. S. 25 ships of the line and 10 frigates, if they should go to war with this country is not very probable. There are two little difficulties in the way of Bonaparte's generosity: 1st, the getting and manning of the ships, and next, the conveying them to America.

The following is the first account we have had of the Pope, this long time. We find it in a London paper of Feb. 5:—

"We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 30th ult. The Pope has issued a bull, the circulation of which has been prohibited by Bonaparte, under the severest penalties. The public, however, are kept in the dark with respect to the particulars of the denunciation of his Holiness, but it seems to have given very great offence to Napoleon. Only the first and last words of the document are stated but by a subsequent article, it probably alludes to the appointment of a Bishop of Florence by Bonaparte, which the Pope has refused to sanction.

SWEDEN.

By the returns made of the population of Stockholm for ten years, it appears that 212 men and 328 women were living aged from 100 to 105 years; 31 men and 36 women from 106 to 110; 23 men and 10 women, from 111 to 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 127 years.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

IN THE ARMY,

By the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

Corps of Engineers.

Major *Alexander Macomb*, promoted to lieut. colonel, vice Jared Mansfield resigned, July 23d, 1810.

Capt. *Walker K. Armistead*, promoted to major. vice Alexander Macomb, promoted, July 23d, 1810.

First lieut. *Alden Patridge*, promoted to capt. vice Walker K. Armistead, promoted, July 23d, 1810.

Second lieut. *George G. Totten*, promoted to first lieut. vice Alden Patridge, promoted, July 23d, 1810.

Alexander J. Williams, a cadet at the military academy, appointed second lieut. in the corps of engineers.

Regiment of Artillerists.

First lieut. *James S. Swearingen*, promoted to capt. vice William Cocks, dismissed, January 29th, 1811.

Second lieut. *John G. Wyndham*, promoted to first lieut. vice James S. Swearingen, promoted January 29th, 1811.

Thomas J. Beall, James Dalliba, Gustavus Loomis, Ezra Smith and *Richard H. Ashley*, cadets, appointed second lieuts. to rank as they stand on the list.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Ormond March, George Ronan and *Benjamin Field*, cadets, appointed ensign in the first regiment of infantry, to rank as they stand on the list.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Second lieut. *Alexander Brownson* promoted to first lieut. vice William C. Mead, resigned, January 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Samuel Noah*, promoted to first lieut. vice John V. Duforest, deceased, November 6th, 1810.

Ensign *Perrin Willis*, promoted to second lieut. vice Francis W. Small, resigned, February 13th, 1810.

Hypholite H. Villard, John Bliss and *Henry A. Burchstead*, cadets, appointed ensigns in the second regiment of infantry, to rank as they stand on the list.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE.

Regiment of Light Dragoons.

First lieut. *Seleck Osborn*, promoted to captain, vice Bille Williams, resigned, February 20th, 1811.

Second lieut. *Elijah Boardman*, promoted to first lieut. vice Alexander S. Lyle, resigned, May 3d. 1810.

Second lieut. *John Hollingshead*, promoted to first lieut. vice Seleck Osborn, promoted, February 20th, 1811.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

Capt. *Abraham Eustis*, promoted to major, vice John Saunders, deceased, March 15th, 1810.

First lieut. *James S. M'Kelvey*, promoted to capt. vice Abraham Eustis, promoted, March 15th, 1810.

First lieut. *James Gibson*, promoted to capt. vice Alexander S. Brooks, resigned, May 2d, 1810.

First lieut. *William Campbell*, promoted to capt vice Solomon D. Townsend, resigned, May 30th, 1810.

First lieut. *Robert H. M'Pherson*, promoted to capt. vice Nathan Esterbrook, resigned July 15, 1810.

Second lieut *Benjamin Branch*, promoted to first lieut. vice James S. M'Kelvey, promoted March 15th, 1810.

Second lieut. *George W. Melvin*, promoted to first lieut. vice Henry Lenud, deceased. April 17th, 1810.

Second lieut. *Thomas L Butler*, promoted to first lieut. vice James Gibson, promoted May 2d, 1810

Marie V. Boisaubin, Adam Larrabee, Henry A Hobart, Thomas Kitcham, James D. Cobb and *Armstrong Irvine*, cadets, appointed second lieuts. in the regiment of light artillery, to rank as they stand on the list.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. col. *William D. Beall* of the 5th regiment, promoted to col. in the 3d, vice Homer V. Milton, promoted September 3d, 1810.

First lieut. *Robert B. Moore*, promoted to capt. vice Jacob J. Faust, resigned, September 1st, 1810.

First lieut. *Duncan L. Clinch*, promoted to captain, vice Mossman Houstoun resigned December 31st, 1810.

First lieut. *James E. Denking*, promoted to capt. vice Cadwallader Jones, resigned, February 6th, 1811.

Second lieut. *Timothy Spann*, promoted to first lieut. vice Robert. B. Moore, promoted September 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Benjamin D. Herriott*, promoted to first lieut. vice William Johnson, resigned, December 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Samuel C. Mabson*, promoted to first lieut. vice Duncan L. Clinch, promoted, December 31st, 1810.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. *George R. C. Floyd*, of the 7th regiment, promoted to major in the 4th, vice James Miller, promoted, November 30th, 1810.

First lieut *William Welsh*, promoted to capt. to rank from the 9th June, 1810.

Second lieut *John L. Eastman*, promoted to first lieut. vice William Welsh, promoted. June 9th, 1810.

Second lieut. *Benjamin Hill*, promoted to first lieut. vice Minor Huntingdon, resigned, February 20th, 1810.

Ensign *George Gooding*, promoted to second lieut. vice John L. Eastman, promoted, June 9th, 1810.

Ensign *Josiah Bacon*, junior, promoted to second lieut. vice Jonathan Simons, resigned, December 1st, 1810.

Ensign *Parker Greenough*, promoted to second lieut. vice Benjamin Hill, promoted, February 20th, 1810.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. col. *Joseph Constant* of the sixth regiment, promoted to colonel in the 5th, vice John Whiting, deceased, September 3d, 1810

Major *James Miller* of the fourth regiment, promoted to lieut. col. in the 5th, vice William D. Beall, promoted, November 30th, 1810.

First lieut. *George M. Brooke*, promoted to capt. vice Fayette Roane, resigned May 1st, 1810.

First lieut. *Richard Whartenby*, promoted to capt. vice Nimrod Long, resigned, May 3d, 1810.

First lieut. *Townsend Stith*, promoted to capt. vice Richard Dale, resigned, September 30th, 1810.

Second lieut. *Jacob Hindman*, promoted to first lieut. vice George M. Brooke, promoted, May 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Washington Lee*, promoted to first lieut, vice Richard Whartenby, promoted, May 3d, 1810.

Second lieut. *William King*, promoted to first lieut. vice Townsend Stith, promoted September 30th, 1810.

Ensign *Joseph Owens*, promoted to second lieut. vice Jacob Hindman, promoted, May 1st, 1810.

Ensign *Edward L. Lomax*, promoted to second lieut. vice Washington Lee, promoted, May 3d, 1810.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Major *Homer V. Milton*, of the third regiment, promoted to lieut. col. in the sixth, vice Joseph Constant, promoted, September 3d, 1810.

First lieut. *Peter Muhlenburg*, promoted to capt. vice William P. Bennett, resigned, October 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Edward Webb*, promoted to first lieut. vice Peter Muhlenburg, promoted, October 1st, 1810.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

First lieut. *Enos Cutler*, promoted to capt. vice Robert C. Nicholas, promoted, September 3d, 1810.

First lieut. *Zachary Taylor*, promoted to capt. vice G. R. C. Floyd, promoted, November 30th, 1810.

First lieut. *Walter H. Overton*, promoted to capt. vice Thomas J. Van Dyke, resigned, December 3d, 1810.

Second lieut. *Jesse Jennings*, promoted to first lieut. vice Elisha Edwards, resigned, August 1st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Archibald Greer*, promoted to first lieut. vice Enos Cutler, promoted, September 3d, 1810.

Second lieut. *Jeoffrey Robertson*, promoted to first lieut. vice Zachary Taylor, promoted, November 30th, 1810.

Second lieut. *James S. Wade*, promoted to first lieut. vice Walter H. Overton, promoted, December 3d, 1810.

Regiment of Riflemen.

Capt. *Thomas A. Smith*, promoted to lieut. col. vice William Duane, resigned, July 31st, 1810.

First lieut *Fielder Ridgeway*, promoted to captain, vice Thomas A. Smith, promoted, July 31st, 1810.

Second lieut. *Thomas Ramsey*, promoted to first lieut. vice Fielder Ridgeway, promoted, July 31st, 1810.

Second lieut. *William Smith*, promoted to first lieut. vice Benjamin Champney, resigned, October 1st, 1810.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

TO THE HONORABLE

HARRISON GRAY OTIS,

President of the Senate of Massachusetts.

SIR,

The Resolutions adopted at Fanueil Hall, on the evening before election, would probably have passed without notice if they had not been sanctioned by your respectable name.

In the moment of preparation for election, some allowance may generally be made for the zeal of the partizan and the ardor of the advocate. *Common minds* should not be holden to too strict account for the bustle of the time—and *small* aberrations from propricty should be considered with a lenient judgment. Individuals whose importance ceases with the occasion that convened them may be expected "to strut their little hour upon the stage" and disguise their insignificance with bustle and noise.—The votes of an assembly on such occasions are generally given without information and infer little personal responsibility. But the sanction of a *distinguished* character, as conspicuous as yours in society, to written propositions which must have been read and examined, implies deliberate assent to the principles they contain. It pledges his veracity for their truth, and involves him in equal accountability, whether the theatre of his declamation be the Senate Chamber of the state, or the Caucus Hall of a party.

From the gentleman by whom those resolutions were offered, no violence of language would surprise us. Mr. Pollard undoubtedly wished to shew his good will and his talents; and *his* speech was probably prepared before hand. Mr. Quincy gratified himself and his constituents by cleverly getting through his harrangue. But for Mr. Otis what apology can be made? That splended eloquence which always animates and charms—which on every subject is equally ready and brilliant, and by the magic of its voice so often "makes the worse appear the better reason," would demean itself by stooping to common excuses.—No, sir. We rarely have found you sacrificing prudence and discretion at the altar of political revenge. We never saw you bound in the leading strings of a formal oration from incapacity for novel elocution, or through fear of being made ridiculous by failure in a bolder flight. We are then reluctantly compelled to believe that the spirit of the resolutions you approbated is wholly in unison with your own, and with the wiews of the party you so powerfully support.

Let me ask your attention, now the confusion of election is over, and the mind has quietly settled into a conviction of the uselessness of such violent efforts, to the nature and operation of the resolutions which you advocated. It is thereby

"*Lastly* RESOLVED, that such an *unjust*, OPPRESSIVE and TYRANNICAL ACT, we consider the statute passed by Congress the 2d March inst tending to the ruin or impoverishment of some of the most industrous and meritorious citizens of the United States—and that the only means short of an appeal to force to prevent such a calamity, (which heaven avert) *is the election of such men to the various offices in the State Government* as will OPPOSE by peaceable but firm measures THE EXECUTION OF LAWS which if persisted in, MUST AND WILL BE RESISTED!!"

From men who till within a few years have advocated the sovereignty of the national government, and inculcated submission to every act of the its authority; who even guarded it from examination by the severe penalties of the sedition law, and rigidly enforced them whenever their delicacy was injured by an unwelcome freedom of remark; from men, the professed lovers of order and internal tranquility, the admirers of steady habits, the once high crested opponents of every thing even *like doubt* as to executive proceedings; from men, who have described in terrific pictures and denounced with terrible names of Jacobins and Disorganizers every man who once questioned the infallibility of the government, this violence of language, this daring menace, was little to be expected.

But the case presents itself in a far more serious point of view than merely effecting the consistency of political characters. The resolution already quoted is a bold proscription of the national government; a denunciation of its authority and a declaration that physical strength "MUST AND WILL" be put in open resistance to *the execution* of the laws.

The meeting at which these resolutions were offered, assembled to prepare measures for the support of a candidate for Governor. The present Chief Magistrate was opposed not for want of any personal incapacity for the chair, not because any measure of his administration was in itself obnoxious, not that he had imitated his predecessor in proscribing official stations to his political opponents—nor even was it pretended that his reelection was contested from any personal regard to the rival candidate. The only objection was that he would not organize a resistance to the laws; and the only claim which was made to the electors in behalf of the gentleman *unaccountably raised over your head*, is the professed expectation that he would "*oppose* by peaceable but firm measures *the execution* of laws, which if persisted in, *must and will be resisted.*"

Numerous important and serious reflection occur to the mind on reading this resolution. The first is, the positive declaration that the execution of the laws "if persisted in, *must* and at all events *will*" *be resisted!! Resisted how?* One way only remains. The laws were constitutionally enacted. They have received the sanction of the President.—Congress has adjourned. The time for deliberation is passed. Resistance can no longer be made in the regular course directed by that constitution, which every official character has sworn to support. It cannot be effected by petition and remonstrance—This course is now impossible. FORCE then, *open, lawless, physical* FORCE, is the only RESISTANCE which can prevent the execution of the laws. The Judiciary, once the boasted guardian of your party's rights; Justice, once the champion of your interests and your honor, are despised and abandoned. The last appeal is now to be made to violence and arms. With no pretence that the law exceeds the legitimate powers of Congress, and not denying that it is as much entitled to respect and obedience as any other law in the statute book, but merely because it interdicts a trade with Great Britain and her colonies, it is to be resisted at every hazard; and the government and all the constituted authorities of the country, prostrated in the dust. What, give me leave to ask, is the definition of insurgency, rebellion, treason, but such open resistance to the law as the foregoing resolution proposes? For what is it that the memory of Shays is now holden in abhorrence, but this same spirit of resistance to the law? Why was it that Fries was twice convicted of a capital crime and finally condemned to execution, but the same *actual* resistance which these resolutions declare *must* and *will* take place.

It could not be unknown to you, that though Fanuiel Hall might be filled by men whom your glowing eloquence could enrage to this daring violation of peace and order, that this law had nevertheless its advocates and friends—Men to whom the country and its advocates are deservedly dear—Men who believe the oath they have taken to support the constitution would demand the hazard of their lives for the inviolable preservation of every law which the government enacts. It could not be unknown to you, that resistance to this law must be made through the existence of the government, and that the constitution and the law would expire with the same wound——Nor could you be ignorant, that before this law could be *successfully* resisted, the blood of many Americans must stain the sacriligious hands by which it was opposed; that the strife of civil war must first desolate our cities and the lives and property of thousands of our most valuable fellow citizens be sacrificed in desperate conflict with the strong arm of the state. If you were *serious* in advocating the resolutions which you so streniously supported, these and the myriad of other evils which the bare suggestion of open resistance to the law crouds upon the mind, must have been present to your view. If you were *serious*, did I say?—It is impossible to believe that the great responsibility attached to the name of the President of the Senate, could be lent in support of paper resolutions, which *he and his party* did not *heartily approve*. What then are we to think of the patriotism of your party? What is your boasted attachment to the constitution? What your regard to the Union of the States, when you personally appear the advocate of opposition to the law, denounce it as unjust, tyrannical and oppressive, and declare *that it must be resisted!*

Again, give me leave to enquire *who are the men* by whom the law of the 2d March, "*must and will be resisted?*" Are they like yourself, distinguished by the honors of the people, elevated by fame, by talents and by fortune? Have they, as you have, family and friends, children and dependants?—Will they put all these on the hazard of a civil war? Are they so sick of life with all the splendid charms by which it surrounds them, that on the desperate chance of success they will venture every thing most dear? What advantage to such men would be an opposition to law, which if *unsuccessful*,