

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, SEPT. 25.

By the courtesy of Mr. Morrissey, passenger in the brig Cidade de Lisboa, from Lisbon, we have received the Gassettes of that city to the 9th August, and a London paper of the 23d July.

The Lisbon papers contain very interesting but unoficial accounts from the armies in the north of Spain. They state, that from the resources of the Empire Marshal Soult had collected a strong force in Gascony, computed at from 45 to 70,000 men, and passing the Pyrenees, by the gaps of Navarre, about the 25th July, compelled the allied corps on the frontier, under Gen. Hill, to retreat on the main body; and the whole to retire to the vicinity of Pamplona—a distance of about 50 miles—fighting every step of the way—Here the allies took a position, which Soult reiteratedly assailed on the 28th July, and was fully repulsed, and retreated in his turn to beyond Oritz, (about nine miles) where, on the 30th the contest was most bloodily continued; and where, according to the Lisbon accounts, the French again suffered severe defeat and loss, and were compelled to retrace their steps to France.

Such is the substance of the intelligence in these papers, to the details of which we refer the reader, with the remark, that the Lisbon Gazette does not usually give intelligence on slight grounds.

On the other hand, it is proper to state, that the brig Ann Maria from London, was boarded from an American cartel on the 18th of August, a passenger in which, informed the passengers of the Ann Maria, that on the day she sailed from Plymouth, (Aug. 12th or 13th) a vessel arrived there from the Bay of Biscay, in a short passage, bringing official information that the troops of Soult and Suchet had effected a junction, and had completely defeated Lord Wellington's army which had lost 5000 men.

We give this account in full, tho' we anticipate the Lisbon accounts will be found most correct.

[Continued.]

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The New-Bedford Mercury, received last evening, contains some extracts from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 9th of Aug. The departure of the Earl of Aberdeen for the continent, is the principal subject of speculation. He left London the 7th Aug. and was to sail from Yarmouth in the Cydnus frigate, for Stralsund. The Courier says that the Spanish Regency and Cortes have refused to send a minister to the Congress, if one is admitted from King Joseph. It was at the request of Austria, that Russia consented to extend the armistice to the middle of August. The Emperor Alexander had ordered a new levy of 200,000 men.

Great complaints are made by the passengers in the Ann Maria of the conduct of Mr. Beasley, the American agent for prisoners in London.

[But. Daily Adv.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 22.

This being the last day of the session, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent came down to the house in great state, for the purpose of proroguing parliament with a speech from the throne. The side benches were occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction; among the numerous spectators were the Russian, Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors. The commons having appeared at the bar, his royal highness delivered from the throne the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula—the consummate skill and ability displayed by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, in the progress of these operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria; and the valour and intrepidity by which his

majesty's forces, and those of his allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny & oppression of France, and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy, which has induced you under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe. And though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the U. States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation; whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be no less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed, during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burthens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution, which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence; the use I desire to make of these and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said, My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name & on behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Monday the 23d day of August next.

BOSTON, SEPT. 28.

We are indebted to capt. Reed, (who arrived at New-Bedford in the cartel,) for English papers to the 5th of August.

The English papers mention that General Dearborn had committed to close custody 27 Englishmen, to retaliate if naturalized British subjects were punished by England for being caught in the American service.

A French writer says there are 75 passes over the Pyrenees, 28 of which are practicable for cavalry, and 7 for carriages and artillery.

Between 5 and 6000 troops were sent from England in July, to reinforce Lord Wellington; and a rival expedition against Bayonne was talked of.

By the late accounts it is made certain that the French Gen. Suchet had not joined Soult with his army. It he had, he must have evacuated the South of Spain, and left the contiguous parts of France almost defenceless. He would also have left the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Bentinck at liberty to have joined Wellington, or to have made inroads on the French Territory.

Major North, Am. Consul for Tunisia, and Mr. Remoussin, of S. Carolina, were taken in the Joel Barlow, and were in London, August 6.

The Pizarro, Munroe, from America, ar. at Liverpool latter end of July. Also, the Anna from Boston prize to the Barton.

It is said to be ascertained in Turkey, that Vaccination renders an individual insusceptible to the plague.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A new frigate, called the Java, is to be built immediately, of the following dimensions: gun-deck 172 feet, keel 145, breadth 43, depth 14, tons 1450. She will be rated 50, but carry 64 guns.

The surviving lieuts. of the Shannon have been promoted to commanders.

The Spaniards have given to lord Wellington the dukedom of Albufera, (which Buonaparte had given to Suchet, if he could get it and keep it.) It is worth 15,000l. per annum in good times.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 29.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stevens, Sept. 4, 1813.

The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest respectable citizens, has at length taken on our defenceless settlements. On Monday last, the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one Fort at Tensio, about 15 miles from Stoddert; in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the U. S. and local militia. 'Tis said the Fort was surprized, and the Indians entered at one of the gates and set fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally butchered, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band sold their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about 200, and wounded many more. Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually dispatched by the bayonet and tomahawk.

"The brave and much lamented Maj. Beasley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action; at this place 63 of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has

stricken a panic into many on the east of Tombigbee, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the Fort at Tensio."

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.

COM. RODGERS ARRIVED!

We are indebted to Mr. Topliff, keeper of the E. C. H. Books, for the following.

The cartel Russian ship Hoffnung, Hames, 48 days from Plymouth, (Eng.) with 402 American prisoners, arrived at N. Bedford on Saturday evening last. Three days out fell in with a fleet of transports, (with troops) and merchantmen, consisting of 90 sail, under convoy of a three decker, 3 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner, all for Quebec and Nova Scotia. About fourteen days since, lat. 41 1 2 long. 60, spoke a Swedish ship, 120 days from Gottemburgh, and 60 from England for Boston.

About 10 days since, lat. 41, long 69, fell in with the wreck of the ship Henry, Gardner, off and for Nantucket from the South seas, 60 days out, when she was totally dismantled and thrown on her beam ends the 27th July.—Took off 5 men, the only survivors, who had been on the wreck 47 days. The captain and two mates were drowned at the time and 6 men have died since. 23d inst. 4 miles west of the south shoal of Nantucket fell in with and was boarded from the United States frigate PRESIDENT, Com. Rodgers, and received the following information—

That on the cruise had taken TWENTY-SEVEN sail of British vessels including the whole fleet of Greenland Whalers, 11 of which he ransomed for 20,000 dollars each—that he manned out a number and a number he had destroyed—that the President, in co. with a large American schr. privateer, was chased off the north cape, 4 days, by a 74 and a frigate—that she had not met with a single frigate on the cruise—that 6 days since they parted with a brig and sch. loaded with rum and sugar, her prizes, bound in. The above is all the information we have been able to obtain, relative to the President's cruise, which we received from a number of passengers in the Hoffnung, who arrived in town this morning.

They also state, that the U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers, arrived at Newport yesterday morning, and carried in with her H. B. M. sch. Highflyer, which she took three days previous.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Office of the Newport Mercury, Sunday Evening, Sept. 26.

This morning arrived in this harbour, the U. S. Frigate President, com. Rodgers, from a cruise of five months. We have been favoured with the following account of his cruise:

JOURNAL.

May 8, lat. 39. 13, long. 59, separated from the Congress.

June 9, lat. 42, 19, long. 32, 27, captured the brig Hetty, from Newfoundland for Alicant, with a cargo of fish, and ordered her for France.

June 10, captured the British packet Duke of Montrose, from Falmouth for Halifax.

June 11, cap'd. the British letter of marque brig Maria, from Newfoundland for Spain, with fish, and ordered her for France—dispatched the Duke of Montrose as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels on parole, being 78 in number.

June 12, captured the British sch. Falcon, fr. Newfoundland for Spain, and ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen, in Norway, the distressed situation of which place prevented our getting any supplies, except water—sailed from thence July 2d.

July 13, captured off the North Cape the British brig Jane and Ann, from Northshields for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 18, captured the Brit. brig Dapline, from Cork for Archangel, in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, chased from our cruising ground off the N. Cape, by a line of battle and a frigate; and from the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings in their favour, the chase lasted 86 hours.

July 24, cap'd. the British whale ship Eliza Swan, returning from Greenland with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her; and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, which were, together with their own crew, permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 76 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig Alert, from Archangel for England, with pack and tar, and destroyed her.

Aug. 8, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Scotland, captured the British barque Lion, from a whaling voyage, with fish and blubber—ransomed her, and sent the crew of the Alert, together with her's, being 62 in number, to England on parole.

August 30, lat. 47, 71, long. 46, captured the British brig Shannon, from Antigua for London, with rum and sugar, and ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 9, lat. 48, 3, long. 50, 21, captured the British brig Fly, from Jamaica for London, with coffee, and ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantucket Shoals, captured H. B. M. schr. Highflyer, capt. Hutchinson, with 5 guns and 39 men, and ordered her for an American port.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Highflyer that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston Bay, com. R. stood for this port.

Com. R. obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from a vessel which he spoke in the north sea.

The President has kept the sea until her provisions were nearly exhausted. She has seen no enemy's cruisers except the squadron and sch. mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

Com. R. has sent 216 prisoners on parole to England, and has now on board 54 including 5 officers.

The President and her prize, the Highflyer, proceeded this evening up Providence River.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 1.

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.] Northampton County, Vir. Sept. 22. 1813.

As I suppose the proceedings of the enemy in our bay, are interesting to you and the public, I beg leave to communicate the following information.

On Friday last about 3 o'clock P. M. a British tender and two barges pursued a small schooner in Cherrystone creek or river—The schr. outsailed them and arrived two miles above the entrance of the harbour, within about four hundred yards of the house, lately the residence of Wm. B. Savage, deceased; where she ran aground; the British tender grounded near the entrance of the river; the two barges, however, continued the pursuit, and the wind favouring them, they arrived at the schooner and took possession of her in fifteen or twenty minutes after they had entered the river, as the schooner's hands had taken off her sails, and she was fast aground; they left her in a few minutes without injury, and took possession of another shallop loaded with grain, lying a little lower down, and proceeded immediately to the mouth of the river with her, the wind being also favourable: a small party of militia had by this time collected on the shore and attacked them: they ran her aground, and the fire of the militia being kept up sharply upon them, after a smart conflict, they set fire to the vessel, tho' proper to draw off to the tender which was still fast aground; in the course of the night, the militia brought a field-piece to the land nearest the tender, and very early next morning, as she was still aground, and the barges alongside, a fire was commenced from the shore with the piece of artillery, and returned by the tender for a considerable time when one of the barges left the tender, and under sails and oars was it is supposed, to Lynhaven for reinforcement. The militia continued firing on the tender, but from the distance she was off, it is supposed very little damage was done. The British, however, ceased firing long before the tide arose to enable them to get her off, and the remaining barges, full of men, left her, and laid off at such a distance, that she could not reach them from shore—the militia were with boats to board: in the afternoon a large ship made her appearance, and came in towards the tender; several barges were also seen coming towards the ship; but, before they struck the wind and tide favoring, the tender got off and stood down the bay as did also the ship and barges. In the two barges were between twenty and forty men, how many the tender is not known.

On the following Tuesday (the 21st inst.) early in the morning, six barges, chased the schr. up King's Creek, which

Clerystone communicate with the bay by the same mouth or inlet. They took possession of the schooner and another shallop lying in the creek and attempted to carry them out, but the militia appeared again, and attacked them; the vessels ran aground, and after some contest with the militia, the enemy set fire to the vessels and left them, still continuing the contest along shore, until they found it convenient to retire to a brig which had been lying off and on near the land all the while, and at length grounded; a large ship also was near, and upon the brig's firing, she came as near as she could and dispatched her tender and two more barges to the relief of the brig, by whose assistance (the wind favouring) she got out on the next full tide, and they all moving towards the western shore, and appear now to be beating up the bay against a light wind. The brig while aground fired several shot to the land, but no harm was done by them. No injury has been done the militia—several of the enemy have been killed and wounded—much blood being found on the decks of the two vessels which they attempted to destroy. Men were seen to fall; one officer.

Yours &c.

PORTLAND, SEPT. 23.

Dinner of the Brave Tars. On Monday the 20th inst. a public dinner was provided for the crew of the U. S. brig Enterprize, by the inhabitants of Portland. At 12 o'clock, they were conveyed from their vessel, lying in Fore River, to Union wharf, where they were received by the committee of arrangements, whence they marched in procession through Union, Middle, Exchange and Fors-streets, to the Mechanic Hall, to the music of an excellent band, greeted by the huzzas of numerous citizens at the corners of streets.

The healthy, hardy and cleanly appearance, and correct deportment of these brave men, all young, active, enterprising fellows, with American blood in their veins and American independence in their hearts, was highly gratifying.—A subordinate officer supported by two of his comrades, carried a flag bearing the American Eagle, holding in his beak a scroll, with the inscription "Free Trade and Sailors Rights," and in one talon an olive branch, in the other a linstock with a burning match. The Hall was tastefully and judiciously decorated with the flags of the Enterprize and Boxer, (which show where shot had been) the American surmounting the English, with vessels in miniature, and representations of naval combats. The Boatswain presided, assisted by the gunner. The exact propriety and admirable address, exhibited in the boatswain's management were subjects of universal observation and applause. The attention and direction of the Committee of Arrangements, were felt in every part of the scene. After the cloth was removed, the company was honoured by the presence of the gallant officers of the Enterprize, officers of the U. S. army, of the militia who were accidentally on duty, and citizens of distinction.—The following toasts were given on the occasion; Songs of merit, composed by individuals of the crew, of fine sentiment and sound, would exclude toasts of equal pith and moment for the want of space for their insertion.—A specimen is given.

TOASTS.

Our old Constitution—May she always have the wind abast the beam.

Our late Gallant Commander— "But tho' his body is under hatches, His soul is gone aloft."

The crew of the Enterprize—Always ready to box the Boxer, bruize the Bruizer, and bore the Borer.

Our absent Shipmates—Damaged in spars and rigging, and now in ordinary—they'll never shun a Boxing match, though altered to Razers.

The Compass of our Hearts—May it direct us to Enterprize and Glory!

By Mr. Ball, boatswain.—The tars of the United States—May they always have Enterprize enough to know how to Box, Bruize, Bore and Rattle, when along side of our old friend, Johnny Bull.

By T. J. mas Owen—Lieutenant McCall, our present Commander—May he always conquer.

Nashville, Sept. 14.

An express arrived on Sunday last, to his excellency governor Blount from Fort Stephens, bringing certain information of the dreadful slaughter of several hundreds of our fellow citizens by the Creek Indians, headed as some have imagined, by Spanish British officers.—On the 30th of August, about 750 savages attacked