FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Serious Reflections and Fair Reasoning.

Upon the arrival of sir Joseph York's squadron, it is expected that the "*Boston Rebels*," will receive full support in carrying their "*resolutions*" into effect. The encouragement given to the British ministry, by the declarations made in the federal papers, and by the circular letters written by the Select Committee to their associates in the country, have stimulated them to send a squadron to carry their "ORDERS" into execution on *the ocean*, while "rebels within the United States, are "resisting the laws of Congress" *on shore*.—This powerful co-operation of the British navy with the American *Pickeroons*, will serve to enforce the mandatory claims of Mr. Foster and degrade the United States to that state of humiliation, to which the tories in '75 attempted them to reduce them. It must be evident to every man of reflection, that the insurgent spirit excited by the proceedings in Faneuil Hall, and the open declaration made by that assemblage," that *the laws ought and would be resisted*, have so far been considered by the British government as a pledge to them, of disaffection of certain individuals to the American government, that they sent a formidable squadron to aid and abet them in such measures as they may occasionally adopt. The heads of this party, have vauntingly "unfurled their banners" against the American government, by an open declaration that they would resist the laws, and imperiously exult in giving themselves the *appellation of Rebels*. So high handed a measure was never presumed to be adopted by the whole fraternity of tories, even when the town of Boston was full of troops for their defence.—This species of rebellion is served for the present day; and what Hutchinson and his adherents dared not to proclaim even under the cannon's mouth of the British navy, is now daily published with impunity in our papers within the jurisdiction of the American government, and in the hearing of every executive officer. We hope, however, that this party will not attempt to rouse the feelings of the citizens to a more tender point of sensibility, by adding to the innumerable insults they have offered the government by words, the most atrocious crimes of practical treason and rebellion. If *real war* does commence, we trust every American will be recognized in his *proper character*.

Their never was a grosser imposition upon a country, than the charge of the federalists, that the government of the United States have brought the citizens into their perplexities. If a man reads the federal papers, he will find that the arguments offered by these writers, have been the sole plea upon which the British ministry pursue their conduct towards us. If they find Timothy Pickering declaring that "the British do us no essential injury," it naturally leads them to persist in impressing our seamen, capturing our property, and executing their Orders in Council.—If they find a body of men who style themselves the most respectable part of the community, passing resolutions declarative of an opposition to the laws it prompts them to extend those impositions which induced Congress to enact them. Sir William Scott, in the court of Admiralty, is furnished with every necessary plea for the condemnation of our vessels, from the federal papers. And sir Joseph Yorke is equally furnished with every plea from the same source, to capture every vessel on the American coast.—In fact, the British faction are the greatest advocates for British depredations. They not only justify their conduct, but study with all the labor of a feed lawyer, to prove the legality of the proceeding. There are more friends to the British ministry within the circle of the Essex Junto, than within the purlieus of the London Exchange: and sir William Scott looks more earnestly to the federal papers for authorities in vindication of his decisions than in St. James Gazette.

Fellow citizens—How can we expect to restore the commerce of our country—to obtain indemnification for the numerous spoliations and captures; to secure our seamen from impressment; or maintain the honor of our flag, while we have a body of men whose employment seems to depreciate our own government and extol the British. To calumniate every officer of the administration, and eulogize every minister who arrives from England, or insults our constituted authorities. The President of the United States, the republican Governors, and every prominent character in the several states, are all exposed to the malignity of every *little insignificant slanderer*, who uses his tongue for the same disgusting and loathsome purposes, as a *skunk does his* ——.

FROM THE AURORA.

Our administration is roundly asserted by the federal party to be devoted to France, and ready to sacrifice the interest and honor of the French. This, they assert, is the cause of all our embarrassments. Is this true? Or is it the false assertion of a party, actually devoted to England, and ready to sacrifice our honor and independence to the will of her ministers? It is full time that the citizens of the United States examine this question—and that they judge for themselves. Let them turn back to the instructions given to our ministers at Paris and at London, and to the offers made to each nation.

Let them look at the treaty made with Mr. Erskine—the proclamation of the president which followed, opening our ports to England, and closing them to France. Let them read over the reasons of the British minister for the refusal of ratifying that treaty.—These are all so recent that they cannot have slipped the memory—they give the lie to the assertion of partiality to France and enmity to England—unless the absolute submission to the will of a British ministry is to be considered as enmity to that country. Can this party wish us to confine all our foreign intercourse to Great Britain and her allies, and to deny admission into our ports to all other nations, in conformity to a British mandate? If such is their desire, and that it is no doubt exists, can the United States, as an independent country, submit to it? Will they resign their independence and submit? Such submission might prove: First, That there was no predilection in favor of France: Second, That there was a strong one in favor of England; And thirdly, That there was no love or regard for this country—that all sense of honor had become extinct, and submission was its grave.

Is the refusal to submit or conform to the will of British ministry, a proof of our administration being disposed to submit France to regulate our commerce with other countries? I say no, it is not; and the world is convinced we have rejected and remonstrated in the strongest terms, against every decrees of France that interfered with regard to our commerce with England or any other country; and let me repeat, while we believed the treaty of Mr. Erskine to be in force, all commerce with France was interdicted, and their vessels forbid, under pain of seizure and confiscation, to enter our harbors, *Yet strange*, this was insufficient to satisfy a British ministry—further guarantee was demanded—they must be authorised to enforce our laws—suspecting us of went of will to obey—or the government of power to enforce its laws; not submitting to this—the treaty was rejected; and for not submitting, a party opposes our government, and abuses our executive.

Things have changed, and France accepts the terms which England rejected; the conditions are the same, and this British party, who exulted at seeing the French commerce excluded from our ports—are now in arms to force the government to violate their engagements with France, and for repealing the law interdicting British merchandize into our ports.

Although an act of justice on their part, in ceasing to interrupt our commerce with other nations, would open our ports to all their manufactures and their shipping—yet this course does not meet the wishes of the British ministers nor their partizans here, they for that reason cry out against the administration, accuse them of the embarrassment our commerce labors under, and call on them to break faith with France, lay aside our neutral character, and enlist under the standard of Great Britain. Such is their desire—and nothing short of this will satisfy the venal appetites of those who are sounding in our ears the cry of French influence. Let the people look at this, and they are requested to examine for themselves—they will find nothing is offered or promised to France, but what has been and is equally offered to England.—The enjoyment of the same privileges they may possess to-morrow on the same terms. The same terms are held out to both. In examining into this, the people cannot be deceived; and it is their duty to examine—and if, on examination, they find the government and the administration to have acted rightly, they are bound to support them, and silence the babble of faction. B.

AMERICAN CRUIZERS.

The proper *magnitude—modification, direction* of our *neutral power*, in the event of a war with Great Britain constitute an object of considerable complexity and of very great importance. In the revolutionary war, our naval force was circumstanced very differently from our naval force at this crisis. Our acquaintance with the subject was then limited, and what we knew was imperfectly considered. Our government was less settled than at present. The war was, in its character, *defensive within our dominions*. From 1777 to 1778, G. Britain had no power to contend with by sea or land, but ourselves. At present she is at peace with few, and allied firmly to none.

In 1738, Great Britain, superior in population to Spain was inferior to her at sea, though she had no drains by land, as now for her fighting population and fewer separate and remote dependencies to protect. Spain had the advantage in the contest. Holland has also contended by sea with Great Britain.

The addition of the United States to the list of the enemies of the British at this juncture, would be productive of so many inconveniences and evils to the latter, that the British government will probably prevent it by a return to regularity, and justice. But we ought, from their recent and long continued conduct and from prudence, to expect that they will compel us to draw the sword. There is no perfect safety in any other expectation. *Prepared for war*, we can continue, if Providence shall so dispose it *in peace*.—But if we neglect preparation, we may deeply suffer *in the event of war*.

The suspended or limited, or compacted commerce of our country in war will occasion fewer losses by capture, than we have sustained in the last twelve months. But, if we avoid the equipment of heavy ships, and confine ourselves to flying and well armed cruizers, *public* and *private*, we shall have a *rich* British commerce, on a great number of *unfriendly* shores, to reward our bravery and enrich our nation. *Ships of the line*, after the novelty shall be worn off, will not be easily manned. Our active seamen will prefer a lively and well armed privateer, sloop of war, or frigate. No county or supportable wages will take our mariners from such cruizers. Impressment alone could produce such an effect; *impressment cannot be thought of or adopted*. Strong, active small cruizers will always be popular and would command *one hundred thousand men*, from our sea ports and maritime counties and districts. It is certain that the superior advantage of higher wages, short voyages, popular officers of the vicinity, and prize money will occasion our privateers and letters of marque, to attract the great body of our seamen, ships of the line, or indeed any very considerable navy cannot be manned while privateers swarm in our ports, which will ever be the case.—*This volunteer naval army of privateers will multiply on the enemy like the heads of the Hydra.* Great Britain will have all the distant colonies and commerce of the world *to feed their appetite for real retaliation, for revenge and for spoils.*

Demo. Press.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Robert Waln, capt. R. N. Page, arrived at this port yesterday in 30 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Freeman's Journal is in possession of London dates to the 21st August, inclusive.

The king was still alive, but in a very weak state, and all hopes of his recovery were at an end.

The rumour of an approaching rupture between France and Russia, was still kept up.

The Robert-Waln has performed her outward and homeward voyage in the remarkably short space of 80 days.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A rumour is prevalent that the allied army in Portugal has broken up from the positions in which it was cantoned at the date of Lord Wellington's last despatches, and resumed its former station in the vicinity of Almeida. One of the reasons assigned for this change of position is that the enemy had concentrated their forces on the northern frontiers of Portugal, and again threatened an irruption. Another reason is given in the superior healthiness of the northern provinces of Portugal, and that Lord Wellington has withdrawn his troops from the south of the Tagus, on account of the sickness which prevailed among them.

The Belliqueux of 64 guns, which came home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications, had evacuated Batavia, and retired to Murrack, a strong position in the Straits of Sunda.

A merchant vessel (the Malvina) laden with hides, tallow and bark, from South America, was boarded by a pilot boat off Plymouth, on Friday afternoon. She was only 48 days from Buenos Ayres; and if the intelligence she brings be correct, it may be considered of some importance. The master of this vessel stated, that great rejoicings had taken place at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a victory obtained by the troops of that government over those of the viceroy of Monte Video, Elio, himself, is reported to have fled, with a few followers. Another account states him to have been assassinated by his own troops—nearly two thirds of whom are said to have deserted his cause, and joined the popular party, who are represented rapidly acquiring strength in every direction.

Dr. Baillie has taken a house at Sunning Hill, near Windsor, for autumn, as he sees no likelihood of a speedy termination to his attendance of his majesty. This proves the confidence which the physicians have of the stamina of his majesty's constitution.

Aug 16.

Another Anholt mail arrived on Saturday night by which we received some further German papers, and letters from Gottenburgh to the 7th inst. The former do not supply us with any intelligence of much interest. An article from Vienna states, that Rudschuck has been appointed as the place of meeting for the Turkish and Russian negotiators. Both parties appear to be equally desirous of an accommodation.

The letters from Gottenburgh furnish nothing new relative to the matters in dispute between Russia and France, but this is accounted for by the circumstance, that the last packet from Petersburgh for Stockholm had been taken by one of our cruizers, and the letters sent to sir James Saumarez. It was expected, however, that he would forward them without delay to their destination.

Last night's Gazette announces the prorogation of parliament to the 4th of October.

August 19.

The Gazette of Saturday contains various communications from the officers of the squadron employed on the coast of Catalonia, detailing the progress of the siege of Tarragona, from the taking of Fort Olivo, to the successful assault of the principal fortress. We find the Spanish account of the way in which the enemy got possession of Fort Olivo confirmed by captain Adam. We have before inclined to suspect its accuracy, as it came to us thro' the suspicious medium of a French translation.

The last despatch from Capt. Codrington, in which he details the particulars of the fatal assault on Tarragona, and the massacre of its wretched inhabitants, will be read with great interest. We hope it will afford an awful lesson to the Spaniards themselves. It is only by resistance, resistance to the last, that they can hope for safety. From the moment the enemy entered the breach, the garrison seemed to have been seized with a sudden panic, and were unable to defend themselves and repel the assailants, or to concert any feasible means to escape. "Those already without the walls," says Captain Codrington, "stripped and endeavored to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries: each party thus endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy."

The only consolation afforded us on this occasion is, that every thing which could be achieved by British humanity and bravery, was done by our ships of war off the harbor: but the enemy were but two successful in their atrocious work of slaughter and destruction. Man, woman and child, were put to the sword: "Many of the women and young girls ten years of age (says captain Codrington,) were treated in the most inhuman way; and after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; one thousand men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses were all set fire to."

We are happy to find from capt. Codrington's despatches, that our squadron has been actively employed in furnishing arms and equipment to the troops of Valencia.

We have received since our last, French papers to the 14th inst. from which we have made a few extracts. Monserrat, whither the remains of the army of Campo Verde was opposed to have taken refuge, is stated in a minor French Journal to have been captured by the army of Souchet; but as the Moniteur of a later date is silent on the subject, we hope the report will prove unfounded. The Moniteur has copied from the English papers, the pretended letter from Champagny to the Russian minister at Paris.

The private communications by the Anholt mail which arrived on Sunday, and from Konigsburg to the 30th ult. and from Gottenburg to the 10th inst. Letters from Konigsburg state, that 20,000 French troops had suddenly entered Dantzic, with all their ammunition and artillery giving out that they were ordered to march towards the Rhine.

Letters of the 22d ult. have been received by a transport which arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon. They have not brought any intelligence of moment, either respecting the state of Portugal or the positions of the armies. The accounts, however, of the character and efficacy of the Portuguese troops, give a very dispirited picture of the situation of affairs in a military point of view in that country; at least, so far as the native levies and troops are concerned.—The cavalry which ought to consist of twelve regiments, is said not to exceed 1000 men; & the infantry, which ought to amount at least to 30,000 is estimated at not more than 12,000 men. These statements, we trust, will be found much exaggerated.

It was reported on Saturday, that doctors Herberden and Baillie would not attend his majesty constantly in future, but that he would be placed entirely under the care of those medical men who had made his complaint their particular study.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex, we are sorry to state, lies dangerously ill at his apartments in Kensington Palace. Two physicians were sent for express on Friday night to attend his Royal Highness.

Our Portsmouth letter on Wednesday announces the arrival of several transports at Portsmouth from Lisbon, under convoy of the North Star, capt. Coe.—The transports are ten in number, and had a passage of three weeks. They were in charge of lieut. Pye, and brought home the skeleton regiments of the 2d battalion 7th fulsileers, 2d, 48th, and 7th King's German Legion, which have respectively borne a part in the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes, d'Onor, & Albuera. Owing to the losses they have suffered in these and other operations during the campaign, and the usual casualties of the climate, they were ordered to deliver up the remainder of their men (about 250 or 300 of each battalion) to their several 1st battalions—the officers and non commissioned officers only returned home. The transports also brought 300 wounded officers and men; among the former were major Grant & capt. C. Wemyss, 7th regmt. capt. Maxwell, 22d; —— Stevens, 3d Buffs; —— Gall, 28th; and —— Ferns, 60th; besides several subalterns, all severely wounded in the battle of Albuera, and the attack of Badajos. Lord Aylmer, Assistant Adjutant General: Colonel Blundeu, Dragoons; Major Lloyd, 24th; and capt. Fenwick, Guards, were among the passengers.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT.

The following statement drawn up and forwarded to us by Capt. Robinson himself, and verified by Mr. Pritchard, a passenger, presents us with new and authentic evidence of the injuries and insolence of the British Navy. Com. Rogers is now out, and if the captain of the Gerrier be so impatient and full of fight as his lieutenant affirms, he may be gratified. The honor of the nation is safe in the keeping of the gallant Rogers and his brave crew. "The cause it is good, and the men are true."

Dem. Press.

On the 14th of September, on my passage from Oporto towards Philadelphia, described a large sail to the eastward of me, standing by the wind, the wind at that time was to the southward and wastward and variable. At 2 P. M. discovered that it was an armed ship. She came up with me very fast, with an *American Ensign* hoisted, and a blue flag at the main top mast head, and fired a gun to the windward, which induced me to believe, that she was one of the United States ships. At 6 she fired 2 guns, one after the other at me, after which I bore down for her: at 8 came within hail of her when she asked from whence I came, after satisfying her inquiries, she ordered me to heave too, which I accordingly did, after which she sent her lieutenant on board, who treated me very uncivilly, threw my papers in every direction, and ordered my cables bent, no order to bring the ship to an anchor then in 35 fathoms waters; a heavy sea on, and every appearance of a squally night. At 9 I was ordered on board the frigate, with my papers; after I got on board, the commander asked the reason that I did not bear down before, and I told him the cause. He then replied that the ship should not be bro't to an anchor, but he intended to take four of my best men from me. I informed him that I had only 7 men before the mast, and one of them was unable to attend to his duty, and it would be impossible for me to proceed without them, & if he insisted on taking them, he must take the charge of the ship; after I stated this to him I was ordered on board, and they took two of my men, their clothes, &c. A short time after their boat returned with an officer to know the amount of wages due those men, and to get it, which I refused to pay, he then ordered me to make sail, until they should fire a gun, however, about 11 P. M. she made sail without firing, after which I did the same, and stood after her, in hopes to keep sight of her until the morning, to make a second demand of my men, but at midnight I lost sight of her, I then concluded that she had hove about, and I did the same, but did not see her again.

The American that was taken, his name was Daniel Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H. the other one was a Lascar, working his passage to Philadelphia.

The lieutenant informed me that they had been cruising off the harbour of New York, for three weeks, for commodore Rogers, in order to get satisfaction of him for firing into the Little Belt. J. ROBINSON.

I certify, that I came passenger in the ship William Keias, and testify that the above is very correct and true.

WM. PRICHARD.