

BOSTON, MAY 18.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 50 days from Lisbon. Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th April; he adds, that the assault of the city was most horrid; that the breaches were repeatedly stormed and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 2 to 3000; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 generals, 7 or 8 colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon, will probably furnish the particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that General Ballasteros had on the 7th April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

MAY 19.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the arrivals from Lisbon, we have been favoured with papers to April 16, from which the following articles are extracted.

LISBON, MARCH 29.

Two hundred French dragoons have been made prisoners, by a Portuguese regiment.

We are now nearly convinced, that Mar-mont does not intend to risk another battle. He seems to aim at nothing, but attempting to retake Ciudad Rodrigo, which we hope is in a condition to resist him.

APRIL 10.

We have this day the pleasure to announce the fall of Badajoz, on the 6th inst. after a siege of 21 days. The investment of the city was commenced on the 16th of March, and the batteries were opened on the 24th of the same month. History affords few examples of such rapid conquests as those of Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo.

APRIL 11.

By letters from Elvas of the 8th inst. the assault of Badajoz is represented as most dreadful. The breaches were assaulted, and the walls scaled at the same moment, the castle being made the principal point of attack. The French troops appointed to defend the breaches being attacked at all points, were compelled to give way. A terrible slaughter then ensued in the streets of the city, owing to the confusion of the battle, increased by the darkness of the night.

APRIL 15.

This morning arrived in this city General Philippon late commander of Badajoz, and his staff. The French had from 2 to 300 killed, and 4500 surrendered prisoners, including the sick and wounded. The British and Portuguese loss is very small.

APRIL 16.

Letters from Elvas of the 13th, say, that Soult retired from Estremadura as soon as he heard of the fall of Badajoz. It appears certain that Ballesteros entered Seville; but was compelled by Soult to retire from it again. The French had attempted an incursion in Beira Buxa, but had not progressed far. This attempt on the frontiers of Portugal was supposed to have been to divert the attention of Lord Wellington.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Lawrence, in 21 days from Cherburgh, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, our Minister in France, for Government.

Capt. Lawrence left Paris on the 21st of April, and Cherburgh on the 27th, and has politely favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, which upon a hasty perusal we find do not contain any news of importance, being mostly filled with extracts from London papers, and our Congressional proceedings.

Our verbal information by the Hornet leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's dispatches will not meet the expectations of our government.

We have not been able to learn that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe, that our affairs with France remained when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them. The ship Congress, Clark, from Baltimore for England, captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it amongst the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Britany [the old name for a part of France] we learn that the people were in a state of insurrection, occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

Buonaparte was in Paris the 21st of April but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there.

War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain or Portugal. The Berlin and Milan Decrees remained as per last advices.

The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, was at Cherburgh, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

Passenger in the Hornet, Sir James Jay of this city.

Capt. Lawrence landed a Messenger the day he left Cherburgh, on Board of a pilot-boat, off the Isle of Wight, with dispatches from Mr. Barlow, for Mr. Russell, Charge des Affairs, at London.

The French papers mention the arrival at Bordeaux, of the Ann, from N. Orleans; and the brig Oriental, of Baltimore, from Charleston.—At St. Sebastians, an American vessel from Newport, and another at Seque-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1812.

At a Battalion Meeting, near the Head of Severn, on Thursday last, the Serjeant of a recruiting party from this City, had his skull fractured by a blow from the breach of a Gun, and expired next morning. The person who struck the blow, has been arrested and committed to gaol, to stand his trial at the next sitting of the county court.

We understand a special court for this county has been ordered, and will be holden the 9th day of June next.

Died—On Friday last, after a lingering illness, much regretted, NICHOLAS CARROLL, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED; At her seat in Prince-George's County, on Friday the 15th of this instant, Mrs. MARY BOWIE, relict of the late Walter Bowie, Esquire, in the 65th year of her age.

In the death of this venerable, amiable & most esteemed lady, her relatives and neighbours have met with a loss truly deplorable. Affability and hospitality, regulated by the charms of refined manners, were among the least of her good qualities. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind mistress, and a sincere friend—charitable to the poor, just to her word, and unaffected in her piety—with these attributes she bowed to the will of her God, bid adieu to all the endearing ties of this world, and descended to her grave, crowned with the sure hope of a glorious resurrection.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 19.

CAUCUS.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs Mitchell and Tate being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow—

For JAMES MADISON, 82.

No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice President for a like term. On counting the ballots it appeared that there were—

For JOHN LANGDON 64

ELDRIDGE GERRY 16

Scattering 3

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ten. it was then

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that JAMES MADISON, of the state of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the U. S. as a proper person to fill the office as President, for four years, from the 3d of March next: And that JOHN LANGDON of the state of New-Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting, have acted only in their individual characters, as citizens; and that they were induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans throughout all parts of the U. S. in the present crisis of our public affairs.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, Chairman.

R. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) APRIL 18.

INDIAN NEWS.

From Fort Madison we learn, that the Puants constantly hover about the garrison; they lately shot a sentinel, and on the same day one of them was killed by a shot from the fort.

Gomo's party who arrived here a few days ago, have met governor Edwards at Cahokia, the result of the conference has not yet transpired. Gomo reports that the Indian who killed Mr. Cox, on Woodriver, is now

at Peoria; he belongs to the St. Joseph's band of Putawatomes, has numerous connections, who would attack and destroy him if he delivered the murderer to the whites, he promises to point him out to any party government may send.

Accounts from la haut Missouri, announce a general peace among the Indians, it is said that the earthquake has created this pacification.

ST. DOMINGO—OR HAYTI.

Translated from the Federal Gazette.

From a private letter by the Dash.

MIRAGOANE, APRIL 29.

At the moment of the departure of the schr. Dash, intelligence has been received at this place, that Christophe has been defeated in every point. A number of his soldiers desert and join Petion. He (C.) had ceased firing for several days, owing to a want of bullets, which he had procured with great difficulty from the Cape, and had conveyed to his camp near Port au Prince, on the heads of his men. He has lost two of his brigs in a combat they had with Petion's vessels; one of them was taken to Port au Prince and the other threw herself upon the reefs of Boucassin, where she was burnt a few days after.

There was arming at Port au Prince an *Accon* (a flat bottomed sloop, used as a coaster) carrying a 24 pounder, for the purpose of attacking and sinking a vessel which Christophe uses as a store ship, altho' protected by his batteries.

Petion's troops are in the best order possible, and pant for the moment to receive orders from their respective chiefs to drive their enemy from the territory of the Republic, which has sworn eternal fidelity and obedience to Petion. This brave army is composed of troops of the Department of the South and West, to the number of 18 to 20,000 men. Provisions are in great abundance; this city receives them from almost every quarter and every thing necessary is daily shipped off for the use of the army.

The prevailing opinion is, that Christophe deprived of his maritime force and being a great distance from their capital, will not be able to hold out long; and will therefore endeavor to make a safe retreat: It is at that instant Petion will march out with his army, and pursue him as far as his fort La Ferriere. He will lose all his influence, and probably be delivered up by his own soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 15.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate to admit the entry of vessels under certain conditions, reported the same without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Newton observed, that on the 29th of April a resolution had been referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, directing them to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the sufferers in the Canary Islands. The committee had made the enquiry, & found no proof sufficient to justify them in recommending any relief.

Mr. Gholson would have been better pleased to have seen a detailed statement of facts in this case. He had it from good authority that the sufferings of the people of Teneriffe were very great. When in Baltimore, he had inquired into the character of Captain Adams, who brought the report, and found that it was respectable.

Mr. Newton said that capt. Adams had brought letters from people in Teneriffe, which did not mention a word of the distress spoken of. This circumstance had great weight with the committee.

Mr. Randolph said he had also inquired into the character of capt. Adams, and had understood he was a man of respectability. For his own part, he had no more doubt that there was a famine in Teneriffe, than that there had been an earthquake in Caracas. He thought it very strange that the committee should have made a mere verbal report.

Mr. McKim observed, that captain Adams had himself quoted the price of flour in Teneriffe had plenty of money to purchase flour as stated, and its scarcity was as great as pretended, surely the price would have been much higher. He considered the whole as a commercial speculation.

The House went into committee on the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the petition of the collectors of Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, &c. praying remuneration for past services and an increase of salary. The report, on the first point is unfavorable.

Mr. McKim spoke in support of Mr. McCulloch's claim to remuneration. The compensation that gentleman had received for some time had not been sufficient to support his family, with the utmost economy. It was idle to expect that men of talents and integrity

would accept of offices, unless they received proper salaries.

Mr. Newton and Mr. Little also spoke in favor of granting further compensation.

Mr. Cheves supported the report of the committee of ways and means. The privations complained of had not been confined to these collectors. The whole community had suffered under the circumstances of the times.

The question was taken on the report and it was agreed to.

Accompanying the report was a bill in addition to the act establishing the salaries of collectors, &c. This was also agreed to when the committee of the whole rose and reported their agreement to the resolution and the bill. The house concurred and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Anna Young.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the bill with some amendments.

When the Speaker resumed the chair, he declared there was not a QUORUM in the house. A motion was made to adjourn and lost. Some other members soon after came in, the question was put, shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading? and it again appeared that there was not a quorum. Two other unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn; the third to the same purpose finally prevailed. And then the house adjourned for want of a quorum!

Saturday, May 16.

[The President has signed the bill for incorporating the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria.]

Mr. Reed from the committee to whom was referred the resolution on the subject, reported a bill granting an annuity to Arthur St. Clair. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act admitting the state of Louisiana into the Union, and extending the laws of the United States to the same, was read three times and passed.

The bill for the relief of Anna Young was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

And then the House adjourned.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, against a declaration of war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rogman presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Leigh and Berks counties, Penn. praying for a repeal or modification of the embargo law. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves presented a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the committee of ways and means, (below) relative to the late loan. From this it appears that \$6,118,500 have been subscribed by banks and individuals. To prevent disappointment, the secretary proposes to make up the balance by issuing treasury notes payable in one year from their date, and receivable in payment of taxes, &c. Mr. Cheves stated that the committee of ways and means intended to bring in a bill conformable to the recommendations contained in this letter. It was ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill relative to the salaries of persons employed in the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, (custom-house officers,) was read a third time and on motion of Mr. Cheves, recommitted to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amendment.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Anna Young was read a third time and passed, ayes 50 noes 37.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Liscock in the chair, on the bill making further provisions for settling claims to lands in Louisiana. It was agreed to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill relative to the defence of ports and harbours. [The object of this bill is to appropriate a sum for making an experiment with Clark's newly invented floating batteries.]

Mr. Wright moved to fill the blank with five thousand dollars. He read a letter from Capt. Dent, approving the plan. The motion was agreed to, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Lowndes thought the most correct course would be to refer the subject to the secretary of war, in order to obtain his opinion before the bill was finally added on. This motion was agreed to, and the bill ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill making provision for settling all the outstanding claims for services rendered in the construction and repair of the President's house, for compensation to the surveyors of the public buildings, &c.

Some debate took place as to the appropriations necessary to be made for these objects—after which the committee of the whole rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned quarter past 5 o'clock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MAY 14, 1812.

SIR,

Subscriptions were opened on the first and second inst. to the loan of 11 millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 14th of March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract. The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) shew the instructions transmitted and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum for which reason the loan was kept open only two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that \$6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz. \$4,190,000 by Banks, and \$1,928,000 by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by government from individuals in the U. States; and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at this time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit, the propriety of authorising the issue of treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the treasury notes shall not together exceed 11 millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.
2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 and 1-2 cents per day on a one hundred dollar note.
3. To become payable by the treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.
4. To be in the meanwhile receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the U. S.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Tuesday, May 19

In consequence of an accident which happened to the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday, that body transacted no business. Immediately after the meeting of the House they were informed by the Clerk, that the Speaker was unable to attend, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 20.

The House of Representatives did not sit to-day, owing to the Speaker's continued indisposition. Whatever friendship the members may entertain for him personally, I believe most of them are glad of some decent apology for doing nothing.

Thursday, May 21.

Mr. Bartlett presented a petition from Ebenezer Tucker, of Exeter, N. H. praying Congress to allow him to convert to his own use, whatever lost articles he may be able to bring up from the beds of ruins in the U. S. by means of his Diving Bell, or grant him such other compensation as they may deem proper. The petitioner states that he has already brought up some cannon, guineas, &c. sunk during the revolutionary war. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Greene presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Nantucket, praying that they may not take place, in consequence of their exposed situation. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a number of affidavits relative to the scarcity of provisions in the Canary Islands. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The engrossed bill making further provisions for settling claims to lands in Louisiana, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for settling all out standing claims in the construction and repair of the Capitol and President's house, &c. was read a third time and passed.