

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 4.

We have seen a letter from Governor Harrison to a public officer of this territory, informing him of the movements of the Indians. He says that the Pottowatomies who murdered Captain Cole's party have claimed the protection of Main-poc, that they will not give them up, nor is there the least probability of obtaining redress, as the whole nation have joined the Prophet, who is preparing to attack the settlements shortly. These murderers left that part of the Indian country bordering on Governor Harrison's jurisdiction, feeling apprehensions, as the governor had taken measures to secure them. They now reside at the Piorias; it rests with governor Edwards to exert his power in bringing them to condign punishment.

From travellers, from spies, and from every other source of information direct from the hostile Indian country, we have every reason to expect a general attack as soon as the corn is ripe enough for food. We are happy to learn, that the people are placing themselves in a posture of defence, by building block-houses and moving into compact societies. We regret the want of arms among the people; scarcely a fourth house in Illinois can furnish a rifle.

JULY 11.

His Excellency Gov. Howard arrived here on Thursday last, he set out yesterday for the district of St. Charles, and intends (we are informed) visiting the northern frontier of this Territory.

A Pottowatamie accompanied by several Indians, who are in the habit of strolling about the settlements, called to see General Clark; says that being up to the Piorias and having on his return, been informed that he would be killed if he kept roving through the neighbourhood where some of his nation had so lately killed the Americans, he came to claim protection. He knows that his people has done wrong, that he is neither a war or village chief, but has lived amongst the whites and red people, and has never been charged with staining the earth with white man's blood, says that several parties pass through their village to go to war with the Ojages, that in returning they generally kill such white men as they meet with; that they have been spoken to by those chiefs who wish to remain quiet, and have tried every means to prevent violence: Gomo their chief is exerting himself to bring down the murderers, the party that committed the late murder are Fols Avovins, and reside above Millewackie, three days march N. W. from Chicago, and returned to their towns immediately after. He further says, "I would be glad you would not have a hard thought of all my nation, we are like other people; good and bad men, make up our nation, and it is difficult to keep the men from listening to bad council and acting wrong." The names of the Indians who killed the young man on Shoal Creek, and took the young woman prisoner, are Na-hou-it, or man erect, Eih-kai-paga, and Mee-na-queit, or the cloud. Na-hou-it was the principal, the others are accessories, he (Na-hou-it) complains that his wife was violated by an American when last on the Mississippi, and that he was determined to be revenged. Gomo their chief is waiting to collect all the murderers and is determined to bring them in and give them up to the whites.

BOSTON, AUG. 10.

FROM PORTUGAL.

We have now tangible intelligence from Portugal to the 22d of June. Official from the seat of war to the 13th.

The siege of Badajoz was raised and converted in the blockade on 10th of June. This measure was impelled after two attempts had been made to storm Fort St. Christopher, a suburb of Badajoz, and had been repulsed, by the rapid advance of reinforcements for Soult's army. The besieging ordnance of the allies had been removed to Elvas, 12 miles distant—Marshal Beresford continuing in the vicinity of Badajoz.

Measures were in active execution to reinforce Soult's army to more than 50,000 men. Of these 9000 under Drouot were collected in Leon and the Castiles and entered Andalusia by the Sierra Morena:—Added to these the army under Marshal Marmont (late Massena's) after throwing a strong garrison in Ciudad Rodrigo and compelling the allied corps under Gen. Spencer to retreat from the frontier into Portugal, filed off to the left, on the 7th of June, and immediately crossed the Sierra de Bonos by the pass of Bonos, in the north of Estremadura, and were to have been at Palencia the 10th of June.—The whole of the forces under Soult, Marmont and Drouot were to assemble at Merida (on the Guadiana, about forty miles east of Badajoz) on the 5th of June. The allied army had no more force in the vicinity of Badajoz capable of meeting in the field this assemblage of veterans; and the consequence would be the abandonment of the blockade of Badajoz by Marshal Beresford's

army, and its retreat into the Alentejo, perhaps to the strong lines which have been thrown up, and which extend from the Tagus by Palmela to St. Ubes.

That our readers may correctly understand the war events in this quarter, we mention, that marshal-general Lord Wellington commands in chief all the allied forces in Portugal, and vicinity. The division of the allies which has been fighting and operating near Badajoz is under the immediate orders of marshal Beresford; which as we have stated, at the last dates were in the vicinity of Badajoz and Elvas:—Another, and we think a stronger corps, which since the retreat of Massena out of Portugal, has been encamped on the Spanish frontier between the Coa and Agueda, (about 150 miles from Beresford's corps) was under the immediate orders of Sir B. Spencer. This corps on the 7th June was at Seito (a place not laid down on our maps but which we are led to suppose is not far distant from Belmont between Guarda and Castel Branco,) and as Mr. Marmont was marching to form a junction with Soult, his corps it was probable would proceed across the Uguis, and unite with the corps under Beresford; when it was probable Lord Wellington would take the immediate command of the whole. General Hill with 10,000 fresh troops, was advancing from Lisbon, to unite with Beresford's corps; which would augment his force to about 35,000 men.

The latest Lisbon papers do not mention any change of position since the date of Wellington's dispatch of the 13th. As the junction of all the French corps was not to take place until about the 16th, they would not probably advance towards Badajoz until the 20th. If their object was the relief of that city solely, they would find it attained;—If their ulterior object was the attack of the allied army, and the investment of Elvas, then it was probable the seat of war would be transferred to the Alentejo and Portuguese Estremadura, on the South of the Tagus; a tract of country in which the ravages of war have not lately been felt, but which is represented as a fertile, level country, full of fortified towns. The quidnams may therefore anticipate much bloody news from that quarter, as well as from various parts of Spain, in which the patriots were in motion and would have a weakened enemy to contend with.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.

Capt. Ingraham, of the Maria Theresa, from Lisbon, brings the following account of the capture of the Toulon fleet by adm. Cotton. As capt. Ingraham's accounts from Lisbon are not so late as before received here—(several vessels having failed since he left there, and brought no such news) it is probably the same story which was in circulation at Madeira about the 15th of June. Besides admiral Cotton only left Cadiz about the 23d of June, the day capt. Ingraham failed.

An express had arrived from adm. Cotton to adm. Berkeley, stating that adm. Cotton had fell in with a French fleet from Toulon, of nine sail, off Cape De Gatt, full of troops, and had succeeded in taking seven sail, and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an Extra Gazette, at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart British ambassador at that place.

We can assure the public, that the letter of capt. Bingham to adm. Sawyer, giving an account of the affair between the sloop of war Little Belt, and the U. S. frigate President, which originally appeared in this paper, is no forgery, but a genuine letter. [Evening Post.]

NORFOLK, AUG. 12.

The sch. Norfolk, captain Seward, arrived on Saturday from CADIZ, which he left the 27th of June. The siege still continued, nothing new.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, the schooner Lady's Delight, from Lisbon, which place she left the 11th of July.—The verbal intelligence is, that there had been no general action, that Lord Wellington was retreating to his former position before Lisbon, and that at the time the Lady's Delight failed, he had got within sixty miles of Lisbon.

We received by this vessel one paper only, of the 28th of June, which contained nothing worth translating, except the letter of Lord Wellington, which is given in this day's paper.

The letter dated at a small place about 12 or 15 miles north of Elvas, on the River Caya, a small branch of the Guadiana, and about 150 miles from Lisbon.

It will be seen that as the French army of Portugal (late under Massena) marched to the south to join Marshal Soult, the British army in the north of Portugal under Gen. Spencer, marched south to join Lord Wellington. The army of General Spencer was posted from Aronches, to the British headquarters, a distance of about fifteen miles.

It appears from Lord Wellington's letter that the French army were to concentrate on the 21st of June, at Merida, about 50 miles from the British headquarters.

All the accounts from Lisbon agree that Lord Wellington would not hazard an action until he should arrive near to Lisbon, consequently we cannot expect to hear of any thing decisive until we have advices to the middle of July.

Our last advices by the Sheffield, satisfied us that the French were determined to decide the fate of the Peninsula before the walls of Lisbon. They perceive that until the British are driven from Portugal, the conquest of Spain and Portugal cannot be accomplished, disregarding all minor objects, it is seen that marshal Soult, has drawn most of the French forces to one point, to give his designs the best chance of success. From the force Lord Wellington has under him, and the military positions which he can occupy, we calculate that Soult will experience the fate that Massena did. Reinforcements, particularly of cavalry continue to arrive at Lisbon. The Prince of Orange, whose departure from England, was noticed in the foreign intelligence published in our last, had just arrived at Lisbon, he is a colonel in the British army.

Although we have little doubt, that as the French army advanced, Lord Wellington has retreated; there does not however appear to be as much haste in his movements, as some of our papers represent. Our readers will discover that the last official letter from Lord Wellington, was published in the Ledger of the 2d inst. and was dated the 15th of June, we find him on the 20th not ten miles from the same place, and that not in a direction towards Lisbon. From the 17th to the 20th of June, the allied army remained in the same positions.

We have no advices from the north of Portugal, the verbal accounts say there is nothing doing in that quarter, every nerve being strained in the south.

Markets were very bad for provisions, vessels daily arriving, and no sale for their cargoes, nor places to store them. Corn was at one and a half dollar per bushel, and very dull at that. Flour was 15 dollars, and no sale. [Translated for the Public Ledger.]

LISBON, JUNE 26.

Extract of an official dispatch from Lord Wellington to his Excellency Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated headquarters, Quinta de St. Joao, June 20, 1811.

The advance of the enemy, composed of 10,000 men, moved forward to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th. In consequence of which movement, lieutenant Greenwitz of the 21st regiment of dragoons was ordered by Sir Wm. Erskine, to reconnoitre the enemy with a small detachment of the 3d hussars, and 3d dragoon guards; this detachment distinguished itself in a charge which it made up a superior force of the enemy from which it took some prisoners.

I had given orders, that, in case the enemy should advance, to raise the siege of Badajoz, and that the cavalry of the 2d and 4th divisions of the Anglo-Lusitanian army, and the Spanish troops under Gen. Blake should unite, and I set out that night for Albuera, to superintend the movement of the troops. I also ordered to put in motion on the night of the 13th, Gen. Hamilton's division, by withdrawing it from the blockade of Badajoz, as I had determined to give battle to the enemy, only the army of the south was advancing. On the night of the 14th I left Ayling who had been ordered to watch the enemy's motions, arrived at Albuera, with the information, that the advanced guard of the army of Portugal (late Massena's) had in its march from Castile entered the city of Trujillo, on the evening of the 13th inst. Information corroborated what I had learned on the 12th relative to the march of this army. As the enemy could form a junction with the army of the south, by the 15th, at Merida, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajoz, and accordingly ordered the combined army to recross the Guadiana on the 17th, which was effected, without any difficulty, or loss of any article whatever, at the same time Gen. Blake, with the Spanish army, crossed it at Jerumenha.

Since that period the allied army has been encamped in the woods, upon the river Caya near Torre de Moribo, with its right upon that river; the 3d and 7th divisions with the cavalry under brigadier general Madden at Campo Major. The troops under the command of lieutenant general Sir B. Spencer, on the frontiers of Castile, crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha, while the enemy crossed at Almaraz, the whole body is at present posted along the Caya, between this place and Aronches.

The enemy's advanced guard appeared this day in the vicinity of Badajoz; and I am persuaded the whole army will concentrate to-morrow at or near Merida.

The enemy has now collected all the forces that were in Castile, in Madrid, and what is called the Army of the Centre; also the whole force that was in Andalusia with the exception of what was necessary to maintain his position before Cadiz, and that with which Gen. Sebastiani occupies the eastern part of Andalusia. Thus has the enemy abandoned both the Castiles, leaving only a small garrison at Madrid, by which he has collected one grand army in Estremadura.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.

ELECTION NOTICES.

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

WE are authorised to say, Dr. AMERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

The following gentlemen were elected the 5th inst. Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, for the Branch in Eastern Talbot county—Nicholas Hammond Samuel Harrison, Lambert W. Spencer, Henry Holyday, John Bennett, Robert Goldsborough. For Caroline—William Potter. For Queen-Anne's—Edward Curry. For Kent—Isaac Spencer. For Cecil—George Gale. For Dorchester—Josiah Bayly. For Somerset—John C. Wilson, jun. For Worcester—William Whittington. Those in Italic are new members.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant belonging to Boston, who is now in Portugal, dated,

PORTO, JULY 11, 1811.

"The whole of the combined army is on the right bank of the Guadiana, and the French opposite to them on the left near Badajoz, the siege of which has been relinquished by Lord Wellington, owing to the superiority of the French in point of numbers, and in own deficiency in cavalry, a very important part of an army in the level country of Alentejo. He acts with great caution, as a defeat would be ruinous, and a victory productive of no permanent advantage. Large reinforcements continue to arrive from England, but it is the opinion of most people that Lord Wellington will shortly retire behind his former lines. It is erroneous to suppose that the French have ever suffered seriously from the want of provisions as they have always been, and still are, tolerably well supplied from Spain. As for Portugal it is overflowing with every kind of provisions for the stores can with difficulty be obtained in Lisbon, for the cargoes which arrive."

Trial of General Wilkinson.

We understand that the following officers have been summoned as members of the court martial, which is to convene at Fredericktown on the 2d of September:

- Brigadier gen. Gansevoort. Colonel Barbeck, Lt. Col. Macomb, Williams, Miller, Boyd, Major Porter, Constant, Stoddard, Hall, Swift, Armistead, Lt. Col. Freeman, [Palladium.]

A very severe storm was experienced at St. John's (Antigua) on the 7th of July last. The Antigua Journal of the 10th (reproduced at Alexandria) says:—

"Considerable damages have been done to the shipping in the roads and harbour; all the small vessels and craft were driven ashore, many of them bilged; of the larger vessels many were stranded, but we believe, none have been lost, except the St. Andrew, a Glasgow vessel, which drove upon the beach at Delifonso's Bay, and the Guacupin, guard ship, which was wrecked on the rocks at Redland. The Glorie frigate lost all her anchors, except one, and her mizen-mast. The injury likewise sustained on land has been very great. Although the dwelling-houses throughout the country have not been materially damaged; not more than two or three miles, which had their vanes up, have escaped without the loss of stacks, and points, and some few have been almost dismantled of their upper works. Trees have been torn up by the roots in various parts, and in the town every wooden fence has been thrown down. Much all this havoc no single life has been lost, either on shore or in the harbour. Yet there is reason to fear that many poor creatures have met a watery grave, from the appearance of a wreck on a reef to the north coast of this island. She is supposed from appearance, to have been a small man of war brig."

From the Western Spectator.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

We have heretofore particularly alluded to the unexampled progress of population in this State. As of the present inhabitants a considerable proportion consists of young married people, and as much good land yet remains unoccupied, we apprehend the result of our next census will exhibit a proportional increase, equal, if not superior, to that of any other State. The fertility and cheapness of our lands still invite the industrious of other States to migrate hither. Those particularly in the eastern States who have small farms scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their families, may find themselves

advantaged by transferring their interests to this State. True it is we have not as yet a regular market. Flour, however, may be disposed of to advantage. Horned cattle are raised with little expence compared with what is requisite beyond the mountains. A statement of the quantity of beef, cattle and live pork, driven last year from Ohio would exceed the belief of eastern farmers. We apprehend from what we have learned of the number driven by Zanesville and the place that the number of driven swine would be much short of 70,000! In no part of the union is fruit more plentiful or of better quality than in this country—and other parts of the State are fast improving in this particular. Most of our improvements have been made within 12 or 15 years. But the progress must appear more striking still if we revert to the very first settlement. In this regard, nothing could present a more marked exemption than the following extract of a letter from Col. RETURN MITCHELL, sen. now resident in Tennessee, dated 1810, with which we have been politely favoured. Speaking of the first settlements

"A few days before the arrival of General Clark, the judges Parsons and Vain were having then recently arrived; and no laws had been enacted; a code of regulations was drawn up on one sheet of paper and attached to the trunk of a large oak tree standing on the point of a large oak tree standing on the point of the code, application was made to me. Before the adoption of laws by the Governor and Judges, but one case of law occurred, and in order not to risk respect, or contempt of our regulations (for they had not the force of laws) I effected the difference of the parties—and peace. Nothing was then to be expected but an impenetrable forest. This was years ago; there were then less than 100 persons in the State, including men, women and children. The most sanguine imagination could not at that time have any conception of the present state of population and improvements."

From the Albany Balance.

NATIVE ELOQUENCE.

The speech of Sagoua Ha, which signified The Keeper Awake, known by the name of Red Jacket, in answer to a speech of Mr. Richardson, applied to buy the Indian rights to the reservations lying in the territory called the Holland purchase. Delivered at a council at Buffalo creek, in May, 1784. Brother—We opened our ears to the words lately delivered to us, at our council, containing important business, it is best to tell long stories, but to come to it in words. We therefore shall not repeat what which is fresh in our minds. We will consider it and the advantages and disadvantages of your offers. We request attention to our answer, which is not the speaker alone, but from all the Sachems chiefs now around our council fire. Brother—We know that great men as great nations, having different interests, have different minds, and desire the same object in the same light. We hope our answer will be agreeable to you and your employers.

Brother—Your application for the title of our lands, is to our minds very extraordinary; it has been made in a strange manner; you have not walked in the path pointed out by the great council of our fathers the President. In making our minds we have looked back, and remember the Yorkers purchased our lands in our times. They bought them, piece by piece, for a little money paid to a few in our nation, and not to all our brethren; our planting and hunting grounds became very small, and if we fell they know not where to spread our blankets. Brother—You tell us your employers purchased of the council of Yorkers, to buy our lands. We do not understand by this can be. The lands do not belong to the Yorkers; they are ours, and given to us by the Great Spirit.

Brother—We think it strange that you should jump over the lands of our brethren in the east, to come to our council fire, to get our lands. When we forebade in the east to the white people determined never to sell those we which are as small as we can live comfortable. Brother—You want us to travel wide and look for new lands. If we should our lands and move off into a distant country towards the setting sun, we should be upon in the country to which we go strangers and strangers, and be despised as well as the white men, and we should be surrounded by the white people who will there also kill our game, come upon our lands and try to get them from us.

Brother—We are determined not to sell, but to continue on them. They are fruitful and produce in abundance for the support of our children, and grafts & herbs for our