THE JOHN ADAMS ARRIVED.

BOSTON, August 29.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Last evening arrived the U. States frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, from France; sailed from Cherbourg, 17th July, and landed a messenger on the coast of England, on the 18th.

Capt D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up every American vessels, and among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of despatches for government, and brings many letters and papers. The latter are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams sailed from Cherbourg, capt D. spoke one of the blockading squadron, who gave him some English papers, as late he thinks as the 13th or 14th July, which he afterwards gave to admiral Hood, from Mediterranean. The papers stated, that the court of enquiry on capt. Bingham, had highly approved of his conduct, and a letter from admiral Sawyer spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct, as commander of the Little Belt; but neither of these letters were published; and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm *that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediate hostilities with America, unless our government will make proper concessions for the insult offered their flag.* The king of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the North of Europe.

Captain D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50.000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeake; but put in here on account of head winds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Capt. Storey, who arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, informs, that general Blake, with 15,000 troops, embarked at Cadiz about the 25th July, & sailed, supposed for Carthagena. He took with him his new commission as regent and generalissimo of the Spanish nation.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Governor Strong, Hamilton, in 31 days from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 2d of August and left the armies per last advices. No recent battle, markets dull.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From Mr. Coates the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 18th July inclusive. Mr. C. was passenger on board the ship Jefferson, Philips, from London for Philadelphia, & left her on Saturday at sea, and got on board the Governor Strong from Lisbon for this port. Mr. Coates landed at Dungeness on the 23d July, and saw London papers of the 22d, which contained nothing new except the increased illness of the king.

The Jefferson was boarded on the edge of the grand banks by the Minerva frigate, on St. George's banks SE of Nantucket by the Guerrier frigate, and near the same place by the Indian sloop of war—These cruizers were looking out for vessels from France.

The London Gazette of the 16th contains the letter of captain Bingham to admiral Sawyer on the affair of the Little Belt and the President. This letter is a copy of that published in the Mercantile Advertiser from Halifax some time ago.

London, July 17.—At length we have the English account of the outrage committed on the Little Belt. There can be no doubt of the designs of the American government; & we are also convinced that they will neither apologize for the insult nor depart from the claims they have set up. We feel the very inconvenient dilemma in which it puts our ministers, and which they have solely to attribute to their own folly in not conformig the sensibly arrangement made by Mr. Erskine—but it is now too late, perhaps, to retrieve the error by concession; for it is impossible to submit to this insult.

Two ships with French licence, have arrived with wine and other produce, according to commercial stipulations. The French garrison of Dantzic is augmented to 30,000 men. A jealousy between the peasantry and other orders is said to have been the cause of the late disturbances in Sweden. A law had passed the Swedish diet for the formation of an army of 60,000 men, of whom 15,000 were to be called out before July.

The departure of the ex king of Sweden is ascribed to an intrigue between the French and Danish courts.

[The observations of the London editors are generally of a hostile character, assuming Bingham's account as the ground-work of their remarks.]

A letter from Plymouth, of the 15th, states that a cruizer had just come in from the coast of France, the captain of which reported that he had boarded a French fishing boat, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which a British squadron had captured three French line of battle ships, and had driven two frigates on shore, which were burnt.

A very heavy firing was heard on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Plymouth, July 17.—Came in the Fortuna, from Bordeaux for N. York, detained [CAPTURED] by the Semiramis frigate. She has also detained [CAPTURED] another American vessel which has not yet arrived.

LONDON, July 16.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has proposed to the Cortes to raise a loan 1,000,000 of dollars on the security of a duty of 5 per cent to be laid on the exportation of British manufactures from Cadiz to South America.

Our accounts from Lisbon state, that lord Wellington had sent Blake with 10,000 men to make a diversion in the Candado, in their rear of Soult's army. He is to co-operate with gen. Graham from Cadiz.

According to official accounts, at the last dates from Elvas, lord Wellington had 45,000 left after detaching Blake; and reinforcements were continually arriving at Lisbon. The French army was estimated at 53 000; but it is reported that a body of these had been sent to look after Blake.

All hopes that his majesty will ever be able to resume the royal authority, are at an end.

Eighteen additional troops of dragoons and dragoon guards are under immediate orders for embarkation.

DOVER, July. 11.

About seven o'clock yesterday evening a very heavy firing was heard, supposed from the French batteries, which, with the reports in circulation, makes us apprehensive as to the result of a battle which must before this have been fought between lord Wellington and Marshall Soult.

DUBLIN, July 4.

Captain Edgar of the Perseverance, just arrived in this harbour from New-York, assures us—that Commodore Rogers, of the American frigate president, had solemnly declared to him (Capt. Edgar) that the Little Belt fired the first shot into the Republican frigate, and that not until he received the British fire did he make any hostile attack. We have capt. Edgars permission to use his name, and to make this statement.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

UNITED STATES.

A letter has come to our hands this day, dated at Philadelphia, 5th June, from an intelligent correspondent, which mentions there is no appearance of any reconcileation with Great Britain—that there is not any real intention in the legislature, to come to an amicable understanding—that the manufactories of America are rapidly advancing; and the industrious workmen from Great Britain are emigrating in considerable numbers and seeking employment in the United States.

Another letter, which we know has been submitted to the attention of our government here, recommends it as a judicious expedient to force the Americans to useful intercourse with this country, to forbid the entry of any of their ships freighted with their produce, into the ports we possess or can command, until their own non importation law be rescinded, and aliberal scheme of intercourse be re-established.

One of our letters from Rio-Janeiro, has this passage—"The arrangements in the alteration of the Regency of Portugal has been assented to, on the terms in which it was proposed. We have heard nothing of any alterations, of this kind in Europe. Perhaps some proposition from lord Wellington, under the sanction of ministers, may have been made to the Prince Regent at Rio, which may produce an important change in councils of the kingdom of Portugal.

NORFOLK, Aug. 30.

Since our remarks in the preceding page were composed, we received intelligence of the CAPTURE of the ship *Orion* and sch'r *Betsey*, and the IMPRESSMENT of *three American* seamen by the *British* sloop of war Tartarus, (Hell,) *now lying in Hampton Roads!!!*—The particulars of this *pleasing* intelligence follows. To what lengths can the Brazen front of impudence go!—This captain of *Hell*, seizes upon our property at our very threshold—tears a part of our household from their kindred friends, leads them into bondage like slaves, and then walk deliberately into our houses and sits himself down with all the confidence imaginable!—The indignation of our citizens has often been roused, when they have beheld the bandit captain of French privateer, with his crew, swaggering about our streets: Such feeling cannot escape them on this occasion; the sense of injury is greater, where it is less expected. What! shall the miscreant who *despoils us of our property, and detains our citizens in slavery*, receive the rights of hospitality amongst us? But why do *we* ask this question? Unfortunately it has been invariably the case. But, our government, we hope, has by this time duly appreciated the nature of this maxim—"Too much forbearance *invites* aggression." It is time to make a stand.

CAPTURE

Of the ship ORION *and sch'r.* BETSEY.

Yesterday were landed here, from the British sloop of war Tartarus, capt. Pasco, now lying in Hampton Roads, part of the crews of the ship Orion and schooner Betsey. The Orion, captain Smith, belonging to Petersburg, sailed from Hampton Roads about 8 days ago bound to Heligoland, with a cargo of *tobacco*, after being a few days out she sprung a leak and was returning to this port in distress, when on the 26th inst. she was captured by the Tartarus and sent to Halifax. The only plea assigned for her capture was, that she was under a sea-letter and was formerly a French vessel.—Capt. S. (who was very sick,) the mate, cook and steward, were sent in the ship, the remainder of the crew were put on board the Tartarus, where two of them are detained, *John Bradby* and *Peter Quin*, both native Americans with protections!——Also, the second mate and three of the crew of the sch'r. Betsey, of and from Bristol, R. I. bound to Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa; cargo chiefly tobacco and rum, captured on the 14th inst. by the said sloop of war Tartarus, and sent for Halifax, under suspicion that she designed to carry slaves; the captain remained on board the schooner, and the rest of the crew were put on board the Tartarus; they pressed *George Williams*, a native American, but had lost his protection; his nativity can be sufficiently proven by his ship mates—the mate of the Betsey is also on board the Tartarus and goes in her to Halifax.

BOSTON, August 31.

THE AFFAIR OF THE LITTLE BELT

Bids fair to have more importance attached to it than what belongs to such a transaction. Every impartial man in America, we believe, has long before this formed a settled opinion on the nature and merits of this transaction, at least so far as the justice and honor of our country are concerned. Commodore Rogers' statement has not been questioned by any but the known partizans and professed advocates of England—With the exception of these pests to our country and out-laws to national honor, every American has heartily concurred with the President in approving the conduct of that gallant officer. And not merely because his conduct was gallant, but because it *violoted no principle of justice*, by which the honor of the nation could be tarnished.

On the other hand every falsehood, that wilful perversion could play off upon willing ignorance, has been resorted to in order to impose upon the world the belief that Com. R was the aggressor. It is worthy of remark and precludes the necessity of much dissussion on the subject, that capt. Bingham is vindicated by the same class of men that justified Humphrey's piratic attack on the Chesapeake. It was natural for such "wily politicians" as Pickering, to perceive that these misrepresentations were well calculated to soothe the wounded pride of Britain on this occasion, and that if they came from this country attested as facts by her friends, in their private letters and public gazettes, she would act upon them as such. If we are to attach any credit to the late London papers as to the destination & object of sir J. S. Yorke's fleet, these enemies of truth & traitors to our country have succeeded in effecting an object worthy their characters. The Hutchinsons of the day, our *Judasses*, have acted their parts, & the enemy is upon us. Let them if they please, as at Lexington, pretend that they received the *first shot*—Let knaves assert and fools believe the falsehood. As in the last war, so in this, if war it be, *we shall have the last fire.* Bunker-hill stands the eternal proof that we are *at home* on the land and that *that home is a castle which it is death to invade.* If Britain wish the proof, we can soon convince her that her favorite element is ours also; and that we are *at home upon the ocean.*

Out of the Frying Pan into the Fire.

The New-Orleans Packet, which was kept in suspense in France under the Berlin and Milan, or some other decrees, and at length released with other American vessels, has been taken under the *protection* of the British flag and carried into Halifax, where we presume Sir Wm. Scott's law is in full force and will carry into comple execution his Majesty's gracious intentions.

Will our good federalists who have been so averse to the interference of our own government in the regulation of our commerce, consent that the King of England shall undertake to regulate it by his orders in council? If they concede this as they appear to be willing to do, thus far without a murmur—Will they consent that he should annihilate it under the pretence of regulating it?

According to federal papers certain of the frends of government are *apostates!*——From whom, or from what are they apostates? Have they apostatised from the federal government? Have they apostatised from their attachment to the U. States? Have they apostatised from the President? or from the Governor of the state?—To whom or to what do the federal faction retain that LOYALTY for which they once gave themselves such unbounded praise?

"SEMI OFFICIAL" INSOLENCE.

From the Boston Centinel.

Doubtless admiral Yoke has plenary powers to act as exigencies may require. He unquestionably will make enquiry of Mr. Foster into all the facts which he may have obtained from our government on the subject; and if it shall be proved that the attack on the Little Belt was authorised by any orders of our administration, and reparation is refused, we make no question he has orders to act offensively; *to declare our ports in a state of blockade, and to issue orders for the indiscriminate capture of American property.*—Such is the light in which we view the information; and the facts ought not to be concealed from our government, and shall not be from the people whose property is at hazard.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Bordeaux to his friend in New York, dated July 15.

"This is to inform you that a decision has been issued at Paris, ordering the coffee imported into this port, per sch'r. Friendship of *Baltimore*, to be exported by same vessel, agreeable to a regulation of the *Navigation Act*, renewed on July 7, 1810, where no goods can be admitted but such as are of the growth of the importing flag.

"Among the vessels formerly admitted, some colonial produce was allowed, owing to its very limited proportion and with an explanation that it was an indulgence.

"The foregoing decision of the Friendship must of course be looked upon as the standing rule; and no other goods but of real American growth must be shipped to France, except under permits."

There has been a commotion in Algiers, in which 30 people lost their lives, besides the ring leaders who suffered by the bow string.

On Tuesday last we had a report by a coaster that 6 or 7 sail of men of war were seen a few days since off Seguin, district of Maine, steering ENE. probly Ad. Yorke's squadron.

The exportation of gun powder, arms and ammunition, and salt petre, from Nova Scotia and its dependencies, is prohibited for 6 months, from 30th June last.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The appointment of an Admiral to this station, who is a brother of the first lord of the British Admiralty, and himself (it is said) a member of that board, is a circumstance of some impression. This event, taking place, too, when the orders in council of 1806 and 1807 were avowedly to be continued in force, and instead of relief from their unlawful destruction of our property & commerce new injuries were intimated, as the more worthy of serious attention. Nothing ought to alarm us; but these things ought to exeite our firmness, our vigilance and our prudence.

If one person does an injury to another and the injured party, after correct complaint and measures of vindication and indemnity, is told that those measures of vindication and indemnity are to be *retaliated*, it must be designed by the aggressor to avoid the justice originally applied for, and to cover this evasion of justice with new wrongs, pretending to be remedies for injuries done by the person aggressed on.

The Little Belt comes within the twenty leagues, solemnly stipulated, at least between America & Great Britain by the treaty of 1783, to be the limits of the United States. She *there* cruizes *at her will*, as if there were no such treaty, and fires upon our ship of war, before she was fired upon by our commander. For this measure of mere defence and correct resistance of violence, the vocabulary of censure and abuse is exhausted against Commodore Rogers, our government and our country. Satisfaction is talked of as if the use of defensive arms, in our own waters, were aggression.

Things seem to be going rapidly, indeed to a solemn pass. There appears very little hope of avoiding a rapture, unless the regent of Great Britain will at length take its important government with a firm hand, a magnanimous spirit and a virtuous soul, under his own direction. We are told often, that *the navy* governs Great Britain. What is this to avow? It is to declare, that the Prince Regent of the British Empire is Viceroy, but that the officers of his own navy are "*Viceroys over him!*" This may do for *a Trinculo in a tempest*, but not for a great head of the British nation, nor for the President and Congress of the United States.—We may add, further, that if the navy of Britain governs England, it governs its three estates in Parliament and robs the body politic of Britain of all its rights, as it attempts to rob us of our rights, our property our commerce and our *personal* liberty.

If the doctrine of *retaliation* be once made the future ground between the United States of America and Great Britain, it will lead us on to the consideration of many great measures. The expences of the last war to maintain the right to bind this country in all cases whatever by a foreign *borough* Parliament, which pretension was formally abandoned in the case of Ireland, will be the first pecuniary item. The second will be the damages sustained from the illegitimate proclamation of November 15th 1792 to this time. To these are to be added the expences of Indian wars notoriously excited by Great Britain* and the depredations brought on us by her known excitement and by her misleading the adversary belligerents.—The whole will require to be crowned by the expences and damages of the new war of 1811 or 12, if one shall take place.

For *all these*, there can be no indemnity *but one*; and that is the passage of a law providing an excluding duty upon all their staple manufactures, as the first act of our war legislation, and to continue in force *for fifty years.*

Further retaliations and indemnities for the seizure of *the persons* of our citizens and other persons on board our vessels; and for several things requiring special and appropriate consideration, will remain for attention: And it cannot be forgotten, that the detention of many thousands of British subjects would be the consequence of a mere retaliation of that British belligerent *conscription* of our neutral citizens, during the last twenty years, which has been called "*impressment.*"

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

* See Mr. Pickering's speech to the Six Nations of Indians in 1791 to 1795.

[Address to the President of the United States, by a committee appointed by the citizens of the Indiana Territory, asssembled at Vincennes.]

TO JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR,—In obedience to the wishes of a numerous meeting of our fellow citizens, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of this country in relation to Indian affairs, we have the honor to address you. In approaching the chief magistrate of our country, who is so deservedly celebrated for the talents which distinguishes the statesman, and the virtues which adorn the man, we should not do justice to our own feelings, and the feelings of those whom we represent, if we neglected to express our confidence in his administration, and our sincere respect and esteem for his person.

In fulfilling the duty which has been assigned to us sir, it is scarcely necessary that we should do more than refer you to the resolutions which are enclosed; they contain a true statement of facts, and a true picture of the feelings of the citizens in this part of the country. It is impossible to doubt but that the combination which has been formed on the Wabash, is a British scheme; and now prepared to be let loose upon us, and nothing but vigorous measures will prevent it. In this part of the country, we have as yet not lost any of our fellow citizens by the Indians; but depredations upon the property of those who live upon the frontiers, and insults to the families who are left unprotected, almost daily occur.

The impunity with which the savages have been so long suffered to commit crimes, has raised their insolence to so high a pitch, that it is no longer supportable. We are not, sir, advocates for unnecessary rigor towards our Indian neighbors. The character which some of us sustain, as ministers of the gospel of Christ, will shield us from the suspicion that we wish to plunge our country in an unnecessary war—our object is peace, but, we are fully persuaded, that blessing can only be secured to us by the exertion of some vigor.

Let the savages be persuaded that every aggression from them will meet prompt punishment, and Indian depredations will seldom be heard of.

Since the adoption of the resolutions under which we act, we have listened to the speech delivered by the brother of the Prophet to Governor Harrison—and if a doubt remained on our minds, as to the designs of the confederacy he has formed, it has been completely removed. Shall we then quietly await the stroke when we see the weapon suspended over us? We hope and trust this will not be expected; and that the general government will take measures to avert the danger. What these measures shall be, we will not presume to dictate; but we beg leave most respectfully, to observe, that the country will forever be exposed to those alarms, which are at once so injurious to its