

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, (LOUISIANA) JUNE 27. INDIAN WAR.

Mr. Laine, Indian interpreter at Chicago, informs that "the savages are preparing for hostilities, that war is the language of all the Red People (Indiana Territory.) Two brothers of the wife of Main Poe, with a small party, seized about 20 horses on the Kaskaskia river; these robbers are Pattowatomies, and live in the Prairie du Corbeau, near Florias, on the Illinois river." An old Pattowatomie, who has abandoned his tribe, and resides near this place (St. Louis,) says, that his son has just returned from the Prophet's town, and the numerous Indian village on the southern borders of the lakes. The Prophet calculates on being able to collect all the Pattowatomies and Saukes, two-thirds of the Kickapoos, a considerable number of the Ottoways, and a small portion of the Shawnoes. Two or three hundred of these Indians have gone, by invitation, to fort Malden, for arms and ammunition.

Since writing the above, we are told that the small party sent in pursuit of the Indians, who committed the murder on Clinton Hill, have returned; they overtook them on the road to their village, in a prairie 3 days north of the scene of blood. The savages fled towards a grove, but their prisoner, seeing relief so near, jumped off her horse, and ran to meet her friends; as soon as this was observed by her captors, they wheeled and one of them endeavoured to dispatch her by sinking his war hatchet into her neck and back, the girl dodged at each blow, and came off with flesh wounds, very deep gashes! We understand that one of the white men was through the thigh in the attack; of five men who pursued only two came into action, the other three, it is said, behaved in the most dastardly manner, so much so, that 3 or 4 Pattowatomies kept the field, and called out in their mode of defiance, "will you swap a fight." The taking a prisoner has alarmed the frontier extremely, as it is a sure indication of war.

[It is said that the young woman above-mentioned, has demanded the rifle and pantaloons of one of the men who refused to fight the Indians, justly concluding he had no farther occasion for either.]

On Saturday last, the inhabitants residing on Wood River (east side of the Mississippi and opposite St. Louis) were thrown into consternation, by another murder being perpetrated within the sound of the drum of Belle Fontaine.

As Mr. Price and another man were plowing on his farm a little distance above the mouth of the Missouri, on the east side of the Mississippi, they observed 3 or 4 Indians enter the field, not liking their appearance they prepared to return to the family, in this Price was prevented by one of the Indians getting between him and his horse, who came up crying "bon jour, bon jour." The savage stretched out his hand, and Price gave him his, who grasped it fast, whilst with the other he seized his gun. Price at this moment stood gazing at the ghastly savage in stupefied horror, without attempting to recover his gun, but was relieved from further anxiety by another Indian shooting him through the heart. His companion being unarmed mounted his horse and fled, not without receiving a severe wound by a shot from one of these banditti.

The party which was collected to protect the neighbourhood, found Price's body much mangled, with three scalps taken from his head.

Yesterday another account reached town, of there being found in the lower extremity of Clinton Hill, the body of a white man cut in pieces, and a number of horses stolen from that quarter. Surely these transactions should impel the governors of these territories to provide against the impending storm. Block-houses are erecting on the frontier settlements of Illinois, and the people have obtained a loan of 50 muskets from this town. We expect to hear of prompt measures being immediately taken by governor Edwards to repel any further attack.

A gentleman just returned from the Prairie villages, says he saw several new scalps taken from the Spaniards of Santa Fe, with whom they are at war, (on our western frontiers.)

RUSSELLVILLE, (KEN.) JULY 5.

It appears by a letter received from the United States falling, that there have been depredations committed in the Illinois Territory, by different tribes of Indians, and that the government has in consequence issued orders to the officers of the different corps of militia in that quarter, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

HONER, (N. Y.) JUNE 5. WHIRLWIND!

On Saturday last, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the effects of a whirlwind was experienced in this and some of the neighbouring towns, more furious in its career, perhaps, than this country has ever before witnessed. In the town of Locke, thro' which it passed

in a northeasterly direction, its course was marked by a general prostration of all the timber that came within its grasp. The roofs of many houses were taken from their places, torn in pieces and scattered in the air; beds, bedding, and many other articles of household furniture were removed, some of which were carried at a considerable distance. A chest of linen in particular, was taken from the house of Mr. Shaw, one end of which was found at the distance of 4 miles, and the contents have not yet been discovered, while his barn, 35 by 50, was hoisted from its foundation & removed to the distance of 10 or 12 feet; 8 men who were at work on a frame near Fall creek, conceiving they were in danger, to secure themselves from an involuntary flight in the air, clung to the nearest stumps within their reach, and when the fury of the winds attacked them, they were stretched their whole lengths in the air, while their holds probably secured them from destruction—but fortunately none of them experienced any material injury, except a son of Mr. Shaw, who, we understand, breaking his hold, after the greatest fury of the blast had passed them, was taken some feet into the air and lodged against a stump; a wagon was taken from the door of Mr. Malby and carried over an eight rail fence 5 or 6 rods, whilst some part of the box was carried into the air, and after diligent search has not yet been found; a large tree which had been fallen previous to this time and sunk considerably into the ground, was broken off 33 feet from the butt, and carried into the air a considerable distance.

Where its ravages commenced, or how far they extended, we have not been able to learn. The rapid motion of the clouds, the whirling of the limbs of trees, boards, and stingles, and other materials in the air, exhibited a scene truly awful and sublime. [Courier.]

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 5.

It has been a question whether our gun-boats could ascend the Mobile river to Fort Stoddert, without coming immediately under the guns of Mobile Fort. They can pass up the eastern branch of the Mobile river, which is the best and nearest channel to Fort Stoddert, without coming within 3 miles of Mobile Fort.

JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mobile, dated the 30th of June.

"A letter from gov. Claiborne addressed to gov. Folch, the commandant of Mobile, was received this afternoon. It intimated that the commandant of the gun-boats was instructed; "to be as careful not to commit aggression, as prompt to repel any insult that might be offered him." That the right of the U. S. to the free and uninterrupted use of the waters of Mobile, was indubitable, & he, gov. Claiborne, felt it to be his duty to maintain those rights.

Gov. Folch, and of course our commandant, have received positive orders from the captain-general of Havana, to permit the passage of no armed force or military stores by this place; this order was, I am well informed, sometime since communicated to gov. Claiborne, of course he has come with his eyes open, and undoubtedly with the authority of his government."

The bearer of the foregoing letter passed our fleet of gun vessels on Monday afternoon at Dauphin Island in Mobile Bay, distant 10 leagues from Mobile Fort, and adds, that when he failed the Spanish militia and regulars were employed in erecting water batteries. [Louisiana Gazette.]

NORFOLK, JULY 29.

An account of a naval engagement between the British sloop of war Atalante, and the French frigate Interpretenante, is running through the papers. We are well assured that there is no truth in the report.—It appears that the Atalante and Tartarus being in company off the Delaware on Saturday the 20th inst. had a sham fight. An officer who boarded the Eliza, captain Bulkley, from whom the information respecting this pretended engagement was received, gave us as we are told, captain B. the particulars published. It turns out that this officer is one of those modern humourists called quizzers, and that this is only a quiz. The wit of this sort of quizzing which formerly had a much more appropriate name, we do not discover.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship Agent, capt. Eddy, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, which place he left the 20th of June, at which time it was daily expected to hear of the surrender of Badajoz. A reinforcement of 3000 British troops had arrived, and landed at Algeiras, with a view to co-operate in an attack upon Marshal Victor.

The communication between the army before Badajoz is by way of Ayamonte; from Badajoz to Ayamonte is about 80 miles from whence passage boats pass daily to Cadiz, in from 12 to 15 hours. Flour 14 3-4 dollars.

HURRICANE.

On the 7th of July there was a most violent hurricane at St. Bartholomews, in which 34 vessels were driven to sea, or lost in the

harbour; among the latter we are sorry to mention the Catherine Shepherd, captain Forlyth, of this port, which with her homeward cargo was lost. The brig Elizabeth Margaret of this port, drove out to sea, and had not been heard from. The ship Belle, captain Blake, drove to sea with the loss of cables, &c. but got back, and has arrived at East River.

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

The pilot boat Flahy, capt. Minugh, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, failed from L'Orient on the 21st ult. at which time every thing relative to this country remained as per our advices by the Matchless. There were at L'Orient, 4 sale of the line and some frigates, blockaded by six or 7 British ships of war. The American brig John Adams was at Cherbourg, and it was expected she would return to England previous to her departure for the U. States. The news in France from England was as late as the 17th of June, above a week later than received here, to which time no account of the king's death had been announced.

The British sloop of war Emulous, of 18 guns, about the 7th of July, just off Amelia bar, recaptured a large Portuguese brig loaded with cotton, steering for St. Mary's, and gave chase to the privateer which was in company, but had not returned to her station on the 14th. The Emulous could have taken the privateer, but until she boarded the brig thought it was Johnson's pilot boat.

FIRE.

Yesterday morning between 12 & 1 o'clock, the 3 coopers shops at the lower end of Pine-street, were destroyed by fire. They were occupied by Messrs. Wm. & John Gallagher, Joseph Giraud, and John Walker. It is said the fire originated in Mr. Gallagher's shop. The buildings each side of Mr. Gallagher, were occupied by families, who lost every thing, having with difficulty escaped from the flames. The brick front house on the corner of Front and Pine-streets, occupied by James Mathews and Wm. Hunter, the former a grocer and the latter a patent bread-baker; and the house adjoining occupied by Mr. Samuel Paxton, auctioneer, were also nearly destroyed, together with considerable property stored in them. All the above buildings belonged to the Bruce estate, and were partly insured. The three story brick store opposite the coopers shops in Pine-street, owned by Mr. Robert Bowne, and occupied by Messrs. Bowne and Szymon, was very considerably injured, the fire having got into a large quantity of hemp therein stored, which was mostly destroyed. The store of Messrs. Hyer and Breinrer, on the corner of Pine & Front-streets, was also considerably scorched, but was saved by unusual exertions.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 19th June.

The movements of the U. S. troops in West-Florida, indicate the intention of taking possession of Mobile immediately, at the risk of a war with Spain and her allies. Gov. Claiborne will leave here on Sunday for that country. [Com. Adv.]

JULY 31.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wm. P. Coffin, of the sch. Paulina, armed with 4 guns and 12 men) to his owners in this city, dated

Elzevir, May 30, 1811.

"With pleasure I inform you of my safe arrival at this port, after a passage of 32 days. Nothing of consequence occurred until the 28th inst. the Naaz of Norway, bearing N. N. W. 6 leagues distant. At 3 A. M. discovered a sail making towards us.—The wind being light I found she gained upon me, and it immediately fell calm. I perceived that she came up with me with 40 sweeps. Every exertion was made to escape but in vain; consequently I was prepared to be made a prize of seeing her force so great, upwards of 40 men, and of course more muzzets than cannon, although we found he had enough of the latter. About ten o'clock, he commenced a fire upon us. I made our ports and guns appear to the best advantage but did not dare to fire; and when we came to his view, I saw by his actions that he was frightened. I had already five men stowed away for the purpose of retaking her if possible. He was now within half a mile and his shot whistling round us in every direction.—I thought it a pity to lose such a vessel as the Paulina. My sailors, for which they deserve credit, said they would as soon die as be taken, and if I would head them, we could beat them off. I consented. He ran up Danish colors, and I answered them with my guns, determined that he should have the schooner at as dear a rate as possible; and after a smart engagement of near an hour, I was overjoyed to see him sweep away from us as fast as he came to us. I expended about 50 pounds of powder, and had only 3 cartridges left when he ran off. I found that the small iron ore (the ballast) did more execution than shot. Thus far the guns have saved the Paulina. The schooner is very little damaged. The privateer was a large cutter.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

At an election held at the Banking House on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank for the Western Shore for the ensuing year—

- For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—John F. Mercer, Edward Lloyd, James Wheteroff, Thomas Harris, James Lewis Neth, Alex. C. McGruder. Saint Mary's county—Luke W. Barmore. Charles county—Henry H. Chapman. Calvert county—Richard Graham. Prince-George's county—Francis Hall. Montgomery county—William Carroll. Frederick county—Richard Brooks. Washington county—John T. Mason. Allegany county—Upton Bruce. Baltimore county—James Cheston. Harford county—Henry Dorsey.

For the Branch Bank at Frederick—John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John H. man, George Baer, Abraham Shriver, Richard Graham, Thomas Hawkins, Roger Taney, John H. Thomas.

NOTICE.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

From a late London paper.

LANCASTRIAN MERTING.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of the Royal Lancastrian system for the education of the poor, was held last week at the Freemason's Tavern, at which were present the Dukes of Kent, Suffex and Bedford; the Marquis of Landowne, Lord Keith, Mr. Adam, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hornsby, Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. W. B. Bottle, and several other distinguished characters.

The Duke of Bedford stated from the chair, in a neat and elegant speech, the object of the meeting. It was for the purpose of receiving an account of the institution, and taking such measures as might tend to promote its extension. It was needless he said, to dwell on the merits of the system, or to observe that the education of the poor had a uniform tendency to bring about a proper subordination, and a well regulated morality; that it was to be considered as the chief source of a nation's strength; and that where it was neglected, we could expect misery and poverty throughout the main body of the nation. The present was no party question; all ranks were interested in it, from the monarch on the throne to the meanest individual of the community. There could be no stronger proof of the success of the fire of his majesty for the good of his people than the manner in which he had patronized Joseph Lancaster; and the wish expressed by his majesty ought ever to be gratefully remembered; "That he hoped to see the day when there would not be a child (old enough in his dominions that could not read the bible." [Warm approbation.]

The Duke of Kent then rose, and stated the satisfaction which had been experienced that morning in examining the Free School in the borough's road. He also stated the facts with which the Lancastrian system had been introduced into the regiment of royal artillery, and the probability that it would soon be introduced throughout the army.

Mr. Lancaster read a report of his progress in the invention of his system, the difficulties which he had to encounter, and the exertions to which it had been carried in England, Scotland and Ireland. This report which he understood is soon to be printed, could not fail to be gratifying to every person who heard; and it was more particularly interesting from the vein of enthusiasm which ran through it. Mr. Lancaster stated that a considerable sum had been thrown upon the undertaking from a malicious report, which had been circulated in a very confident manner, that his majesty had withdrawn his patronage from it.

Here the Duke of Kent rose up, and observed that there could not be the smallest ground for this report; that in the present unfortunate state of his majesty, no person could take upon him to state this as a fact; but he would venture to say, that upon the commencement of the illness, nothing had escaped his majesty, which had the least tendency to warrant such a report; and he would further venture to say, that he was convinced that so long as Joseph Lancaster went on in his present course, abating from all party subjects, his majesty would never withdraw from him his countenance.

A report of the proceedings of the trustees of that institution was also read, in which was stated, that in 1810, Mr. Lancaster had travelled no less than 3,775 miles; that 14 new schools had been founded, in which 15,000 children were taught; that 14 had been taken for carrying the invention to

Africa; that it had been introduced with success into various parts of North America; and there was every reason to believe that it would be introduced into South America. The trustees stated the great increase of their numbers over their receipts amounting to not less than 3000*l.* which sufficiently accounted for the embarrassment felt by Mr. Lancaster, when the financial part of the undertaking was taken off his hands. One fact deserves to be mentioned, for the credit it reflects on a humble individual, whose name ought to be recorded; a baker, to whom a considerable sum had been owing, instead of expressing his reluctance for his money, said he considered Lancaster as having done so much good, that if he had only a single loaf, he would give him the half of it.

Mr. Adam communicated to the meeting the wish of the Prince Regent to promote the effect of the system; that his Royal Highness would be highly gratified in receiving some time to take an account of its progress; and that he had been authorized to state, that he had been his annual subscription would be doubled. Mr. Adam also stated, that he had a further communication from the Prince Regent, which he would bring forward at the dinner on Friday next.

On the motion of the Marquis of Landowne, Mr. Adam was requested to communicate to the Prince Regent the high sentiments which they entertain of his countenance and support; and the Duke of Kent and other members of the Royal Family received thanks of the meeting.

The Duke of Kent moved a resolution declaring Joseph Lancaster, the benefactor of the nation, and that he merited the approbation and support of the empire at large.

Mr. Lancaster in thanking the meeting said, that whatever good he had been enabled to do, was owing to his father, who supported him from his small income, when he would never rest while he had strength remaining in all the youth of the kingdom were educated.

A number of resolutions were successively adopted, expressive of the various advantages of the system—and the meeting closed with an expression of their thanks to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Somerville, for the countenance and support which they had from the beginning bestowed on Mr. Lancaster. It was observed by the Duke of Suffex, who made the motion, that so long as such contests of benevolence should continue to animate noble families, this country would continue invincible.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The remains of an elephant have been lately discovered on the shore of York river, a few yards within high water mark near the seat of Mr. Gawin Cochrane, about 5 miles below Williamsburg. The River gradually washing away the southern bank, leaves exposed to view all those marine shells, which have been accumulated since violent inundation, as well as the remains of animals which had perished upon the surface of the earth, previous to the inundation. As the bones lie some upon the surface of the earth, some one or two feet below, you believe that the elephant was buried about 25 feet deep, that being the general height of the bank. Some of the bones of the molars or grinders, weighing from 7 and 1-2 are in a state of perfect preservation, others moulder when exposed to air, or are so decayed as not to withstand the necessary to extricate them from the soil, but the bones of the pelvis ribs, vertebrae, have been carefully collected. Two tusks were also found, but could not be got up entire: at the larger end measured 2 feet in circumference, and the smaller the fragments together, they measured the curves on the convex and concave sides of the larger fragment, about 3 feet in length; the tusk appears to have been about 6 feet in length. From a comparison of the bones with the osteology of the elephant, no doubt remains of their belonging to that animal. These demonstrations of the elephant in the lower part of the strata, are new, and form a valuable accession to the College Museum.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

We learn from good authority, that the government, yielding at length to the repeated demands of Com. Rogers, have ordered a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct in the affair of the Little Belt. The court will convene at New-York. [U. S. G.]

MERINO SHEEP.

A successful experiment has lately been made at Lyons to try the effect of vaccination in preserving fine wooled sheep of the Merino breed, from the ravages of the scab, which prevails among the common sheep in the neighbourhood. Forty of the sheep, had undergone the operation, were placed in an infected flock, but without contracting the disease, while not one of those that had not been vaccinated.