British cruizers on the coast of America to open it all American vessels, having the Secretary of State's license, to proceed to their destination without any interruption.

*Liverpool, August 15.*

SECOND EDITION.

We stop the press to state, that the Briton, capt. Ward, arrived here this morning from Oporto, and has brought the following Order issued by General Trant announcing to the inhabitants of Oporto, the account of the defeat of Marmont.—The Briton was dispatched by order of the Governor of Oporto, without having cleared out, and towed out of the harbour by upwards of 30 boats. She sailed on the 31st.

ORDER OF THE DAY

*Oporto, 30th July, 1812.*

Brig Gen. Trant determines that the Town Major gets ready four pieces of artillery, with 21 cartridges without balls and have them posted in the Virtudes, to communicate to the city the news received this morning, of one of the most glorious successes that has been recorded of the Allied nation.

The battle took place on the river Tormes, on the 22d. The enemy lost from 15,000 to 20,000 men, including the prisoners, which exceed 10,000 with four Generals, and 19 pieces of artillery.—Our loss is from 3 to 4000 men. Night saved the French from total annihilation; they retreated in the greatest disorder. Marmont has lost an arm, and several other French Generals were wounded.—Beresford was severely wounded, but not dangerously.

FORCING OF THE DWINA.

COURIER OFFICE—2 o'clock.

We have just heard a report that intelligence has been received, though not by Government, of the French having, after a very severe battle, succeeded in forcing the passage of the Dwina in three places.—Buonaparte directed the operations in person.

We have received this morning the following letter. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden is actively employed in superintending the march of the Swedish troops to the different points of embarkation. They are by this time, we trust, on the German shore of the Baltic.

WINCOSOUND July 28.

"The North of Europe wears a most favourable aspect. The Russians have 400,000 men in arms, and 1500 pieces of cannon; Sweden is preparing to land 40,000 men in Germany, and those will be joined by 20,000 more from Finland. This Bonaparte will have an army of 60,000 men in his rear, and if Russia can protract the war, it is supposed that the population of Germany will rise up against him. The most spirited Addresses have been circulated, calling on the people of the north to emulate the example of Spain,——Meantime the South begins to stir; its Chief from the Tyrole, went to the Emperor Alexander, and on finding him determined to oppose France, declared that his countrymen, aided by the Swiss, were ready on the first favourable event, to rise. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince is greatly liked, and Alexander is guided by his advice. Ten thousand men embark here in a few days for the German coast, and it seems probable that Sweden will again have the honour of recovering the sinking liberties of Europe.

"You have a silly report in England of the Crown Prince being about to divorce the Princess his wife. Nothing is more unfounded and malicious—there is not a happier couple."

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as the paper was ready for Press, the ship Independence came down the Sound, in 36 days from London, bringing London papers to the evening of the 15th August, containing Lord Wellington's Official account of the defeat of Marmont. The French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners upwards of 14,000 men. The English lost 3,500. Marmont lost an arm, & is said to have died at Pernaranda, whether Wellington was in pursuit. Lord Wellington cut off in the early part of the engagement the whole of the French artillery and took three Generals, which was in a great measure the cause of so signal a victory. Gen. Beresford was badly wounded, but is fast recovering.

Sir Joseph B. Warren with the fleet designed for the American coast, dropped down to Saint Helens on the 14th of August.

The Independence has dry goods, porter, and Hardware to J. Berry, Dwight, Palmer & Co. Fleming & Hall, F. Powers, H. K. Toler & Co. D. Smith & Co. Willis & Legget, J J Astor, A & J. Ogsbury, J. Windall, J. Berry, J. Goddard, Wells & Upson, T. Monkhouse, J. A. Baily, J. Heathcote, W. Green, Thomas & Son, C. Pett, Inskeep & Bradford, A. Henry & Co. J. & J. Post, D. Bethune & Co. J. Stevens, J. Vallentine, P. J. Monroe, S. Morton, S. G. Ogden & B. Seaman, J. McBride, Rosier & Robert, Wason & Co. Rogers & Winthrop, Dorrix Rinaldi, S. Hathaway, Jos. & Co. P. Rogers, capt. Skiddy, and J. Berry & wife.

*N. Y. Herald*

BOSTON Sept. 20.

ADMIRAL WARREN'S SQUADRON.

The ship Howard, which arrived yesterday from London, on Tuesday last, in lat. 43, lon. 58, was boarded from the San Domingo, of 80 guns, Admiral Warren, from England for Halifax, in company with the Poictiers, 74, Capt. Berresford. Sailed from Portsmouth Aug. 14. Several large ships, with troops, were to sail immediately after. They had taken nothing; but had re-taken, on the 20th inst. the British brig Donna, of Glasgow, from Jamaica, bound home, loaded with sugar and coffee, which had been captured by the Swordfish privateer, of Gloucester 11 days previous. The San Domingo had carried away her mizentopmast in a violent squall the night before, and same time parted co. with a brig of war, which sailed with them.

Admiral Warren, was at first inclined to send the Howard to Halifax, because he heard that our privateers took all American vessels from England with gooods.

LORD WELLINGTON'S VICTORY

The Howe has sailed from the Downs August 17; but put into the Island of St. Mary's Scilly, whence she departed on the 24th. While there, a paper was procured which contained Lord Wellington's account of the defeat of the French at Salamanca, and the events immediately subsequent. This paper was given to Admiral Warren. The latest despatches from Lord W. were dated July 28, at Olmedo, which is about 30 miles S. of Valladolid. In the great battle the British had 400 killed and 1900 wounded; the Portuguese 400 killed and 1600 wounded. The loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners was reckoned at 17,000—Marmont was wounded.

Every British Lieutenant General was wounded.

A letter was received from Sir Howard Douglas, (acting with Santocildes who had joined Lord W.) dated Medina del Campo, August 2, stating that his lordship's head quarters were that day at Cuellar, (E. of Olmedo) and that the French had abandoned 4000 sick and wounded at Valladolid.

The British were advancing, and daily making prisoners.

Joseph Bonaparte had approached to Segovia, but learning the dispersion of Marmont's army, retired again.

The illuminations were general in London after Lord Wellington's dispatches were published, and the Prince Regent immediately created him Marquis of Wellington.

It was still expected in England, that the repeal of the obnoxious Orders in Council would produce a peace in the U. States.

NEW YORK October 1.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Merchant, Noyes, in 10 days from Halifax, having been sent in by a British cruizer on her passage from Liverpool, & liberated by paying charges.

By the arrival of the Merchant, we learn verbally, that the sloop of war Coquette, had arrived there with Dispatches from England, and had sailed again for England, with Gen. Brock's Dispatches relative to the surrender of Gen. Hull.

News of the capture of the frigate Guerriere, by the Constitution had reached Halifax.

The Africa of 64 guns; Junon, of 44 and sloop of war Tartarus, were at Halifax.

Sir John Borlase Warren had not arrived at Halifax, but was daily expected with 7 sail of the line, and 12 frigates.

Capt. Noyes did not brig any Halifax papers.

BOSTON, September 29.

GREAT NEWS FROM SPAIN.

*** Mr. Baily of New York a very intelligent gentleman, who has resided some years in Spain, and who arrived in the *Maria Theresa* from Cadiz, has furnished us with Spanish papers and verbal news from the Peninsula of great interest to every patriotic heart.

The Defeat of Marmont in Leon is fully confirmed. The official accounts of it are given in a preceding column. In addition, we learn that Lord Wellington was in sharp pursuit of the fugitive French and that prisoners and artillery daily added to the magnitude of his victory.—The Spanish corps were joining the victor with great eagerness, and were exercising severe revenge on such of their late oppressors as fell under their sabres.

Marshal Soult had left Andalusa and reached Toledo, on his way to succor Marmont; and was closely followed by Gen. Hill with 28,000 men.

General Ballasteros had escaped the stratagems of Laval, &c. and was advancing from Grenada into Andalusia. He appears to be a General of great resources and activity. Most of the Spanish commanders are now young men of talents & patriotism. The "Grannies" of the "ancient order of things" are laid up in ordinary.

The expedition from Sicily and Minorca, consisting of about 15,000 English, Sicilians and Spaniards, remained all at off the coast of Catalonia at the last date they were waiting an opportunity to co-operate with a well organized Spanish force of about the same number in Catalonia. In this quarter Marshal Suchet has about 18,000 veteran troops.

The Spanish guerilla Corps were in high spirits and extremely active and daring; and their hatred of their French tyrants was inveterate. Don Sanchez has 3000 excellent cavalry, and follows in the vicinity of Lord Wellington's army. He has made many captures, and a large proportion of his troops are dressed in laced jackets made of French officers' coats, the skirts being cut off; and to shew their contempt for the new nobility, whenever they capture the *insignium* of the *Legion of Honor*, they *tie it to their horses' tails*. Mina when he executes a Frenchman, in retaliation for a patriot murdered, decorates his hangman with the Star of the Legion of Honor. *The Shepard*, one of these partizans, lately hung several Frenchmen, in consequence of the execution of one of the Spanish patriots.

Wherever there had been cultivation in *Spain*, the product had been abundant, Flour was very plenty in *Cadiz*, there being 50,000 barrels afloat; and large quantities of wheat continually arriving in Greek vessels from the *Mediterranean*.

Lord *Wellington* is commander of all the forces English Spanish and Portuguese in the peninsula, and is introducing his regimen throughout. He has brought General *Silvera* to trial for breach of orders. Recently the British General of artillery having expressed doubts respecting the transportation of some pieces, his Lordship addressed him this note—"Sir—You have permission to return to *England*." A new commander was immediately appointed.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER, Sept 21.

In the despatch, published in this day's REGISTER, from Gen. Hull to the Secretary of War, detailing the events of the north-western campaign, a full refutation is given of all the fabrications and false colouring by which Mr. Madison and the drivellers of his cabinet have endeavored to shift the responsibility of national disgrace and disaster from themselves to an unfortunate officer, selected as the scapecoat of grosser ignorance, improvidence and imbecility, than ever before attached to the administration of a free government—an improvidence, which, in other countries, would have been characterised as treachery, and would not only have dismissed the men, to whom it is imputable, from the confidence of an abused people, but have consigned them to merited trial and punishment.

It is curious to observe how the most interesting information is doled out by the administration to the people.—Two letters from Gen. Hull, one of the 7th of August giving the particulors of the action at Brownstown, by which his communication with the country was cut off, and another of the 13th of August, detailing the proceedings of the detachment under Col. Miller, and the battle of Maguago, which events were decisive of the campaign, "*The National Intelligencer is not able to publish with the other despatch, but will insert it hereafter!*" Were these important documents excluded by the essay *on pickled sturgeon*, which occupied a column of the Court Gazette, or was it to allow the effect of the general despatch to be somewhat dissipated, before the additional stimuli of these two letters were applied to the public sensorium?—The Secretary of War and his master, however expert in the application of nostrums, are both mistaken if they believe that such practices can longer impose on the people.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) Sept. 12.

No news of importance has been received from our frontier since our last paper. Gen. Harrison arrived at Piqua on the 2d inst with about 2000 Kentucky volunteers and 400 regulars under Col. Wells. Col. Allen, with about 900 Kentucky Volunteers, and a company of horsemen commanded by Capt. Garret, were immediately despatched to reinforce the Ohio volunteers who had previously marched for the relief of Fort Wayne.—Captain Langham left Urbanna on Saturday last for the same purpoose.

The whole force on our frontier in that quarter, amounts to about 6000 men—and from the movements and orders of Gen. Harrison, we believe he intends to scout the whole Indian country, and completely crush our savage adversaries. Great fears are entertained that Fort Wayne will be taken before the above detachments get there. A large body of Indians and British had surrounded the Fort, which was, we understand, in a bad state of defence.

*From the Boston Gazette, Sept 21.*

NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

The last Keene paper, after mentioning the arrival, in that town, of Col. Miller, subjoins the following statement of Gen. Hull's army, with this remark—"that it is made from a *direct* source, and one entitled to a high degree of credit"—

"Gen. Hull's orders were discretionary as to the time of entering the enemy's territory. The descent was originally made more particularly to prevent redoubts being thrown up on the British side, by which the town of Detroit might be destroyed, or greatly injured. Fort Malden might easily have been taken, had field artillery been ready when the descent was made. After the retreat to Detroit, at the time the American Fort was summoned, the effective force within did not exceed 1100, and the report from the Brigade inspector made the number 2 or 300 less. The British (militia and regulars) amounted to 800 and the Indian force, "Nobody (says our informant) but God knows, for they were scattered in all directions," probably as many more. The very next day 900 Indians from Mackinaw arrived. It was a matter of extreme doubt whether a repulse would have rendered their situation in any degree safe, unless the victory had been complete, and the principal part of the British officers taken or killed, so as to prevent the possibility of again rallying. *Under the circumstances*, Gen. Hull does not not to be censured for his conduct on *that day*. The garrison would willingly have risked a battle, had the Gen. so determined. [Here it may be remarked that the Indian reinforcement could not have been foreseen.] Our informant with apparent indignation, repelled the insinuation that Gen. Hull *was wanting in fidelity to his country*. "He is no traitor." The garrison did not want for ammunition, and had about ten days provision on hand.

The Regular troops, with General Hull and even the officer's wives (in carriages) were marched through the streets of Montreal to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*, until they came to the Monument of Lord Nelson, when *God save the King* was struck, and *hats off* ordered. Our indignant Yankees, however, to a man, refused to obey the order.

The Keene paper also contradicts (and we presume on the authority of Col. Miller) all the charges of treason, cowardice and imbecility exhibited in the democratic papers against Gen. Hull.

VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

A numerous meeting of the Citizens of Northampton and Lehigh Counties, was held at the house of David Saylor, in Nazareth Township, on the 19th September, 1812; at which there was not one Tory, nor one friend of British Insult, Outrage and Piracy—nor one advocate of French brother hood, Perfidy and Robbery.

After selecting JOHN COOPER, Esq of Easton, for Chairman, and DAVID SAYLOR Secretary, the following Resolves reported by a Committee, were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That we consider it both unreasonable and unjust, that the Candidate for the Presidency should again be selected from among the Citizens of Virginia, who have had that honour for twenty, out of four and twenty years.

2d. Resolved, That we view with great disapprobation, the nomination of President and Vice-President, made by a minority of Members of Congress, at the city of Washington, and consider it a palpable violation of the spirit of that clause of the Constitution which declares—"That no Senator or Representative, or person holding an Office of trust or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

3d. Resolved, That during the continuance of the War with Great Britain we feel ourselves bound in law, in honour, and in interest, to aid our Government, by every means in our power, in carrying it on vigorously and successfully, so that we may have a speedy and honourable Peace:—But, at the same time, we claim the right of declaring our decided disapprobation of the conduct of the present Chief Magistrate, in recommending a War before the United States were in a condition to engage in it, with a reasonable prospect of success; and for his feeble and injudicious manner of carrying it on.

4th. Resolved, that we HIGHLY APPROVE OF THE NOMINATION, by the State of New York, of

DE WITT CLINTON,

(a citizen of that state, possessing distinguished talents and long tried Patriotism) for the Next PRESIDENCY, AS WELL AS OF THE NOMINATION OF

JARED INGERSOLL,

of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice PRESIDENT; and with a view of promoting their Election, we Resolve, to sup-