foreign Intelitger

LATEST FROM PO TUGAL

in 45 Jaw om Lisbon Left that place on the 20.6 April, and reports that the French had evaruated Poulugal, that Lord Wetlington was at Almeida, and there had been no general battle.

FROM CADIZ.

of at Boston, from Car March 14.

simply have heard of an on having sailed from this place m this place The history of that transaction is a better comment on Spaning slugas than all the sneedotes in the dogedia of Wit. Soon after the expedition was planned, the English e ready and embarked ; and it was rent here that Gen. Graham was to ave the chief command-But the tart be got ready until the Dons could n and at the moment ast of Februar the troops wer d to Gen. Pena, a poor gave the com miserable devil, but a friend to Blake, he Regenry. After

now President

landing & under going fatiguing march-es and cooster-marches, with blind or worse guides, the English were ordered by Pena to penetrate a thick wood thro which they were obliged to cut a road for their artillery, as they marchedand immediately on uncovering the wood, in parties, they were unexpectedly attacked by the French, to the number of 7 or 8000. Corage is always full of resources ; and Graham, who is considered here as one of the most intrepid officers in Europe, immediately formed his corps, made them a short speech, and undered a dashing charge into the centre of the French line. After a sanguinary contest of about two the loss of a poir hours, the French tire to Chiclana, w of Eagles, six pieces of cannon, two or three General Officers and about 500 privates. The Spaniards under Pena were within hearing of the scene-but never came into action, altho' the gos sip Ramor says, they were three times requested by General Graham. The French were commanded by the celebrated Victor, in person, and two of the regiments were Bonaparte's Imperial Guards. They retired in good order. The battle was fought at Anti Petri, bu called the battle of Barrosa, from a mountain near the scene. A great many from the city were spectators of the fight. The Spaniards ander Pena d d not lose a finger ; though some other corps behaved gallantly. before and during the battle. The Spanish people are good and true, though slow, haughty and satu nine : But they have not a general fi er (xcepting indeed Z ya .) cap ble of leading a batollion. There is no faith honour, nor bravery in them; and they are at only to be the slaves of Bonsparte. Graham is extremely indignant at them but declares the men capable of m king the best infantry in Europe. Every American here suspects that treason has been at work for a long time ; and some of us even whisper that Blake is at the head of it .- The French had full information of the expedition ; and the guides sent from hence, and selected by Graham, were unaccountably changed at Tarifa, for those who mislead the army. The great body of the people, as I said before, are firm and steady ; and appear reaty to die sooner than be the slaves of Napcleon :- But the Grandees, and Nobles, are fit only to be the lacquies and lickspittles of a Monarch. Pena is arrested ; but the Cortes have not the courage to shout him, as he deserves. They immediately made General Graham a Grandee of Spain, of the first class, with the title of " Conde Barross, Ac. &c. &c." which he indignantly re- ing an order to fire a shot in return ; and fused to acc pt. "Y sterday Marshall Sould returned to the firt in the rear of Matagorda, with reinforcements, and the siege of this place is resumed very closely Last night they fired many granades into the city, which did a little damage They are sent from six inch mortars cast for the purpose in Seville, and loaded with lead and powder. A f w days since, as a large party of Spaniards were crossing the bridge at Santi Petri, it fell in and drowned several hundreds of them. The English are to a man disgusted with the Spanish officers and rulers, and if the regiments here are not changed for others which know nothing of their conduct, very serious work is expected. I have thrown these particuars together, in the hope you may rereive the information of the result of the expedition before any other account reaches Haston."

Domestic. OFFICIAL ACC

The late Naval Engagement. tetter from Commadere Robozzs to the Secretary of the Navy. Copy of a letter fra

United States Frigate President, off Sandy Houk, 23d May, 1811. -I regret extremely being un-

necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under nmand and his Britannic Majes-

ip of war the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham : the re-sult of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she susained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, hy a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follows : On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes pas Meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fificen leagues, a sail was discovered from our must head in 'the East standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past 1 the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past . M. hoisted our ensign and pendant ; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chace ; and by half past 3, P. M. found we were coming up with her ; as by this une the upper part of her stern began to snew itself abe + the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her ac tual force (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged ; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty munutes past 7, P M. the chase took in ner studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack ; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen Peak; but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented ; now for the first time her broad side was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force. At fifteen minutes before 8 P. M. being about a mile and a half from her. the wind at the time very light, I directed Capt. Ludlow to take a position to fax. windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This however the commander of the chase appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past 8, being a little forward of her weather beam and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed " what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked " what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of " what ship is that," and before I had ume to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our maintop-mast breast back stays and went into our mainmast-at this instant Capt. Caldwell of marines) who was standing very near to me on the gang way having observed " sir, she has fired at us" caused me to pause for a moment just as I was in the act of givbefore I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship; and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the Commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immedirepetition of the previous unprovoked outrage, induced me to believe that but one (a boy) wounded. the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favorable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag : I accordingly with that degree of repug-nance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire ; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force

to what I had supposed, or that some, happened to her. untoward accident

My orders in this instance however, (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determina-tion not to spill a drop of blood junnecessarily) Lenad in less than four miutes some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and

injured our fore-mast. It was a I found myself under the passin sity of giving orders for a repu ur fire agamst a force which my bearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment : our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colors down, his

aintop-sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to step our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked "What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under topsails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to thim under easy sail; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Light. Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with diections to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained. At 9 A. M. Lieut. Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham ; who, in a polite magner declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Hali-

Natches, May I. A detachment of the U. S. troops, of out three hundred men, under the Sunday evening, from Pattsburg, des ned for the Cantonment near Washcommand of Col. Simonds, arrived here tined for the Cantonment near Wash-

We understand that the military court, ordered some time since, for the trials of Col. Cushing and Lt. Col. Sparks, of 2d Regt. of Infantry, convened on the 16th uit. at Baton Rouge, and adjourned to meet the 18th, for the trial of Lt. Colonel Sparks, as Col. Cushing had ot arrived.

The court is composed of the followg officers, viz : President : Colonel Smith. Members : Lt. Col. Pike and Milton ; M jors Mac Rea, Russel, Nicholas, Bowyer and Darrington ; Cap* tains Wallace, Atkinson, Morgan, Bankhead and Platt.

Since the above was put in type we have conversed with a gentleman who left Baton Rouge on Saturday list : he says, that Lt. Col. Sparks had been honorably acquitted by the court, but that the sentence had been sent on to the President of the U. States, that Colonel Cushing had arrived, and his trial was pending.

We are also informed that Lt. Colo nel Pike has been arrested by order of Gen. Hampton. - Weekly Chron.

SRETCRES OF LOUISIANA.

In the Louisiana Gazette, printed at St Louis (L. T) have appeared a number of very interesting papers, under the head of sketches of L uisiana, soid to be from the pen of Mr. Brackenridges We regret much that their length will exclude them from a regular republication in our pap r, as they contain matter of vreat interest expressed in excellent language.

We extract the following account of the population of Louisiana and of the country on the Columbia river, from these sketches .- Nat. Int.

Population of Upper Louisiana. The following is an abstract of the popula-

lation of this territory according to the last cen-

place where the first discovery was mad the bed hes cear to Millford, harbor, from the marble may be easily transpin parts of the U. States. The first to

Baldwin, a student in Vale College, who has Baldwin, a student in trale College, who has since obtained a lease of the farm on which the discovery was made, and will we has reap a sich profit from it. It must be muly ing to every well wisher of his country has of these important treaspres, being brought light.

HYDROPHOBIA

The following paragraph is extracted for an essay in the Democratic Press, on the m jeet of that dreadful malady the Hydrophoba That dogs laboring under this disease man be avoided, I shall first notice some of the characteristic marks of the complaint as the successively appear in that animal - When dog is affected with madness, he becomes tal and solitary, and endeavors to hide himself al dom barking, but making a murmuring non and refusing all kinds of meat and drink. flies at strangers, but in th s s'age, he renden. bers and respects his master ; his head and rai hang down ; he walks as if overpowered with sleep; and a bite at this period, though dange rous, is not so apt to bring on the disease in the animal bitter, as one inflicted at a later p riod. The dog at length begins to pant : le breathes quickly and heavily ; his tongue hann out , his mouth is continually open and ta charges a large quantity of froth Someting he walks slowly as if half asleep, and the runs suddenly, but not always directly forward At last he forgets his master ; his eyes han a doll, watery, red appea, ance; he grow thin and weak ; often fails down, gets up and attempts to fly at every thing, become very soon qu te furious. The animal sedoe I ves in this latter state longer than this hours ; and, it is said, the bites towards the end of his existince are the most dangerous It is a singular fact, that though the hydrophy bia may be communicated to the human sub es of animals not of the cating ject | tot appear that the oiled SDeci communicate the discus furnisu s citcumstance"

Political.

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lt. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between 20 and 30 of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me, was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me, sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice, and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confided to my protection- and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication ; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorise a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the

SUS : 3 505 Charles St 5,667 Si Louis - 4 620 St. Generieve Cape Girandeau 3 381 2,103 New Madrid - 188 Hope Field and St. Francis 874 Arkansa Settlements 29,815 Allow for the troops at the mili-300 tary posts in the territory Hunting and trading parties up 300 the Mississippi & Missouri Families settled in remote places 300 and not found by the sheriff 21.645

8911 Number of slaves in the territory

The emigrants to this country are chiefly from North Carolina and Kentucky ; of late, the Western part of Pennsylvania contributes considerably to its population. It is obvious to every one, that an immense flood of emigration will soon flow into this erritory from Virgima and the southern states. Their lands in that quarter are in a great measure worn out, and besides the permission of slavery here, the lands are much cheaper than they can be had any where in the Western country.

It is perhaps good policy of the government circumstar ces considered, to thicken the fronrir, and uffer the intermediate space to popu ate gradually. But it is no longer ecessary to hold out encouragement for this purpose ;' it has taken a start which nothing can arrest. I should not be surprised if in 4 years it should contain one hundred thousand souls."

The Country on the Columbia. The Columb a, next to the Mississippi, waters a greater extent of country than any river in America. From its northern source, to the head of Mulunomack, is not less than fifteen hundred miles in a direct line. This country is on a much larger scale, than the tract east of the Adeghany mountains, and in fertility of soil much superior. About sixty miles from the coasts there is a range of mountains, which for a long distance prevents the Columbia from entering the ocean ; and when it breaks thro? the most dreadful rapids are formed lis principal branches are, Rocky River, Lewis's River, Kuos-kous-kee, Multhomack.

This last was discovered by Lewis & Clark on their ascending the Columb a, its mouth be ing concealed by an island on their descend. ing. It is a noble river, and enters the Columbia, about sixty miles from the sca; it is said to be navigable to a point, from whence the mountains can be crossed with great ease, and a portage only of four or five days journey to a navigable point on the western, branch of the Roche Jaune. The island at the mouth of the Multuomack, is said to be zomirably adap. ted to the purposes of colonization. It con-tains about twenty thousand acres of excellent land, a first rate man of war could ride round. any part of it, while it is admitably susception ble of fortification.

The Indians on the Columbia are extremely numerous," though not entirely exempt fre

From the National Intelligencer SOLON No. IV.

& flows from the facts and arguments a vowed in my last number, that the Merchant who pursues a fraffic whose profits cons g more in supplying the wants of other nations than his own, abandons, so to speak, the new tral ground which he occupied so long as he confines himself so trading in objects wanted by his own country, and exposes himself a the complicated dangers that have invariable attended the eager pursuit of an end, whe has, almost from the commencement of time been sought for with the fiercest fury. Althe the fact is to be lamented, yet ye ought not to be surprised, hat our merchants have net with so many difficulties in the wide range they have given to their business. The conmerce of no nation that has ever existed has been so expansive as that of America, or ha consequently been more admirably fitted to excite the alarm and jealousy of rival and co lonial powers.

Behold the American canvas spread ineven sea, and American enterprise, capital and indust: y profiting by the wars and follies of the rope ! Altho' all this tended in the most certain way to alleviate the horrors of war, and to advance the interests of the belligerent far tions, their passions did not suffer them to view the subject in this light Instead of considering our merchants as friends, they have contemplated them in the light of rive and enemies fattening on their ruin. Under this infatuation, their Governments have a some cases countenanced, and in others drectly authorised hostile measures against them During all this time, the question has perpetuaily recurred to the American people, whether it was their interest to protect their trade by force of arms. If facts prove any thing, they prove that the people of this cour try have resolved not to defend commerce in this way. For it cannot be denied that the constituted anthorities are the fair representatives of the people ; nor have they failed, from any corrupt motive, to adopt measures to carry the general sentiment into effect. In making this remark, it will be perceived that I treat with merited contempt the factous ravings of demagogues, whose sole objects constantly is to revite good and wise mea that they may get their places and fatten on the public spoils. On their tongues all candor and truth and devotion to liberty and justice ; while in their hearts they are pri pared, without scruple; to sacrifice the dea est lights of the people for pence or power.

I assum then as indisputable that the Ame fican people have hitherto determined not defend the wide-spread trade of their Mc

ts by force of arms. I say they had a moral right, without reproach to take

und. Whether they should so defeat question—is a question of policy—is a natomic question—is a question in which all the peo-pie are equally interested. It is not a ques-tion of the manufacture of the towns ; it is a of the towns ; it is a

LAND NEAR RALEIGH.

DO BE RENTED OR SOLD, about 90 Acres of good Land, lying about two miles south of the city, adjoining the Plantations of Lewis Holloman and Widow Hunter. There are 16 or 20 acres inclosed, and from 40 to 50 acres uncleared - Engine of the Printers. May 22.

same. The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and man masts, which I before mentioned ; no person killed, and

For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS.

Hon, PAUL HAMILTON, Sec. of the Navy.

It is understood that Com. Rodgers's orders required him to proceed to sea immediately from Annapolis, and resume his former station, cruizing along the coast, as before, for the purpose of guarding our maritime jurisdiction from violation by foreign cruizers.

the small pox ; and are peaceable and ineffen. sive, with the exception of one nation low d wn on the river.

There are so many particulars respecting this interesting country, that I could not go into detail, without infringing upon the plan of these cursory sketches. I wait with impail. ence for the appearance of that important w rk. Lewis and Clark's tour to the Pacific .-These hints can do little more that give an idea of the mignitude of the subject.

For the foregoing particulars, the writer claims no merit to himself; he is principally indebted for his information to General Clark, by whom he was permitted to have free access to such papers or maps, as he had in his possession.

. Gen Clark informs me, not less than Boogo souls:

New. Haven, Connecticut, May 21. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

A very considerable bed of Marble has lately been opened in the vicinity of this place, about five miles from town, on the New-York turn-pike. The specimens from this query which-we have seen, are bandsomely colored, of a del

e people. And the peo question of 1 cided it, the merchans ple having he right to complain. The have, I may add, less reason to complain that any other class of the community. The two pumes I shall now proceed to establish Theorem have no exch They appear to me to admit of demonstratica equal to mathematical.

I premise, as indisputable, that the exten to which any profession or business requires governmental assistance shall be fostered and carried, must always be regulated by the ge neral welfare, and that the great body of de people must necessarily be the judges of it If this axiom be correct, then the people, thro' their representatives fairly chosen, have a right to pronounce in what degree that will ibster the extension of trade, or whether

they will foster it all. The Federal Cansi tution puts this point beyond all dispute, by giving Congress the power to regulate com merce. So fully aware were the framers a that instrument of the peculiar character of trade, of its essential difference from all other personal concerus, in short, of its national character, that they have vested in Congress the power to regulate IT, while they have a