

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1811.

[No. 196.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GRUNDY'S Speech on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Speaker, I did not expect that the gentleman from Virginia would have made any enquiries into the motives or objects of that committee of which he himself was a member. He, sir, attended faithfully to his duty, and witnessed every step the committee took. He also saw the report before it was made to this House, and before he had heard the exposition of our ulterior measures, as explained by our chairman. Why, then, sir, shall he now affect not to understand us? Our object, by those who will listen, shall not be misunderstood. And, Mr. Speaker, I feel no hesitation in declaring to this House, and to the nation, the view I have taken of the subject. But before I do this, it is due to the committee that an explanation of their conduct should take place.

So soon as the committee on our foreign relations was appointed, we were forcibly impressed with the serious and highly responsible station you had assigned us: to that committee, consisting of nine members only, were not only the eyes of this House, but of the nation turned; and from us, in this most troubled season of our world's history, we were expected, that a course of measures would be recommended, calculated to protect the interests of seven millions of people. Under this impression, Mr. Speaker, we deemed it a duty to take time for deliberation; we thought it better to encounter the charge of having acted in a tardy and dilatory way, than to take a rash step, by which this nation might be plunged into difficulties, from which it could not be easily extricated. We therefore took the necessary time to weigh the arguments both for and against the measures we have recommended; and, as far as we were able, we surveyed the consequences which were to follow from the course we proposed. We foresaw, Mr. Speaker, that our countrymen were to fall in the meditated conflict, and that American blood was to stream afresh. Nor were we un mindful of the expenditure of public treasure. And, sir, what cost me more reflection than every thing else was the new test to which we are to put to this government. We are about to ascertain by actual experiment how far our republican institutions are calculated to stand the shock of war, and whether, after foreign danger has disappeared, we can again assume our peaceful attitude, without endangering the liberties of the people.

Against these considerations, weighty in themselves, your committee felt themselves constrained to decide, influenced by existing circumstances of a character too impetuous to be resisted: these I will enumerate before I sit down. My business at present is to address a particular portion of the members of this House—I mean, sir, the republican members—and although we have not as yet decided on the expediency of ordinary subjects of legislation, yet at this time, and on this occasion, it would be criminal to conceal a single thought which might influence their determination. We should now, Mr. Speaker, forget little party animosities, we should mingle no freely, and, as far as we are able, commune with the understandings of each other; and the decision once made, let us become one people, and present an undivided front to the enemies of our country.

Republicans should never forget that some years ago a set of men of different politics held the reins of this government; and drove the car of state; they were charged with being friendly to standing armies in time of peace, and favorable to expensive establishments; not for the purpose of opposing foreign enemies, but to encourage Executive patronage, and to bring these forces to operate upon the people themselves. These measures alarmed the republicans; they remonstrated, they clamored, they appealed to the people, and by a national sentence the men then in power were taken down from their high places, and republican men were put in their stead.

If your minds are resolved on war, you are consistent, you are right, you are still republicans; but if you are not resolved, pause and reflect, for should this resolution pass, and you then become faint hearted, remember that you have abandoned your old principles, and trod in the path of your predecessors.

According to my view of this subject, Mr. Speaker, we now stand on the bank; one movement more, the Rubicon is passed; we are in Italy, & we must march to Rome. As a member of the committee, I feel no hesitation in saying, that if there be a member here, not determined to go with us, to the extent of our measures, I prefer now to take my leave of him, rather than be deserted when the clouds darken, and the storm thunders upon us.

This submission I owed to candor—I have said it, not because I doubted; my purpose is settled, my mind is repose upon it—I may be in an error—if I am, I hope my country will forgive me—From my God I shall never need it, because he knows the purity of my motives.

I will now state the reasons which influenced the committee, in recommending the measures now before us.

## Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Lee-Town, on Saturday the 28th inst. a number of valuable negroes, belonging to the heirs of William Baylor, deceased. Also I expect to offer several for sale. RICHARD BAYLOR. December 6.

## GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named tavern, where he is provided with every thing necessary to render his house agreeable to travellers. He has on hand and is determined constantly to keep a choice assortment of wines and other liquors—His table will be furnished with the best market can afford.—He has good stables and the best of hay, and it is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render his house an agreeable and comfortable resort to gentlemen of every description. JOHN WINGARD. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

## Daniel W. Griffith, TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on business in the house adjoining Mr. Humphreys' store in Charles Town. He tenders his services to the public, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. From his extensive knowledge of the business, he is confident that he will be competent to execute work in the neatest, & most fashionable manner. He wishes to employ two or three journeymen immediately, to whom he will allow the best wages. He wants one or two apprentices, boys of good morals and about the age of 14 years will be preferred. November 15, 1811.

Jefferson County, towit. September Court, 1811.

Matthew Ranson, Plaintiff, vs. Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, towit. September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Haines be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

## A Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, sometime last summer a sandy colored boar Shoat, with a crop of the right ear. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement. LEVI CLEVELAND. Jefferson County, Dec. 6.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Waggon-Maker, to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town. MICHAEL LABOO. November 22.

## Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.—Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill seat, & full sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.—This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land.

JOHN D. ORR. Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the Bullskin run, and containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, one hundred of which is in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.

SAM. WASHINGTON. November 15.

## Journymen Tailors

WANTED. THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeymen Tailors. To good workmen, he will give one hundred cents per job, and all extra work will be paid for at the rate of eight cents per hour, and the cash every Saturday night.

BERNARD O'DOHERTY. Shepherd's-Town, November 7.

## To Journymen Tailors.

Four or five journeymen tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. To good workmen he will give one dollar per job, and ten cents per hour for all extra work, and wages punctually paid. AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Nov. 15.

## Journymen Tailors

WANTED. I want immediately five or six journeymen tailors. Price one dollar per job and twelve and a half cents per hour for extra work—wages punctually paid. Price of boarding one dollar and fifty cents per week.

L. L. STEVENSON. Harper's Ferry, Nov. 22.

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment before the first of February next, otherwise they may depend upon settling the same with costs. Likewise all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement, before said time, as I shall be ready to make settlements on the first Friday and Saturday and third Monday and Tuesday in next month, and on each of those days in every month until the books are settled.

ESTHER G. BROWN, Adm'rix. November 22.

## BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

"It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel can or cannot pass through between this new island and the old land. This and many other particulars will be the fruits of the expected navigation of this wonderful gift of old Neptune."

The art of making emery, [corundum] which is an article of the first consequence in the cotton and woolen manufactories, and in white-smithery, has been discovered by Pliny Earle and Brothers, Card-makers, in Leicester, (Mass.) It is presumed that after a few small manufactories of which article are established, the expense of which will not be great, a supply can be furnished of a superior quality to that which has been imported. The manufacture of this article will make a considerable annual saving to the U. States; and at a time when it is becoming scarce, it must be a pleasing circumstance, that one more article of prime necessity is reduced, for certainty, to domestic origin and manufacture.—How far the raw material pervades this country, is not known;—as yet, it has been found in but few places; it is, however, expected, that New-England will furnish an ample supply for ages; and it is supposed that it may be found in various parts of the Union.

Nat. Egis.

## Wheel-Wright & Chair-Making Business.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Joseph Brown, deceased, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the most satisfactory manner; and he hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit the favors of the public.

JACOB STATEN. Charlestown, December 13.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, a dark bay mare, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs me where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

TH. SMALLWOOD. December 13.

## A negro woman & child.

The woman has six years to serve, subject to one year's service for every child she has after the day of sale—the child she at present has, and all her subsequent children are to be free at 21—her present child is a female, aged one year last April, and she is now pregnant. The woman is well acquainted with-house work—she and her child are also very healthy.

GEO. HITE. Dec. 13.

## Wanted Immediately,

A good journeyman weaver, to whom good wages will be given, and punctually paid. Apply to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, near Charles-Town.

WM. STANHOPE. December 6, 1811.

## CAUTION.

THE subscriber having purchased the two acre lot of ground lately in the possession of Mr. P. Daugherty, here by cautions all persons from taking away the fence rails of the same, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law.

SAMUEL PRICE. Charles-Town, Dec. 6.

## WANTED

An Overseer's Place. A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer.

November 15.

## NEW ISLAND.

The island lately formed by volcanic eruption, about 2 miles W. of St. Michaels, has been christened "Sabrina Island," by Capt. Tillard, of the British sloop of war Sabrina, who landed on the island the 4th of July, (the eruption having ceased) and took possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty. They found it very steep; the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphurous dross of iron, &c. The whole island (in circumference from 2 to 3 miles) is however, but a crater, and it was conjectured, would soon break out again. In the place where this island has appeared the water was formerly 340 feet deep.

[The following account of the above remarkable occurrence in natural history, though partially related before, will be read with some interest. It was communicated to the editor of the Boston Palladium by a gentleman recently arrived from St. Michaels.]

"In the first part of June last, the inhabitants of the island of St. Michaels were much alarmed and astonished by the appearance of smoke, which apparently issued from the earth, spread over the western part of the island, and continued for the space of two days.—This smoke was so strongly impregnated with a sulphurous quality, that the residents of that part of the island were nearly suffocated. At the expiration of the above mentioned time an immense eruption was discovered to proceed from the bosom of the ocean, whose depth at that place was 50 fathoms, at about 6 leagues distance from the principal town or village of St. Michaels, called Posa Delgada, and 1 mile from the shore. This eruption continued for two days more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke, which appeared to spread as much as three miles round its vicinity, and then disappearing entirely for the space of only a few hours, when it again commenced its volcanic vomitings one league further to the westward, in the same direction from the shore.

"Now was to be seen one of the most awful and magnificent sights that the eye of man ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his glowing imagination a tremendous volcano in its most violent operations; casting forth continually immense bodies of sparkling fire, beautifully variegated with colours of the rainbow, intermixed with rising volumes of smoke, at the same time very large rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing perpendicular height, till their force being spent they return with increasing velocity, to regain, as it were, their former watery station: then let him add the terrific thunderings of the greatest naval battle that was ever fought, and he will have a complete description of this "awfully sublime" spectacle.

"This last eruption lasted about six days. When it subsided & the smoke disappeared, a small island was discovered in that place, composed of rocks cemented together by the lava, similar to that which comes from burning mountains. This island is supposed to be about one mile in circumference and nearly round; having a large basin of water in the centre apparently half a mile in circumference.

"During the continuance of this monstrous effort of nature, numerous shocks of earthquakes were felt over the island. The only damage done that we know of, was the overthrow of seven small stone houses on the western part of the island, which were entirely demolished. The occupants were obliged to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid being buried in the ruins of their habitations. A visit to the new island was contemplated to be made immediately. The result of this visit will, no doubt, prove highly interesting to the philosopher, as well as important to the navigator.

The impatient curiosity of three gentlemen was very near being paid with the loss of their lives. In attempting a visit previous to the termination of the eruption, they were, notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn by an overpowering suction of air about half a mile, as they supposed, into the immense body of surrounding smoke. They remained one hour and a half, much frightened by their perilous situation. When at length, the glorious light of Heaven again shone upon them, they were much surprised to find their faces, hands, clothes and sails, quite blackened, and the deck of their vessel entirely covered more than an inch with a coarse black cinder like those found in a blacksmith's shop. This new island is in lat. 37, 46, long. 25, 59.

time; as an immense estate, heaped up by the labor and industry of one man, seldom is held in one family, beyond the third generation.—By the abuse of power the federal party fell, and will not the use of the same means that overthrew that party, have the same effect on the present dominant party?—You will never live to enjoy the succession.

Mr. R. referred to the conduct pursued by the government, in relation to the aggressions of Spain, in 1805—6. He read an extract from a report made at that time by a select committee of the house, which recommended the raising of a small number of troops, to defend our frontiers against the inroads of the Spaniards.

This report, he observed, was deemed of too warlike a tone by the republicans of that day; and it was superseded by a proposition from a gentleman (Mr. Bidwell,) who had since also taken a great fancy to Canada.

Then against the power that injured and insulted, we opposed, not bullets, but dollars. But Spain was then shielded by a greater power; hence the respect for her. Had we opposed then as we ought in defence of our rights and our natal soil, we should have avoided the troubles that now surround us. We would not then raise a small force to defend our territory; and now we are willing to raise a great one, for it must be great before the object is accomplished, for a war of conquest and ambition.

He said the insinuation, that the surmise of the Indian attack on Gov. Harrison having been brought about by British influence must be totally groundless, or else the executive had been extremely remiss in not giving the alarm. On the contrary, he had heard that very strong suspicions were entertained of the Indians having been excited to acts of hostility from a very different quarter. But he believed the true cause of this affair was to be found in the well known characteristic ferocity of our savage neighbors.

What would be thought if, without any proof, any member should rise in his place and tell us that the massacres in Savannah were excited by the French government. If it could be proved that the Indians were instigated by the British, no man would be more forward than he in raising an army. The cause of Indian hostility is in the house, the want of duty here. The spirit of the Indians is depressed, is broken by our agents—by our cupidity in driving them into books, that we may extinguish their title to lands we shall not want this half a century, possessing, as already we do, more than we can sell or use; the thirst for territory and want of moderation on our part are the causes.

He was somewhat diverted by the liberality of the gentleman from Tennessee, yesterday, (Mr. Grundy) who was willing to give Canada to New York, to strengthen the northern balance of power in the United States, yet stated that this balance must inevitably be lost as soon as the marshes of the Mississippi were settled; that the northern power must shortly be compelled to succumb to the west. He alluded to the Falls of Ohio, to the Mississippi, and finally to Darien, which will, when the gentleman's dreams are realized, be a fine situation for the seat of government of our new republic of North and South America! The conquest is to be a new commentary on the doctrine that republics are not for conquest and ambition.—He liked not this fraternizing with the Canadians. We are to seduce them from their allegiance: first make them traitors & then good citizens—though he must acknowledge that some of our good patriots were thus manufactured. It might hold good with a few individuals, but was a dangerous experiment to be made with a whole community. What a horrible retroit might not be made on the southern and western slave holding states. He hated to hear of this subornation of treachery; this seduction of men on the soil; no, if any way let them be gained by conquest not by treachery.

(Concluded on the 5th Page.)

called, about which this nation and Great Britain, are at present contending: Were this the only question now under consideration, I should feel great unwillingness (however clear our claim might be) to involve the nation in war, for the assertion of a right, the enjoyment of which the community at large are not more deeply concerned. The true question in controversy, is of a very different character; it involves the interests of the whole nation: It is the right of exporting the productions of our own soil and industry to foreign markets. Sir, our vessels are now captured when destined to the ports of France, and condemned by the British courts of admiralty, without even the pretext of having on board contraband of war, enemies' property, or having in any other respect violated the laws of nations. These depredations on our lawful commerce, under whatever ostensible pretence committed, are not to be traced to any maxims or rules of public law, but to the maritime supremacy, and pride of the British nation. This hostile and unjust policy of that country towards us, is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that the United States are already the second commercial nation in the world. The rapid growth of our commercial importance, has not only awakened the jealousy of the commercial interests of Great Britain, but her statesmen, no doubt, anticipate with deep concern, the maritime greatness of this republic.

The unjust and unprecedented demands now made by Great Britain, that we shall close the markets of the continent to be opened to her manufactures, fully justifies the views I have suggested. The view as a neutral nation should interfere between belligerents in their commercial regulations, will not be contended for by any one. From the course pursued by that nation for some years past, it evidently appears, that neither public law nor justice, but power alone, is made by her the test of maritime rights.

What, Mr. Speaker, are we now called on to decide? It is whether we will resist by force, this attempt made by that government, to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part I am not prepared to say, that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated by any foreign nation. Sir, I prefer war to submission.

Over and above these unjust pretensions of the British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impeding our commerce, by their high seas; this unjust and lawless invasion of personal liberty, calls loudly for the interposition of this government. To those better acquainted with the facts in relation to it, I leave it to fill up the piece. My mind is irresistibly drawn to the West.

Although others may not strongly feel the bearing which the late transactions in that quarter have on this subject, upon my mind they have great influence. It cannot be believed by any man who will reflect, that the same spirit which has influenced other powers, would think of making war on the United States. They understand too well their own weakness, and our strength.—They have already felt the weight of our arms; they know they hold the very soil on which they live as tenants at sufferance. How, then, sir, are we to account for their late conduct? In one way only; some powerful nation must have intrigued with them, and turned their peaceful disposition towards us into hostilities. Great Britain alone has intercourse with those northern tribes; I therefore infer, that if British aid has not been employed, their hostilities are directed, and the promise of support and a place of refuge if needful, have had their effect.

If I am right in this conjecture, war is not to commence by sea or land, it is already begun; and some of the richest blood of our country has already been shed; yet Mr. Speaker, in one individual has fallen the honest man, the creator, and the soldier. That he loved his country none can doubt—he died to preserve its honor and its fame—I mean the late commander of the army; you, sir, who have often measured your strength with his in forensic debate; can attest that he in a good degree, was the pride of the western country, and Kentucky claimed him as a favorite son. For his loss, with those who fall by his side, the whole western country is ready to march; they only wait for our permission; and sir, were I not a member of this House, I should willingly pledge my life for my people—they will avenge the death of their brethren.

Another consideration drawn from our past conduct demands the course we have proposed; in the year 1808 congress declared that this nation had but three alternatives left; war, embargo or submission; since that time no advantageous change has taken place in our foreign relations; we now have no embargo, we have not declared war; I then say it, with humiliation produced by the degradation of my country, we have submitted. Mr. Speaker, I derive no pleasure from speaking in this way of my country, but it is true, and however painful this truth may be, it should be told.

Another reason operates on my mind; we stand pledged to the French nation to continue in force our non-im-

# CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 16.

Mr. Seybert made a report on so much of the message from the president as relates to providing cannon, small arms and other munitions of war. The report closes with recommending a bill authorizing the purchase, under the superintendance of the president, of those articles to a certain amount.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The Speaker laid on the table a communication from the Mississippi legislature, transmitting the presentment of a grand jury against Judge Toulmin, for being guilty of various alleged misdemeanors in the discharge of the duties of his office.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph spoke three hours against the resolution to raise an additional regular force.

The question was then taken on the resolution, which is in the following words:

"That an additional force of 10,000 regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given for encouragement."

And decided as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleeker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheeves, Cochran, Clopton, Cook, Crawford, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwin, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, Oh. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Huffy, Hyneman, Johnson, Key, King, Lacoock, Lefevre, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bride, M'Kee, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, Newbold, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Ready, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Roane, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—109.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Gray, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Sheffield, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White—22.

The question was then taken on the third resolution, authorizing the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers; and carried—Yeas 113—Nays 16.

The fourth resolution authorizing detachments of militia to be employed, was also adopted—Yeas 120—Nays 8.

The fifth resolution, to fit out and employ the whole of our public vessels, was then passed—Yeas 111—Nays 15.

The last resolution, to arm our merchantmen, was laid on the table.

On motion, the three first resolutions were committed to the committee of foreign relations, to bring in bills.

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 17.

Mr. Stanford presented the petition of Jacob Greer, of North Carolina, praying that certain extra expenses incurred by him in the collection of the direct tax for the 39th collection district in North Carolina, may be refunded.—Referred.

Mr. Mosely presented the petition of the Derby Fishing company in Connecticut to the same effect with the petition of Elnathan Atwater and Thomas and Henry Ward.—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill prescribing the terms on which lands sold at public sale, and reverting for failure of payment, shall again be sold.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Williams laid on the table sundry documents furnished by the secretary at war, in relation to the state of the American army.

Mr. Cheeves reported a bill, accompanied by a detached report, to authorize the fitting out of all the public vessels, and the building of an additional number of frigates.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Cheeves reported a bill, accompanied by a report, making further appropriations for the defence of our maritime frontiers.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to deprive, in certain cases, vessels of their American character, and to prevent American vessels from navigating the ocean under foreign licences; also, a bill to prevent exportations of goods, wares or merchandise from the United States, under foreign permit or licences.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and to admit them into the union as a separate and independent state. The bill was accompanied by a detached report.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Smilie called up the apportionment bill.

Mr. Randolph moved to postpone it until to-morrow.—Carried.

Mr. Porter called up the unfinished business, the report of the committee of foreign relations.

The 4th resolution, relative to the militia, was referred to the committee of foreign relations to bring in a bill.

The 5th resolution, relative to the navy, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom had been referred Mr. Cheeves' bill and report.

The house then considered the sixth resolution to arm our merchantmen.

Mr. Wright moved to amend it, so as to authorize the armed merchant vessels to make reprisals on British cruisers to capture and bring them in for adjudication.

Mr. Finley moved to postpone the resolution and amendment until the first Monday in March.

Mr. Smilie was against the amendment, but in favor of the resolution. The house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 18.

Mr. Turner presented a memorial from certain manufacturers of cast-iron and wares, praying for additional duties on importations of the same.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Rhea presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the territory of Louisiana, praying for a second grade of territorial government.

On motion of Mr. Jennings a resolution was adopted, instructing the land committee to report on the expediency of dividing the district of Kaskaskia so as to create another office for the disposal of public lands therein.

Mr. Ormsby offered a resolution, which, after some debate, was laid on the table for the present, appointing a committee to report on the expediency of providing pay to the officers and soldiers who accompanied Gov. Harrison on the late Wabash expedition against the Indians; to compensate for their losses, and to relieve the widows and orphans of those who fell.

Mr. M'Kee laid a resolution on the table, requesting information from the President of any evidence which he may have of the agency of foreign subjects, public or private, in instigating the Indians to war against us; of the orders under which Gov. Harrison acted in his late Indian expedition; and of the proofs of hostile dispositions manifested by the Shawanese Prophet, anterior to that expedition.

Mr. Randolph called up the apportionment bill.

Messrs. Randolph, Alston, Calhoun, Lacoock, Roberts and Blount spoke against agreeing with the senate; and Messrs. Smilie, Findley, Brigham, Wright and Widgery in favor of it.

On motion of Mr. Fisk; the house, after debate, agreed to recede from their disagreement with the senate, and of course to concur in fixing the ratio at 35,000; yeas 72; nays 52.

Thursday, December 19.

Mr. Baker presented petitions, from sundry inhabitants of Georgetown and Washington praying for a revival of the tax on marriage licences, and for its application to the use of the Lancaster school in the district.—Referred to the district committee.

Mr. Poindexter laid on the table a resolution to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Harry Toulmin, a judge of the Mississippi territory.

A communication was received from the legislature of Vermont, stating their ratification of the amendment to the constitution relative to disfranchising citizens accepting foreign presents.

A communication was received from the Tennessee legislature, stating their

ratification of the same amendment, and their refusal to ratify one proposed by the legislature of Massachusetts to prohibit the laying of embargoes, and another proposed by Virginia to empower the legislatures of the states to recall their United States senators.

The house adopted the report to adjust the subject of locations under Virginia military land warrants, and referred it to the land committee to bring in a bill.

A message was received from the president, transmitting two despatches from governor Harrison relative to the late Indian expedition, and to the present apparent intentions of most of the tribes. Ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The house then took up the sixth resolution of the committee of foreign relations, relative to arming our merchantmen, and after various attempts to modify and amend it, passed it in its original state.—Yeas 92.—Nays 22.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, a resolution was adopted, requesting the president to cause information to be given to the house in relation to the state of trade with the Indians, the amount of it, the salaries, number and names of our Indian agents, &c.—Adjourned.

Friday, December 20.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Alexandria presented the 19th of January 1810, was on motion of Mr. Lewis referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, Resolved, That the committee on Post Office & Post Roads, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Baton Rouge, by Jordan Roche's, Court House of St. Helena, Union Court House, Pearl River, to the town of Mobile and from thence to Fort Stoddard Mississippi territory.

The bill for completing the existing military establishment, was read the third time in committee of the whole and passed.

The bill to raise an additional military establishment was read the first and second times, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

From the Mercury.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 6, 1811.

Mr. Gilleland, In a former letter I promised to send you a description of the ruins of an Indian city which has been discovered in this state. It is a curiosity the public have not yet been informed of.

I was upon an electroeering excursion, some weeks ago, when I came in company with Mr. De Voss, a gentleman who lives about eleven miles from this place (Chilicothe) and he politely invited me to his house. On our way thither we passed an Indian mound, which I made some remarks upon, and then enquired of him whether there were not in his part of the country, some antiquities that one might conveniently visit. He replied that there were some on his farm (for they are all farmers there) which would highly gratify the curiosity of any one, and if I had any curiosity he would go with me to examine them.

On the next morning we rose early and proceeded to examine a fortification which is on the level summit of a high hill. It contains about one hundred acres, and is enclosed by a STONE WALL, which (if we may judge from the quantity of stones, for it is in ruins) must have been twelve or fifteen feet high and four or five thick. Within the area there are about thirty furnaces, from some of which I took cinders that resemble in every way those formed in blacksmith's forges. From some of them I got pieces of burnt, unwrought clay that look somewhat like pumice stone, but are of a pale blue color. Those lying on the surface of the earth are covered with coats of rusty mail, which probably had lain there since the days of Lycurgus.

The fort is nearly circular, and has, if I recollect rightly, ten passes or gates, which are placed at regular distances from each other.

At one of these passes, and on the outside, there is the appearance of a well or spring enclosed with a stone wall. This well was intended, I suppose, to supply water to those who might have occupied the fort, as there is nothing like a spring or watering place within the limits of it.

There are trees now growing in this fortification which are four or five feet in diameter, and they appear to have been preceded by a race more gigantic, if we may judge from the long traces

left by those that have rotted into their native dust. Some of the largest grew out of the foundation of the wall in places where the stone had tumbled down to the side of the hill.

These things shew the antiquity of the work, but there are things that shew how far there are no stones that could be used for building within a mile of the ruins, except in Paint Creek, which runs by the edge of the hill; but the creek stones are of a very different kind from those used in the wall.

At the bottom of the hill, on the south-west side, are the ruins of the town, or rather CITY. The cellars and the stone foundations of the houses, still remain. The streets are in regular squares. Near it there is a large mound perfectly level to the top. It was from all appearances the residence of a warlike race; but a description of it will form the subject of a future communication.

The wildest speculations have often proved to be the most correct, and conjecture or accident are the leaders to the discoveries of experience.

But on this subject the first impressions will probably with most people be the last; and the general opinion will be still generally admitted as the true.

The notion of Bishop Madison of Virginia that those ancient works, whose remains appear in our country, were never intended as fortresses, is the most *outré* that I have known to be advanced. I think he has not had the opportunity of viewing any one built of stone. Very few, I presume, who have examined for themselves, will believe that these works contain the fixed habitations of the people who erected them. The situation of these fortifications (for I will venture to call them so) must have rendered them every way inconvenient for the settled residence even of a warlike people, and presents only the advantage of security.

Placed on the summits of hills, they screened those within them from all missile weapons I suppose, their antediluvian inhabitants were acquainted with. The face of the hill formed the glacis and superceded the necessity of a fosse.

Of that long destroyed race of people we know nothing except what we learn from their works: even their traditions have sunk with them into a common grave. But we have enough left in those vestiges of their labours and their wars, to convince us that they were much more civilized than the present Indian inhabitants of any portion of our continent.

Concerning the origin of the Indians there have been numerous learned, profound and original conjectures.—To me, the one that seems most reasonable, is, that they are degenerated branches of the nations which erected these works; and that those nations were originally from Asia, and if so, probably they were Scythians. Among the little of the national traits of character, that has been preserved by successive generations, through the changes of climate and condition, do we trace the faint resemblance that these branches bear to the other representatives of their original stock.

I am, my dear sir, with sentiments of friendship and esteem, yours, &c. JAMES FOSTER.

VINCENNES, December 7, 1811.

INDIAN NEWS.

On Monday evening last a detachment of two chiefs from the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, arrived in this place with a U. S. flag, and on Tuesday they had a conference with the Governor, but nothing material was said; on Wednesday they were joined by five other chiefs of the same tribe with a white flag, on Thursday they had a second talk with the governor, at which they expressed an anxious desire for peace with the United States; the governor in answer to them, informed them that as a proof of the sincerity of their profession he expected they would drive the Prophet from their country—that whilst they continued to cherish among them a man in open hostility with the United States, their professions of peace would at least wear a questionable shape, and that the next time he heard from them, he expected to hear that they had banished him from the Wabash—they said they could not answer him that evening, but would the next day at 12 o'clock.

On the afternoon of yesterday the chiefs delivered their answer in which they informed the governor, they would as far as in their power comply with his request, they would go themselves to some of the tribes, and send

his speech to the others, and hoped soon to give him a favorable answer—they will have another conference to day.

The Prophet at this time is at a village about eight or ten miles above his own village, but that a number of times have abandoned him and others it is believed will...Sun.

LEXINGTON, December 3.

THE WABASH EXPEDITION.

Is at this time as much talked of in Kentucky, as were many years ago Scott's and Clarke's Campaigns, Sinclair's Defeat, or Wayne's Victory.—Every one has his own story to relate, and his own remarks to make on this memorable expedition. Some are disposed to censure the President, others to blame Gov. Harrison, but with very little reason for either. All applaud the bravery of the soldiers, and deplore the loss of the heroes who sunk on the field of battle beneath the weight of their laurels. Two of the volunteers from Lexington have returned to their friends. A few days ago one Gov. Harrison's aids passed through this place with dispatches for the Executive. We will patiently wait a development of their contents, without hazardous conjecture. Our friends that were in the battle, it is true, have given us some information, sufficient to form our own views of the subject—but the official despatches, say this day two weeks, will reach us from Washington City.

In the mean time we have but little to add to former statements.—On the lieve that these works contain the fixed habitations of the people who erected them. The situation of these fortifications (for I will venture to call them so) must have rendered them every way inconvenient for the settled residence even of a warlike people, and presents only the advantage of security.

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securing to the United States the just and natural rights which belong to them by the well established principles of national law, and which peaceable and repeated remonstrances have hitherto failed to ensure; and whereas the Congress of the United States, by certain resolutions recently reported to the house of representatives by their committee on foreign relations, seem about to assume an attitude, which in the opinion of this Assembly calls for an expression of sentiment by the people, whose representatives we are, and on whom the burthens of bloodshed of war must fall.—Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly, speaking as they believe they do, the voice of the people of this commonwealth, have viewed with approbation, the uniform zeal & just remonstrances, pursued and adopted by the general government, for the purpose of obtaining from Great Britain, by honorable negotiation, a redress of the many wrongs inflicted upon us by her orders in council, and other measures equally hostile to the interest of the U. States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Assembly, That however highly we value the blessing of peace, and however we may deprecate the evils of war the period has now arrived when peace, as we now have it, is disgraceful, and war is honorable.

Resolved, That this Assembly will support the general government in all constitutional and legitimate measures which may be adopted in vindication of the rights and interests of the people of the United States, and in support of the character and dignity of the government thereof; and for these purposes we pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

Latest from England.—This day, by the arrival of the ship Merchant, the editors of the New York Gazette received London papers to the 6th of November, 15 days later than our former advices. The papers are barren of news.

The last bulletin of the king's health, dated November 4, says, "His majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day, and seemed much depressed in mind and body." Signed by three physicians.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean state, that there were 17,000 British and 16,000 Sicilian troops in Sicily; that the scarcity of grain in the Mediterranean was rather alarming.

Bonaparte was expected to return to Paris about the first of November. Preparations were making at the Hague to receive him, on his way from Amsterdam.

December 18.

Very late from France.—By the fast sailing schr. Matilda, which arrived at this port yesterday from Lateste, which port she left on the 20th November, we learn verbally, that the United States frigate was at Cherburgh; that the emperor of France had returned from his late tour to the coasts, and had arrived at Fontainebleau—that our affairs remained as per last advices.

We further learn that a French army had attacked the army of the Spanish general Blake, who was posted at the famous town of Sagonte; that general Blake was defeated with great loss in killed, and 8000 prisoners; and the town of Sagonte was also taken.

BOSTON, December 14.

From South America.—We have verbal accounts and Spanish Journals from the River of Plate to the 28th September. No essential alteration had taken place in the political affairs of that region. The American revolutionists continued their career in the interior, but had met with some rebuffs, and it was reported, disgard had introduced her snakes into their councils, and that a counter-revolution was expected. They continued the investment of Monte Video, but had made but little impression on it. On the other hand, the Montevideans were in daily expectation of a reinforcement from Brazil; and their feet continued the blockade of Buenos Ayres, allowing British vessels to pass who, not laden with contraband of war. The revolutionists had sent a deputation to the Prince Regent of Portugal, which had been well received. Their proclamations are issued in the name of Ferdinand 7th; and the conduct of Bonaparte is severely handled. It appears by various official articles in the papers that Cordova, Porosi and Paraguaray had joined in the revolution, and had chosen their Provincial Congresses.

ALEXANDRIA, December 13.

On Monday morning last two shocks of an earthquake were sensibly felt in town, the first between 2 and 3 o'clock, the latter about 8. We do not find it was attended with any peculiar circumstance of portention or effect; but being a circumstance of that rare kind with us, it excited as much curiosity in the inquisitive and wonder in the credulous, as did the *stranger's nose* in Strasburg, so satirically related by Sterne. There appeared to be but one shock each time, and its undulations might have continued nearly 30 seconds.—It had force enough to shake the furniture in house and doors upon their hinges, and we have heard some instances of clocks being stopped by its throwing their pendulums out of their regular course of vibration.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 27.

Governor Harrison's official account of the late battle on the Wabash shall be given in our next. It was not received in time for this week's paper.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill reported by Mr. Giles for raising an additional military force of twenty-five thousand men. Nat. Intel.

The House of representatives have receded from their opposition to the Senate's amendment to the Apportionment Bill, which now only waits the signature of the President to become a law, the ratio being fixed beyond the possibility of alteration, at one Representative for every 35,000 souls. Ibid.

Letters have been received from the Cherokee, Chocktaw and Creek Agencies, all as late as Nov. 29th, which state that those Indians remain quiet and friendly, and that the Prophet's attempts to instigate them against the United States had proved unsuccessful, except with some few Creeks, who, it is said, have gone to join his party. Ibid.

An act making an uniform provision for the surviving officers and soldiers, of the late Maryland line, in the Revolutionary War, and which passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, has been rejected by the Senate. We notice this that war-worn veterans may not be prevented from making special applications for relief, by any delusive calculation on a general law for their aid. Balt. Amer.

The latest accounts from Antwerp state, that the works of that place may be considered equal, in point of strength, with Metz and Strasburg.—The works are prodigious, on which immense sums have been expended. The spectacle which the dock-yards offer is without example. Twenty vessels of war, of which eight are three-deckers, are on the stocks, more or less advanced. The *Bacon*, where there is 26 feet of water, is capable of containing 50 ships of the line. It is one of the bulwarks of France. Lon. Paper.

AARON BURR, former Vice-President of the United States, lately arrived in England from France, in poverty and almost in rags.

For the Repository.

THE DEAD TRIO.

'Twas autumn, and on Thursday morn,  
And pleasant was the air,  
I saw a sight that made me mourn,  
And yet the sight was fair—  
Within a coffin large then lay,  
Two lifeless babes as sweet as May.

Like waxen dolls that infants dress,  
The little bodies were;  
A look of placid happiness  
Did on each face appear,  
And in the coffin large and wide,  
The mother held them on each side.

Like rose buds nearly clos'd I found,  
Each little hand within,  
Like to the pinks that strew the ground,  
Or sprigs of Jessamin,  
And yet the flowers that bedeck May,  
Were not to me more sweet than they.

Their mother as a lily pale,  
Between them also dead—  
I bending o'er them, told my tale,  
And many a tear I shed;  
Oh pleasing hope, beneath my pain,  
These babes and I shall meet again.

A MOURNER.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a debt due John M'Kim, I will sell, for cash, on Tuesday the 7th of January, 1812, before the door of Fulton's tavern, in Charles town, three valuable young NEGRO MEN. The sale to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.

M. FRAME, Trustee.

December 27.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby cautions all persons against hunting and shooting on his land, or passing through his enclosures upon any pretence whatsoever, under pain of legal prosecution.

ROBERT SHIRLEY.

December 27.

Stray Sheep.

Came to the farm where John Ingram resides, near M'Cause's tavern, in 1808, a stray ewe, with a crop of the left ear and a hole in the right. The owner may have her again upon proving property, and paying charges.

GEO. LAFFERTY.

Dec. 27.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

FARMER'S REPOSITORY,

A VARIETY OF

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Marshall's Life of Washington,

Weems' ditto,

Burr's Trial,

Wilkinson's Memoirs,

British Cicero,

Criminal Recorder,

Washington's Letters,

Ashe's Travels,

Gass's Journal,

Scott's Lay, Marmion and Lady of

the Lake,

Paradise Lost,

Porteus' Evidence,

National Songster,

Fone's Dictionary,

American Speaker,

Goldsmith's Rome,—England,

Scott's Lessons,

Tales of Fashionable Life,

Children of the Abbey,

Adrian Mowbray,

Charlotte Temple,

Sandford and Merton,

Introduction to Reading,

Lady's Preceptor,

Leicester's School,

Hymn Books,

Bibles and Testaments,

Thompson's Seasons,

Chase's Trial,

Sacred Extracts,

Josephus, 6 vols.

Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,

(Concluded from the first page.)

By southern votes they had succeeded in knocking down cotton to seven cents per pound & tobacco to nothing; as they had also succeeded in knocking up blankets to three and four dollars, ordinary blankets; he was not then surprised that those, who had brought on themselves these calamities, should be anxious in some way to get rid of them; but will war cure the evil? No—some speculators, and such there are in abundance, may be benefited.—There are those among the merchants who hope to be benefited: he had lived long, been long enough a member of that house, to know of what stuff mercantile patriotism was made.

We were told that for the carrying trade we must not fight—it is the direct trade that leads us to war. But, if you give up the carrying trade do you not equally give up your rights?—Will you tell the British to end the war where they please, and we will be content with the direct trade? Will the Marblehead men and Cape Codmen, will the merchants of Salem, Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore, consent to this?

He was gratified in finding that gentlemen acknowledge the demoralizing effects of the non-importation law; acknowledging now what all its enemies so correctly said and foretold when it was passed. And will you plunge yourselves in war because you have passed a foolish law. But our good friend the emperor of France stands in the way of its repeal; and, as we cannot go too far in pleasing him who so loves us, we must become, in point of fact, parties to his war. His imagination shrunk from the miseries that must arise from such a connection. What, after all the insults and injuries received, no atonement, no reparation made for those injuries, will you tender your person to this deflowerer of the virginity of republics.

Let us suppose ourselves possessed of Canada, Quebec, St. Lawrence ours; how much better is our situation? What shall be done next? Take our bottle of wine, as the minister said to the Macedonian king—but why not now, as well without as with Canada?

But we hear nothing said of defence; not a word of the protection of the Chesapeake. Go take Canada and leave defenceless our ports, our cities, our broad water; will the nation

Whose march is o'er the mountain water,  
Whose home is on the deep,

suffer them to be uninjured while we are on this march for conquest?

In what situation are you placing some of the best patriots of this country? As during the revolution the Burks and Chatham, were obliged to pray for the ill success of British arms against us; so must some of the best men in this country pray for the ill success of our arms against the only preponderating power that keeps in check the arch-enemy of mankind.

As soon as those resolutions came forth, the vultures were flocking for prey; men tainted in reputation, choice spirits broken in fortune if ever they had any, and in constitutions, were seeking office; after agencies and commissions; wishing to live by the light of the public candle burning at both ends. He spoke not of all the officers or seekers of commissions; honorable men there were that would honorably serve their country; but what man of spirit or honor would take a commission in the present army?

The gentleman yesterday (Mr. Grundy) had addressed himself exclusively to the republicans of the house—he knew not whether he (Mr. R.) was ranked among them; but it belonged not to that gentleman to decide; he should appeal to the fathers of the church, not the apprentices at law; to the old republicans of the house, to his friend from Carolina (Mr. Macon) and others, who had fought with him in the hours of pollution and corruption, during the reign of terror. He liked not the kind of republicanism which was supported by the father of the seditious law (Mr. Adams) on this side the Atlantic, and Cobbett on the other, who, if he could break goal, would assist in revolutionizing New England. Republicanism of John Adams and Cobbett, *par nobile fratrum*, now united as in 1791. Such republicanism does indeed mean "any thing or nothing."

Our citizens will not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion; our government was not made for such. Make it out that Great Britain instigated the Indians and he would fight, but not for dominion.—Our government was made for the general welfare. He would not take Ca-

nada at the expense of the constitution; nor to assist France till we should be dragged at the wheels of the car of poor Bonaparte; for poor he is in every sense of the word. For a gentleman from Tennessee, or Genessee, or Lake Champlain, there may be some prospect of advantage by war; their lemp may rise in value. He would not assist in the spreading of that infernal doctrine of fraternization with which we have been inoculated by France.

Mr. R. adverted to the defenceless state of our seaports. The late governor of Maryland (Mr. Lloyd) while bringing his patriotic resolutions before the legislature of that state, was liable to be taken by night and carried off with his family by a British pica-roon, in spite of any defence that would be made.

Mr. R. dwelt upon the danger of the rising of the blacks. What is the situation of the slave holding states? During the revolution, from habits of obedience, no fear was entertained of their joining the enemy. Not so now. They are infected with the detestable principles that have issued from the breaking up of that great deep, the French revolution. Nay, there have not been wanting, even in this house; witness Ligendri; the butcher that once had a seat here, (Sloan) men who have preached these imprescriptible rights, this equality of men, teaching the slave not to equal his master, but to cut his throat. In Virginia and the Carolinas we are in a continual state of alarm, from the spreading of this infernal doctrine, sometimes the preaching of them by men from N. England. While talking of taking Canada, some of us are shivering for our safety at home; even now in Richmond, the mother nightly more closely hugs her infant to her bosom, fearful of the child's and her own life. What might be the operation of this fraternizing system among us; this teaching the inhabitants to rebel? God forbid he should ever see the triumph of a defensive war with French principles in the van.

How stands the sympathy of this house with the patriots of Spain? Are we, at this time taking Florida, yielding them assistance against the arch-enemy, who is grasping the sceptre of the civilized world? Much as he hated a standing army, he knew not but he should vote for one, could it be sent to assist the patriots. The object of France is more Spanish America than Old Spain.

He knew how easy it was to throw out the imputation of British partiality? For himself he never did nor should care for such imputations. Formerly by Adams and Porcupine; he was called a Frenchman; now, if worthy their notice, both would call him an Englishman.—He should not consent to have his republicanism measured by the teachers of it, or those who had escaped from goals, nor by men who never gave other proof of their republicanism than a blind adherence to Bonaparte. We view with indifference all but two nations, England and France; the one with an unaccountable hatred, the other with an unaccountable affection. Russia and the government of the knout; the dey of Algiers, Mellimelli, or the Little Turtle, are all well; only let them not be English, and we are satisfied—all are welcome, and we may trade with all. Mr. Adams made a treaty with St. Domingo, for which he ought to have been impeached.—Name but England, and all our antipathies rise against her—against her whose blood flows in our veins—who in common with us, claims a Shakespeare, a Newton, a Lock, a Chatham—Shall we degrade our ancestors? And shall all our partialities be extended to France and its ruler, whom we are bound to believe God suffers to be the great scourge of mankind? On all other nations France treads: England alone she fears—England has the freest government in the world except our own: from her have we drawn our best principles of government—trial by jury, representative system, habeas corpus, voting for supplies in the popular branch.—In what school did Washington, Hancock, &c. learn principles of liberty—unde derantur?

Chatham was with us during the revolution; we had the heart of a British nation: but England was under the power of a corrupt and selfish administration, rolling in wealth at the expense of the manufacturer and agriculturalist. From her authors he had drawn his principles—from Shakespeare and Milton he had instructed his imagination, from Locke, his understanding, from Hampden, his patriotism, from Chatham, his politics, and, if he had reli-

gion, that was partly drawn from Tiltonson, Sherlock and Porteus. Hence his English partialities.

From whom these charges of being under British influence? From Porcupines, from men escaping from goals of Europe and here teaching our fathers and sons their political duties; such as have all the revolutionary prejudices;—yet ask them where they were during the revolution, and they are tongue tied. By whom were some of the best men in this country dubbed Englishmen? It was too much to endure that those who fought a seven years contest against Great Britain should be now called Englishmen.—Such charges ought to be met in this house with respectful repulsion; out of it with the lie direct.

*Mutatis Mutandis*, had France the British navy, do we not see that instead of stealing into our harbors to be hospitably treated, their vessels refitted, while the British vessels are forbidden our waters; if France had that navy, would not our citizens be taken from our seaports, and deported to France to fight her battles? Ask Hamburg, Lubec.—Had our property been plundered by Britain, as it has been by France, and they had done at Savannah what had been done there by Frenchmen, we should at once have made war.

Shall republicans be the friends of him who has effaced the title of Atila, the scourge of God? Yet, Atila too in his power, had his followers and parasites. If now perfectly refreshed, said Mr. R. his memory whole, intellect not almost exhausted or stupefied, as it is, he should be unable to express that strong detestation he felt towards, above all other of the works of the creation, such characters as a Jenghis, Tamerlane, Bajazette, and a Bonaparte; men who make their fellow men the machines of their ambition.—Yet under all the accumulated wrongs we have received from the last, are we not, in point of fact, becoming his party, in his wars, in his views?

But, before this miserable force of ten thousand men are raised to take Canada, let us look for defence at home—let the cost of this enterprise be counted—calculate the blood—after it is over, you must go to empty coffers to obtain money to pay the cost. Is the bounty land to be lands in Canada? He might not then feel so much repugnance at giving it, not to wretches who sell themselves for slaves for a glass of gin, but to the clerks in their places, the departments, whose salary may be 1,500 or 2000 dollars a year, who spend five thousand, yet grow rich, and who even now may be making out blank conveyances for this land. He would again beseech the house, before they ran their heads against this post, Canada, to count the cost. His word for it, the planters of Virginia would not be taxed to support such a war.

Where are all the vaunting promises, held out when republicans came into office, of speedily paying the national debt? By such promises we came to power; but are now as strenuous for war, taxes, loans, armics, and some for navies, as even were ever the Essex-junto. What republicanism is this.

Mr. Randolph apologized for the very desultory manner of his speaking; regretted he had been obliged to talk thus wildly, but hoped some meaning would be found in his madness. On the other resolutions, that relative to volunteers, and that for arming our merchantmen, he should perhaps trouble the house again.

## A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 3d instant, a negro man who calls himself Harry, says he belongs to Mr. John Brakin, of Carolina—he is of a yellow cast, 24 or 25 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very grum when spoken to, speaks very coarse and hollow, and has a stoppage in his speech, mealy dressed, no scars or marks perceivable—says he made his escape from his master near Alexandria. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him out, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GILBERT GIBBONS, Jailor.  
December 20.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

### A Journeyman Waggon-Maker,

to whom good wages will be given.—Apply to the subscriber, in Charles Town.

MICHAEL LABOO.  
November 22.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 29th ultimo, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, a dark bay mare, rather more than 14 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane inclined to both sides of her neck, no brand recollected, and not shod, a small white spot on her forehead, long back and short rump, and a small lump on her back occasioned by the hinder part of the saddle. Whoever brings her home, or informs me where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

TH. SMALLWOOD,  
December 13.

The subscriber has for Sale,

## A negro woman & child.

The woman has six years to serve, subject to one year's service for every child she has after the day of sale—the child she at present has, and all her subsequent children are to be free at 21—her present child is a female, aged one year last April, and she is now pregnant. The woman is well acquainted with house work—she and her child are also very healthy.

GEO. HITE.

Dec. 13.

## Wheel-Wright & Chair-Making Business.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Joseph Brown, deceased, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the most satisfactory manner; and he hopes by unremitting attention to business, to merit the favors of the public.

JACOB STATTON,  
Charlestown, December 13.

## Wanted Immediately,

A good journeyman weaver, to whom good wages will be given, and punctually paid. Apply to the subscriber at the Flowing Springs, near Charles-Town.

Wm. STANHOPE.  
December 6, 1811.

Jefferson County, to-wit,

September Court, 1811.  
Matthew Ranson, Plaintiff,

vs.

Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to-wit,

September Court, 1811.  
Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff,

vs.

Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Haines be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

## OFFICIAL.

The following message from the President of the United States, enclosing Gov. Harrison's two letters to the Secretary at War, on the subject of the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, was laid before Congress on the 19th ult.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress two letters received from Governor Harrison of the Indiana Territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, of which notice was taken in my communication of November 5.

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ult. Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced not only in a cessation of the murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended.

The families of those brave and patriotic citizens who have fallen in this severe conflict, will doubtless engage the favorable attention of Congress.

JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, Dec. 18, 1811.

Vincennes, 18th Nov. 1811.

SIR,

In my letter of the 8th inst. I did myself the honor to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawnee Prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 2d inst. of my proceedings previously to my arrival at the Vermilion River, where I had erected a block-house for the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depository for our heavy baggage and such part of our provisions as we were unable to transport in waggons. On the morning of the 3d inst. I commenced my march from the block-house. The Wabash above this turning considerably to the Eastward—I was obliged in order to avoid the broken & woody country which borders upon it to change my course to the westward of north to gain the prairies which lie to the back of those woods. At the end of one day's march, I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.) which brought me on the evening of the 5th to a small creek at about eleven miles from the Prophet's town. I had on the preceding day avoided the dangerous pass of Pine creek by inclining a few miles to the left where the troops & waggons were crossed with expedition and safety. Our route on the 6th for about six miles lay through prairies separated by small points of woods.

My order of march hitherto had been similar to that used by General Wayne; that is, the infantry were in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavorable for the action of cavalry they were placed in the rear, but where it was otherwise they were made to exchange positions with one of the mounted rifle corps. Understanding that the last four miles were open woods and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front than on either flank I halted at that distance from the town and formed the army in order of battle. The United States infantry placed in the centre, two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted riflemen on each flank formed the front line. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage drawn up as compactly as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry. The cavalry

formed a second line at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen the advanced guard at this distance in front. To facilitate the march the whole were then broken off in short columns of companies, a situation the most favorable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision.—Our march was slow and cautious, and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed the ground was for some time so unfavorable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps, three times in the distance of a mile. At half past 2 we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, and entered an open wood when the army was halted and again drawn up in order of battle. During the whole of the last day's march parties of Indians were constantly about us and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them, but in vain—new attempts of the kind were made, but proving equally ineffectual, Captain Dubois of the spies and guides, offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter to request a conference with the Prophet—in a few moments a message was sent by Capt. Dubois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared on both his flanks, and although he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner they refused to answer but beckoned to him to go forward and constantly endeavored to cut him off from the army. Upon this information I recalled the Captain, and determined to encamp for the night and take some other measures for opening a conference with the Prophet.—

Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment, Major Davess who commanded the dragoons, came to inform me that he had penetrated to the Indian fields, that the ground was entirely open and favorable—that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence. I was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward.—A similar wish indeed pervaded all the army—it was drawn up in excellent order and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately. Being informed that a good encampment might be had upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care however to place the interpreters in front with directions to invite a conference with any Indians they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indian had approached the advanced guard and had expressed a wish to speak to me. I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man in great estimation with the Prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly—that they were given to understand by the Delaware and Miami whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I would not advance to their town, until I had received an answer to my demands made through encampment varied little from that above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of line is a matter of the first importance. Raw troops also manœuvre with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watch word and their instructions for the night—those given for the night of the 6th were, that each corps which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved. The Dragoons were direct-

ed to parade dismounted in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captains guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and 42 privates—and two subalterns guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole under the command of a field officer of the day. The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light. On the morning of the 7th, I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the centinels or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer & fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line—but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the 4th U. S. regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, & one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy—our fires afforded a partial light, which if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim—they were therefore extinguished as soon as possible. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen twentieths of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that can never be too much applauded. They took their places without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked—I found that Barton's company had suffered severely and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late Captain Wentworth's, under lieu. Peters, to be brought up from the centre of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My attention was there engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of U. S. Riflemen (then however armed with muskets) and the companies of Baen, Snelling, and Prescott of the 4th regiment. I found major Davess forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of those companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front, and attack his flanks. His major was mortally wounded and the Indians were however immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by captain Snelling at the head of his company. In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank, and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted rifle men, and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe, and captain Spencer and his first & second lieutenants were killed, and a few less ex-

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