

Portugal. The British reinforcements which had recently arrived were gone on to join the army, and his lordship had demanded of the regency further levies of the Portuguese troops, expecting as it was supposed, that he might find it necessary to hazard a ferocious battle. Provisions were plenty at Lisbon—and remained low, but it was expected they would advance, in case the army should come again within the vicinity of that city.

The papers contain no important news of any kind. The following letter from lord Wellington to Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, shows that nothing had transpired. It is dated June 27th.

"The enemy have made an extensive reconnaissance with a large body of cavalry, near the posts of Elvas and Campo Major on the morning of the 22d.—The cavalry of the army of the South pretended to direct their course against Elvas, passing for this purpose the neighbourhood of Olivenza and the woods situated between that and Badajoz, at the same time that the cavalry of the army of Portugal made a circuit near Campo Major, desisting from that into the vicinity of Badajoz. The cavalry of the army of the South managed to cut off one of our picquets, of the 11th reg. of light dragoons, which occupied a post at Caia in front of Elvas. I presume this was owing to a mistake on the part of the capt. supposing the regiment of French hussars to be a body of our cavalry sent to relieve him."

He then observes, that excepting one or two trifling affairs such as the above, every thing was quiet. The enemy had extended along the Guadiana between Badajoz & Merida, with a view to obtain subsistence. He concludes by observing that the recent movements of the French armies, concentrating themselves in the fourth, must give great relief to the Spaniards, as they might destroy the convoys of the enemy, and strengthen their principal cities, and adds he, they will be exposed to our operations.

By the above arrival a gentleman of this town received a Lisbon paper of July 2, from which the subsequent articles are selected.

The Portuguese are so exasperated at their cruel invaders, that they would destroy every French prisoner, if it were not for the protection afforded by the English. To prevent prisoners being killed Lord Wellington gives a bounty for every one who is brought to the British quarters alive.

A letter from London, dated June 21, says, "At the last accounts from St. Petersburg, (27th May) the Russian markets were very promising, in consequence of our alarms, of war with the U. States. Indigo has been sold at 700 reubies; white Havana sugar, 57 to 58; pepper, 50 in demand; coffee, inferior Java, 37 to 42; do. fine 50 to 55; cotton 52 to 40; exchange 12 1/2 to 5-4."

VALLADOLID, JUNE 7.
Gen. S.bastiani has arrived here, with an escort of 90 infantry and 30 cavalry. A great convoy has been surprised 5 leagues from Victoria, the enemy lost one thousand men, and a general and 200 prisoners were liberated, and many carriages loaded with booty were taken. Gen. S. is much out of health. A detachment from Salamanca has also arrived with sick soldiers.

SALAMANCA, JUNE 10.
Gen. Fournier, who belongs to the cavalry of Drouets division, has arrived here with a small escort. Some say, that he is sick, others that he is ordered to France.

The General of division Foy, has attempted the English line at Gallegos, but was repulsed with loss.

The army of Marmont has defiled for Baros.

LISBON, JULY 2.
Information from Villa Real, in Tralos Montes, dated June 21, states, that corps of Spaniards from Villa Franca and Puebla de Sanabria, had moved towards Astorga and Benavente; that on the 20th, the French demolished the walls of Allorga, and abandoned that city.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 22.
FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Eliza Gracie, Brown, in 35 days from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 17th July.

From capt. Brown, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received the following verbal intelligence, viz:

"That the allied army had gone into cantonments, between Badajoz and Abrantes, & the headquarters were at Campo Major. That a reinforcement of about 5,000 men arrived from England, a few days before captain B. failed, and more were daily expected.

The Spaniards still held the pass of Figueras. An unsuccessful attempt had been lately made by the French to force the Spaniards from it.

The main body of the French army were in the neighbourhood of Merida.

Gen. Hill had arrived from England, and had taken command of Marshal Beresford's

division, who had reached Lisbon on his way home.

Gen. Graham, arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, and it was not expected he would return there again.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Henry, capt. Moore, 50 days from Plymouth, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th June, and Plymouth of the 2d ultimo. Capt. Bingham's official account of the Little Belt affair had been received in England, but was not published in the papers. From the following accounts, it appears, that war with this country was expected in England. The collector of Plymouth informed captain Moore previous to his sailing that the expectation was, that an embargo would be immediately laid on American vessels in British ports.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A mail from N. York and Halifax arrived yesterday; and at the same time government received despatches, which contain captain Bingham's account of the action between the Little Belt, of 18 guns, and the President, of 44 guns. It appears, as in the first instance we were persuaded it would prove, that the attack of the American upon his majesty's ship was as wanton and unprovoked as it was perfidious and cowardly; and unless the outrageously hostile conduct of capt. Rogers is explicitly disclaimed by the American government, and proper reparation made for it, we do not hesitate to say that it is due to our national honour and character to inflict the most signal chastisement on the aggressor, of which the naval power of England is capable. It will be recollected that Buonaparte, in his speech to the Legislative Body, stated that "America was making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be respected, and that he would second her." It remains to be seen whether the present flagrant outrage was a concerted measure between the French and American governments, or whether the latter, supposing that G. Britain would afford no plausible pretext for hostilities, directed the most wanton act of aggression to be committed. We are far from willing for a war with America; but unless these points be satisfactorily explained, we shall suffer both in our honour and our interest, if exemplary chastisement be not immediately inflicted.

[Morning Post.]

Of the despatches received by government, nothing has yet publicly transpired; but in the Royal Nova-Scotia Gazette of the 29th ult. (with which we have been favoured) we find the account given by the officers of the Little Belt, on their arrival at Halifax.

A letter from Gottenburg, dated June 21, says, "The rumour of a more friendly understanding between a great Northern Power and Great-Britain very strongly gains ground, nay, it is even looked upon by some well informed persons as a matter decided upon; and should Sweden follow the same course, our exchange will greatly come in favour of this country, and naturally agamit the importation of produce for her."

Parliamentary Session.

It is confidently stated, that it is determined to finish the investigations and pronounce judgments in the House of Lords, upon the long pending cases of the Banbury and the Berkeley Peerages before prorogation takes place. A great deal of private business still remains to be disposed. Wednesday fe'night is the day spoken for the prorogation.

Orders have been issued to provide the full complement of the crews of several frigates which have been put under orders to proceed immediately to the Baltic.

In the evidence annexed to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the petition of the weavers, &c. of Manchester, Bolton, Lancaster, Paisley, Ayre, Renfrew, &c. it is stated by Joseph Hanson, Esq. of Strangways Hall, the manager of the Manchester petition, that the average wages of mechanics in Lancashire did not amount to more than 8s. a week in Feb. last, and that the average earnings of the cotton manufacturers, of whom one third were out of employment, did not exceed 7s. The number of spinners in Manchester and its vicinity, is computed at 9000, and the number of weavers, including women, at 12,000. When in full employment, the average earnings of the weavers are stated at 11s. per week, and when only partly employed at 5s. 6d. At the same time the witness mentions that the common rate which he pays for country labour, at his own residence, is 2s. 6d. per day. A Mr. Smith from Glasgow, was also examined, the substance of whose evidence was, that earnings of the manufacturers in that part of the country are only one third of what they were 19 years ago.

Paris papers to the 23d inst. arrived yesterday. Their contents are unimportant. They relate chiefly to the fetes, balls and plays, to be given by Buonaparte, in order to amuse his slaves and divert their attention from the present discouraging and disastrous state of the affairs of France.

Admiral Sir J. Sidney Yorke, one of the lords of the admiralty, is immediately to hoist

his flag on-board the Vengeur, 74 guns, at Spithead; the Edinburgh and Danmark, of 74 each, and the Pyramus frigate, are also under his command. The utmost exertions are making for the equipment of these ships, and the admiral will leave town directly.—America is rumoured to be the destination of this squadron.

They write from St. Petersburg, that the emperor Alexander has sustained a serious injury by a fall from his horse. The blow which he received was on his head, but his life was not considered as in danger.

Letters from Memel, of the 9th inst. inform us, that the French are busily employed in fortifying themselves in all the towns of Prussia of which they are masters; while the Russians, on their side are not less active in completing the defence of the Polish frontiers.

Two troops of the 9th Light Dragoons, from Ashburton, embarked at Plymouth dock on Wednesday; and two troops more were expected to embark yesterday. The 5th, or Queen's own Guards, embarked also on Wednesday.

JUNE 30.

London, Sunday Evening, 6 o'clock.

All the accounts from Windsor concur in representing his majesty to be in a better state of mental and bodily health than he has been at any period since the commencement of his indisposition in October last. The greatest care is still taken to prevent all intrusions which may provoke irritation, and retard recovery. The subsequent is the bulletin flown this afternoon at St. James's:

"His majesty continues much the same as during the last week."

Ministers have not received any advices from the allied armies during the week.—The next arrivals will probably bring accounts of another sanguinary contest having taken place on the banks of the Guadiana. It is reported that it has been deemed expedient to raise the siege of Badajoz; of such an event no certain accounts have been received, and it is more probable that that important fortress is in possession of the allies.

The question of war or peace between France and the northern powers, seems still to be suspended in an equal balance.

The affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate, still continues to make a great impression upon the minds of the people in the capital, and as far as I can learn upon the country at large. It is said that government has received an official despatch relative to the transaction, from the admiral on the Halifax station; but it did not appear in the Gazette of last night, as was expected. It will probably be kept back until the result of an inquiry upon the subject by our minister at Washington. Enough however, may be collected to satisfy any reasonable mind—any man who has the honour and interest of his country at heart, that the conduct of the American was "lawless, unprincipled and cowardly in the extreme, and cannot be viewed in any other light than a wanton and wicked act of aggression, unless explicitly disavowed, and amply atoned for by the American government."

PLYMOUTH, JULY 2.

We have just received an account that the Jafar sloop of war is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon; she brings an account of the siege of Badajoz being raised, and that Lord Wellington was gone to meet the French armies. A dreadful and sanguinary contest may therefore shortly be expected.

In Sweden a rebellious disposition has been discovered by the people, in the resistance to the conscription, the military have been called out and a vast number of lives lost in consequence of their resistance.

Our American connections are still in a state of painful uncertainty; war seems the most probable termination of the present unhappy differences, which have so long existed between the two nations, and perhaps, if the question of peace or war were decided and that the latter were unfortunately chosen, it would be much more for the benefit of Great Britain than the present disagreeable state of suspense can be. The attack by the President on the Little Belt, seems from the account given by the Montrose packet, to have been wanton and unprovoked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 26.

The Pacha has hitherto published nothing respecting the catastrophe by which the Pacha of Egypt exterminated, by a single blow all the Mamelukes; all that we know upon this come through private letters, according to which the Pacha was forced to adopt this terrible measure in consequence of the mutinies of the Mamelukes. The carnage lasted six hours. Those who escaped the first massacre were sought after with great care, drawn from their hiding places, dragged into the streets and massacred: their wives and children were sold as Slaves. The number of Mamelukes who perished in this bloody execution exceeded 1200. "This formidable militia reigned a long time in Egypt, where it formed an aristocratic government."

DOMESTIC.

VINCENNES, JULY 27. INDIANS.

For some days past very considerable alarm has existed in this place and its neighbourhood, occasioned by the approach of a Shawanoe chief Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, with a considerable number of Indians.

The hostile intentions which have been unequivocally manifested by this infernal ditty, and the information which has been conveyed from various sources as well to the Governor, as to Gen William Clark, the Indian agent at St. Louis, that it had been determined to surprise this place, were sufficient to excite the attention of the people, and that of the Executive of the Territory, captain Wilson, whom we mentioned as having been sent some time since on a mission to the Prophet by the Governor, the former informed that the governor insisted upon bringing but a small party with him in consequence of the distance; with an injunction he positively promised to come if he has, however, violated his word, and is now within a short distance of us with a number of men, which are totally unnecessary, if peace is his object, and which, but for the military preparations which the Governor has made, would be sufficient to sack and burn this town, and murder its inhabitants.

Fifty three canoes have certainly been counted bearing from two to ten men each, and there are besides a number that have come by land; we cannot estimate the whole at less than 250 or 300 men—these are available; what further number may be concealed in the woods to the north of us, or at any other place, we know not—at any rate, appearances are such as to require that every precaution be taken.

Since Sunday last Tecumseh has been within 70 or 80 miles of us with his band, has not yet arrived—what can be the cause of this delay, but to tire us out, and put us off our guard? Every thing tends more fully to convince us of the propriety, and the absolute necessity of the defensive measures adopted by our executive—and we feel confident that the preparations for defence made by the governr, will deter him at this time from making any attempt to put his villainous scheme into execution, or of its certain failure, should he attempt it.

On Thursday last, capt. Wilson was sent up by the governor to meet Tecumseh, and to ascertain the cause of his delay, and to know when he would be down—capt. Wilson returned yesterday and reports, that since a great deal of evasion and equivocation on the part of Tecumseh, he informed he would be here to day. He had, however, not arrived when this paper was put to press.

RUTLAND, AUG. 7.

Effects, &c. of the late Deluge in Cheshire.

In Clarendon, the flood was terrible in its extreme. Here were such dreadful effects that the ruins fill the beholder with grief, astonishment and surprize. The once peopled seats of inhabitants are now made desolate. Where once were meadows and fields of grain nothing but huge rocks and trees, torn from hills and mountains, are now to be seen. The destruction was made by a stream called C. river, which descends from the mountains, and is generally a small harmless stream. The river in several instances, left the usual channel, and now empties into Otter Creek, nearly a mile distant from where it did before the flood. After nearly destroying a grist mill, a saw mill, and a carding machine, &c. they forsook them, and it appears almost impossible to turn the current in that course again. The principal sufferers in Clarendon, are the heirs of the late Jonathan Parker, Esq. the Messrs. Arnolds, Wilbour, B. Parker, E. Flagg, Esq. the widow of the late Mr. W. Foster, & others suffered less. The estate of the late Esq. Parker, had four dwelling-houses destroyed, in all of which were families. Among them were the large white house formerly occupied by Esq. Parker's tavern. This building was not entirely demolished, but undermined, and tipped into the torrent. All the buildings around it, except the frame of a barn were carried away. This, and some of the small dwellings adjacent, became surrounded with water before the inhabitants were aware of the danger in which they were placed. The water around them exhibited a vast and mighty deep, and was rushing into their dwellings. The several families fled to a large barn on the premises. The boards on the lower story were torn off, that the building might be left exposed to the torrent; and women and children were conveyed upon the scaffold. In this situation they remained nearly through the dreary night, expecting every moment to enter a watery grave. Of those who went into the barn are, however, excepted, Mrs. Westcott and another woman. Mrs. Westcott was then in very ill health, and was transported by human hands an eighth of a mile, through the water, where in many places it was several feet deep, to Mr. Robert

Wilbour's. The other woman, we believe, a Mrs. Parker, tied with a young child in her arms, through the water up to her armpits to the neighbouring house. The dwelling-house was surrounded with rivers of water, & was threatened with immediate destruction. The family in it remained in this deplorable situation during the night—expecting every moment to become victims to the waters. One of the family, it is said, ascended an apple tree for safety where they remained for several hours. It is presumed that the trees round the house did much toward relieving it. It was two or three days before the family was able to stem the rivers of water which surrounded them. The house was nearly destroyed, and every thing around it destroyed, nearly the whole farm is nothing but a desolate waste. The masts of rocks and trees which were brought from the mountains in such numbers, were piled upon the water, and were several feet through, are strewed in hundreds and hundreds of acres of the fertile plains, stripped of their limbs, and in some instances, piled upon the water, several tons, cover the rich and fertile soil of several hundred acres. Several bridges were carried away, & some mills. No bridge, we believe, has been made of the bridge sustained in Clarendon—it must be

renewed.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 20. IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant, to another equally so in this city—

"ST. CROIX, AUG. 1.

"We have certain accounts here of a dreadful infection among the negroes having broke out in the island of Jamaica—they were aided by the people of St. Domingo, headed by Christophe. This day the town of Kington is burnt to all the houses in the town, and its destruction through the ill winds, will be serious and alarming."

Captain Tew, from St. Bartholomews, who arrived here on Sunday last, informs that the late destructive hurricane at the place, the north-east quarter of that island appeared to be falling into the sea, and that several vessels had been, several days previous to his departure, gradually opening. At the time of his sailing the cavity thus made was 11 feet wide which appeared bottomed. The inhabitants were much alarmed by this singular phenomenon.

Yesterday as the Steamboat was passing the Kills one of the wheels ran over Mr. John Simonson, who was fishing in a skiff and killed him on the spot.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 22. LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Dyer, of the ship William and John, who arrived here yesterday, left Lisbon the sixteenth of July. On the day he sailed he saw an officer belonging to the allied army, who informed him that there had been severe engagements between the two armies in which there had been great slaughter, but the action had terminated favourably for the allied army. They were still besieging Badajoz. The Portuguese were in high spirits. It was said Marmont had gone a Gen. Blake in the neighbourhood of Seville and that Beresford was pursuing him. A great number of transports had arrived from England with a reinforcement of Cavalry for the army.

A Portuguese gentleman read an account of the above mentioned engagement to Capt. Dyer, from a Lisbon paper, with which he seemed greatly pleased; but Capt. Dyer did not recollect any of the particulars.

Market at Lisbon, dull, but there was a favourable prospect of their improving. Dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Joao, July 4.

Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy has withdrawn the greater part of his force that he had near Badajoz. On the 2d inst. Gen. Cotton, with a part of his army, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevoa Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet any of the enemy's army. A small body of infantry and cavalry of Badajoz, until he reached Montijo.

According to my official information the army of Portugal, (late Maffena's) is on the right of the Guadiana, between Badajoz and Merida, maintaining a small force at Montijo. The army under Soult, the left of that river (Guadiana), extended his left to Zafra. It is said that a division of his infantry has been detached from the army and marched for Seville. The army have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery from Badajoz, with which they took place, and have sent it to the fourth.

The account of the evacuation of the kingdom of Leon, by the troops under Bonet, formed, and they have directed their march to the kingdom of Leon. I have a dispatch from gn. Silveira, of the 25th ult. stating the evacuation of Allorga by the army and by accounts from Valladolid, it is that marshal Bessieres has left that ci-