

fed; and the minister who was going to America would take over propositions which he conceived to be entitled to a favorable reception in America. He doubted the out-door information the gentleman had received.

Mr. Whitbread said his information came circuitously from the American minister himself.

The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to a Bostonian gentleman, lately from Lisbon, for the subsequent interesting account of the situation, &c. of the contending armies in Portugal. The information is derived from official sources, and its accuracy may be relied on.

After the battle of Bufaco, lord Wellington retired with the British army from Almeida to the heights of Torres Vedras. Of this retreat, being about 40 leagues in distance, there can be little said, as it was accompanied with no military movements of any importance.—The rear guard of the English and the advance of the French, were constantly engaged in skirmishing, but not to an extent productive of any important consequences. The town of Almequer, near the first lines of defence, and not far distant from the Tagus, was the only place where the infantry of the French came up with the English army. There a smart skirmish took place between the French and a slight division commanded by brig. gen. Crawford.—This was the only rencontre which took place until Lord Wellington's army was cantoned at Torres Vedras, within the British lines, and at about five leagues distance from Lisbon, towards the shore of the Atlantic, and gen. Massena possessing himself of a height running parallel to that place. Of the three lines of defence, which have been thrown up by the English and Portuguese, there can be no adequate description given. The first, or most eastern one, passes thro' the town of Torres Vedras, extending from the Atlantic to the river Tagus, and is about 20 miles in extent: the second, passing thro' Mafra is about 13 miles in extent; and the third passing between Mafra and Cintra, occupies a distance of about 12 miles.

Gen. Massena continued in the position which he first occupied, opposite to Torres Vedras, for more than six weeks, continually reconnoitring the position of lord Wellington's army, accompanied by his staff and engineer officers. The difficulty of supplying his army with provisions, the country about him not being fruitful, and the mills having been principally destroyed, induced gen. Massena to retire from before Torres Vedras, and he accordingly fortified and retreated to the town of Santarem, his present head quarters, which lies upon the river Tagus, about 12 leagues above Lisbon. He had previously formed depots of provisions and forage at this place to a very large extent. He commenced his retreat on the night of the 15th of Nov. and conducted it in a very masterly manner. He took with him all his baggage, carts, &c. leaving his sick and wounded to the mercy of an advancing army. The advance guard of the English came up with the rear of the French army at Cartaxo, at which place the French drew up 3 regiments of cavalry upon a plain extending towards Santarem. The 95th regiment of English riflemen were ordered to commence a fire to induce them to retreat. This produced no effect; and gen. Crawford drew up the light division in fight, and would have immediately commenced the attack, but, it is said, was checked by Lord Wellington, who reminded him that he had only 4000 in his advance, and that he was about to attack gen. Junot with 14,000.

Gen. Crawford accordingly advanced no farther, but retired to Cartaxo, at the same time that the French cavalry moved off to Santarem. The following morning, at day break, gen. Crawford's division advanced on the road towards Santarem, the remainder of the army being immediately in his rear. A general engagement was fully contemplated, every division taking its position according to general orders for attack. Every necessary arrangement having been made, the whole army was anxiously waiting for an order to advance, when an aid belonging to Col. Pack, who commands a brigade of Portuguese, arrived, informing that his commanding officer was advancing on the road to Cartaxo, diametrically opposite to the orders of lord Wellington. This circumstance retarded the advance, and in all probability prevented the attack that day. The evening was employed in reconnoitring, and the result of a consultation was, a relinquishment of the plan of attack, and an order that the army should return to its cantonments, where it still remains.

The town of Santarem is situated on a hill, commanding a valley on its left, which extends to the river Tagus. In front is the

river Rio Major, over which there is a bridge of 100 yards in length, and which is the only pass to the town on that side. The rear of the French army is not confined to Santarem, but occupies the grand military road towards Abrantes, for several leagues. The town is very strongly fortified, Gen. Massena, having caused to be erected around the hill three regular rows of trees of grove timber, forked, to prevent ascending, as well as for a cover in the event of an attack. Opposite to Santarem, on the south shore of the Tagus, the country is occupied by general Hill's brigade, he being stationed at a place called Chamusco, and the Spanish and Portuguese farther to the westward, in a valley called Cavalos. Further up the river, and opposite to Abrantes, there are also two brigades of Portuguese, who prevent all communication with the French army from the south shore of the Tagus. The main body of the Portuguese army under Marshal Beresford, is stationed farther to the westward, immediately opposite Cartaxo, the head quarters of lord Wellington.

Thus are situated the two great contending powers in Portugal; and the event of the contest is anxiously looked for, as it may in one case complete the entire subjugation of continental Europe.

The war in any event will be carried to the south shore of the Tagus: for, it must appear obvious, that the present lines of defence are impregnable to any force by which they at present can be attacked.

An examination of a chart of the country on the south side of the Tagus, will show that a length of time must transpire, and much hard fighting must take place, before the armies of France can possess the heights opposite to Lisbon, and which are the only places commanding the city and river.

## FROM THE UNITED STATES.

### NEW CENSUS.

The official returns of the census for 1810, will not be made known until the meeting of congress—in the mean time we lay before our readers the following returns, (revised from various papers) chiefly published from the documents of the several Marshals.—Though the list is incomplete, it will furnish an idea of the actual population of the country.

States, &c.	Census in 1810.	Increase in 10 y.
Massachusetts (proper)	472,040	49,195
Maine	228,705	76,986
New Hampshire	214,414	30,556
Vermont	217,915	63,465
Rhode Island	76,931	7,809
Connecticut	261,942	10,940
New York	961,415	375,365
New Jersey	245,562	34,413
Pennsylvania	810,163	207,618
Delaware	72,674	2,401
Maryland	380,546	30,854
Virginia		
North Carolina, free inhabitants & slaves	563,526	85,423
South Carolina		
Georgia	252,433	89,747
Ohio	230,843	188,664
Kentucky	406,536	185,571
Illinois Territory	12,600	
Indiana		
Upper Louisiana	20,846	
Tennessee	261,727	156,125
District of Columbia		
Mississippi Territory		
Orleans		
The Population of the United States in		
1790, was	3,929,326	
In 1800,	5,305,666	

**Non-importation Act.**—This law has been some time in operation. A number of vessels in different ports have been seized by the revenue officers. It is somewhat singular, but such is the fact, that at this time American vessels enjoy free trade only in British ports, or those where the British have the ascendancy. If they go to French ports, Dutch, Danish, Prussian, Swedish or Italian, or other places where the French have power, they are seized and confiscated—and if they come home with a cargo from British ports, they are seized and confiscated also, just as they are in France!

What will become of the revenue of this country, if the democrats persist in continuing this system? It must dwindle to nothing—and then direct taxes must be levied. Congress have passed an act to borrow five millions more; but they will soon be unable to borrow if they do not pay the interest punctually. Last week one ship arrived off New York with a cargo, the duties on which would have amounted to 150 thousand dollars.—She could not enter on account of the non-importation act, and therefore went to sea again. These goods, American property too, will probably be carried to some English port at the northward, whence they may be smuggled into the country and the whole of the duties be lost to the

public. Is this wise management? Is it a system that will turn out to the advantage of the people of this country? Let the people decide. [Trenton Fed.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—Last evening arrived at this port the brig Catharine Ray, Masterton, in 28 days from L'Orient.

From Capt. M. and his passengers we learn, that no change had taken place in American affairs, but that American property was still held in sequestration by the French emperor's Berlin and Milan decrees.

Capt. M. and his passengers, have furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following intelligence. That on the evening of the 22d March the town of L'Orient was illuminated, and great rejoicings took place, on receiving news from Paris that the empress of France had been safely delivered of a son, who was immediately named King of Rome, and Young Emperor of the West.

### LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

[TRANSLATION.] Tavira, March 10.

I have just seen two Spanish Gazettes extraordinary, which state that a most obstinate battle took place on the 5th of March, near Chicklana, 10 miles from Cadiz, and the English and Portuguese remained victors.—Private letters mention, that the weight of the action fell on the British and Portuguese. The former in killed and wounded lost 1200 men. Col. Bushe, of the 20th Portuguese regiment, is badly wounded. The French general Ruffin is taken prisoner.

TARO—We received the above this morning from Col. Aulin. Two express boats are momentarily expected from Cadiz, which will bring official details.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

**Latest and direct from France.**—By the Eagle and Fox, arrived here last evening from Bayonne, it appears that the emperor had postponed the final decision of the question, "Shall the American vessels that have arrived in the ports of France since the repeal of the non-intercourse, be admitted to an entry?" and desired that no farther application should be made;—thus are those vessels provisionally sequestered, till his imperial majesty (who loves the Americans) shall have made up his royal mind!!!

In this situation of affairs, it was expected that many of the masters and crews would abandon the property and return home in the brig Rose-in-bloom, a cartel, preparing to leave Bayonne for New-York.

ALBANY, April 25.—A letter from Washington, from an accurate source, states, that Joel Barlow is not going to France as minister; for, says the letter, Mr. Madison says "the French have behaved so badly, that he will not send a minister there."

It is also stated, and we believe it, that John Randolph is going to England, as minister plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Pinkney.

## KINGSTON:

TUESDAY, MAR 7, 1811.

Latest from Port-au-Prince.

Capt. Clare, arrived at New York in 15 days from Port-au-Prince, informs that the jealousies between Petion and Rigaud had been in a great measure appeased by the reelection of the former to the presidency, who had resigned a short time before, to give an opportunity of making a fair choice. Information was received a short time previous to his sailing, that Christophe intended to make an attack on Port-au-Prince with all his force. They were accordingly preparing to receive them, and all was bustle when Capt. C. failed.

Capt. Macey, arrived at Baltimore from St. Francois, informs that Christophe's fleet failed from that port, on an expedition against Port-au-Prince, the 10th of March.

The Diary of Havana of the 12th March, contains accounts from Mexico, as late as 12th February. An official letter from Don Joseph Delacruz, states, that on the 4th, the armies, with all their artillery, had arrived at Ixtlan, after having completely subdued the rebels; and that tranquillity was restored throughout the whole country. The chiefs having been subdued, and the people seeing their errors, surrendered, and implored forgiveness.

A letter from Monte Video, received at Baltimore, says, "The blockade continues on the same footing, and hopes appeared to be entertained lately, that the Junta of Buenos Ayres would acknowledge the Cortes, and that the communication would again be opened. Whether they have or not, is here unknown, and in my opinion very immaterial; for were they to do so, even this city would not acknowledge them, and that I believe is the *sine qua non* of the Buenos Ayreans. From the news that leaks out here, their arms are every where successful in the interior.



DIED,

At Riviere du Loup, Toussaint Leffevre, Esq. whose abilities are well known to the gentlemen of the North West and its environs. In this town, Mr. JOHN BATEMAN.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th inst. at the house of Mr. EDWARD WALKER—

**A**n excellent Mahogany DESK, a good SOFA, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock P. M.

JOHN DARLEY, Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 6.

## GRENO & SAWYER,

**R**ESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a shop one door east of R. Walker's Hotel, where they have for sale a quantity of

Fashionable CHAIRS.

Old Chairs and Carriages repaired & painted.

Sign Painting and Gilding executed with elegance and dispatch. May 7.

## FOUND,

### A large Mill-Saw.

**T**HE owner may have it, on proving property and paying charges. Apply to THOMAS FALKNER. Kingston, May 2, 1811.

To be Sold, on good terms,

**L**OT No. 8 in the 3d concession of the township of ROWDON, containing 200 acres.—Inquire of Mr. JOHN BAYNE, Kingston, or of the Printer of this paper.

## CANDLES.

**T**HE subscriber has just received 75 Boxes dipped, and 16 Boxes mould CANDLES, which will be sold low by the box or less quantity.

ALSO—A few Fur Caps, weavers' Reeds, Clover Seed—and a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries, Crockery and Hardware;

which will be sold as usual at the Montreal prices, and all kinds of produce received in payment.—Cash paid for most kinds of Produce. S. BARTLET.

Kingston, February 26, 1811. 23

## THE subscriber in-

forms the inhabitants of KINGSTON and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the MASONING BUSINESS, such as brick laying, stone work and plastering: he will be ready to perform any business in his line at short notice, and in a workman-like manner. MOSES DRAKE. } First door South of Walker's Hotel. }

## C. WILLISTON & Co.

Have lately received a new Supply of Stock, and now offer for sale, on good terms,

**A**n assortment of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' SADDLES, which are warranted to be well made and of a superior quality. ALSO,

Harnesses, Bridles, and various other kinds of work in their line.

REPAIRING done on short notice, and every favor cheerfully acknowledged. Kingston, April 15, 1811.

## TO BE SOLD,

**T**HE one half, (or if best suits the purchaser, the whole) of that VALUABLE STONE MILL in Maryburg, with two run of stones fit for business, one superfine and two common bits, and four hundred acres of LAND, with about 30 acres improved. On the premises, near the mill, is a good Dwelling-house, with three rooms and a kitchen on the lower floor, and a convenient house nearly adjoining, for a miller; also a stable and horse-shed, belonging to the estate of the late PETER VAN ALSTINE, Esq. deceased. The situation is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

Those who may wish to purchase will please to apply to THOMAS DARLAND, Esq. Adolphustown. CORNELIUS VAN ALSTINE, } Executors. GEORGE W. MEYRES, } APRIL 16, 1811. 30

House Building and Painting.

**T**HE subscribers hereby give notice to the inhabitants of Kingston, Ernestown, Adolphustown, and other adjoining places, that they intend to employ the next season in this vicinity, in PAINTING HOUSES, outside and inside, Patent PAINTING OF ROOMS, &c. and the business of HOUSE CARPENTERS and JOINERS. Their work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Application may be made at the dwelling-house of Mr. STROUGHTON, innkeeper, in Kingston, Mrs. DAVY, in Ernestown, or Mr. O. RANNY, innkeeper, in Adolphustown. NATHAN WHEELER, } ANDREW PICKENS. } Nov. 20, 1810.

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Blank Bills of Exchange, Half Pay Bills, Bills of Lading, Note Books, Summons for Court of Requests, &c.