

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1812.

[No. 198.

Warwick was mortally wounded—those companies however still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank towards the centre of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the 4th U. S. regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which should enable me to make a general charge. With this view I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under Lieut. Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies, and drew them upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's & Baen's companies, the former from the rear and the latter from the front line, to reinforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank, not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies, had charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were however ready and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and Lieut. Larebee had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to a precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late.

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon with them—to their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the Christian soldier.

The most pleasing part of my duty, (that of naming to you the corps and individuals who particularly distinguished themselves) is yet to be performed. There is, however, considerable difficulty in it—where merit was so common it is almost impossible to discriminate.

The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of Col. Boyd. The Colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade-major Clark, and his aide-de-camp George Cropper, esq. were also very serviceably employed. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded under Colonel Boyd the militia infantry; he was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me. M. J. G. R. E. Floyd, the senior of the 4th U. S. regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line; his conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieut. Col. Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order; he was, however, badly and partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that Major Gen. Wells, of the 4th division of Kentucky militia, acted under my command as a major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers; he maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the 4th U. S. regiment and the two small companies attached to it, were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by Capt. Cook, Snelling and Barton, Lieut. Larebee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in similar situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty also entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the 7th regiment headed by Lieut. Albright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars, and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of the line of his duty. Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's, and Warwick's maintained their posts amidst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; his loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping his ground is sufficient evidence of his firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Harris's company also behaved well; Harter and Wilkin's company were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves, or I am confident they would have done it. This case with the squadron of dragoons under Major Davies had received

his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted Captain Parke to the majority, than whom there is no better officer. My two aids-de-camp, Major Hurst and Taylor, with lieutenant Adams of the 4th regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign. The brave merits of Capt. Pratt in the quarter-master's department were highly judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But to give merited praise to the living let me not forget the gallant dead. C. A. Abraham Owens, commandant of the 18th Kentucky regiment, joined me a few days before the action, as a private in Capt. G. J. Pratt's company; he accepted the appointment of volunteer aide-de-camp to me; he fell early in the action. The Representatives of his name will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H. Daviess was known as an able lawyer and a great orator; he joined me as a private volunteer, and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 31st troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame. Capt. Ben of the 4th United States' regiment, was killed early in the action; he was unquestionably a good officer and valiant soldier. Captains Spencer and Warwick, and Lieut. McManis and Berry, were all my particular friends; I have never had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he was shot through both thighs, and fell, still continuing to encourage them—he was raised up, and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence! Warwick was shot immediately through the body; being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and able to walk) he insisted on going back to head his company, although it was evident that he had but a few hours to live.

All these gentlemen, sir, Capt. Baen excepted, have left wives, and five of them large families of children; this is the case with many of the officers among the militia who fell in the action or who have died since their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from their helpless orphans, many of whom will be in the most destitute condition, and perhaps want even the necessaries of life with respect to the number of Indians that were engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statement. It must, however, have been considerable and perhaps not much inferior to our own; which deducting the dragoons, who were unable to do much service, were very little above seven hundred, non-commissioned officers and privates; I am convinced there were at least six hundred. The Prophet had three weeks before, 450 of his own proper followers. I am induced to believe that we were injured by a number of the lawless vagabonds who live on the Illinois river, as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed I shall not be surprised to find that some of those who professed the warmest friendship for us were opposed against us—certainly that one of this description came out from the town and spoke to me the night before the action. The Potawatamie chief whom I mentioned to have been wounded and taken prisoner in my letter of the 8th instant, I left on the battle ground, after having taken all the care of him in my power. I requested him to inform those of his own tribe who had joined the Prophet, and the Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet and return to their own tribes, that if they would be forgiven and that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so, and that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he said that it was certain that they would put the Prophet to death. I think that one of the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th instant—I took a very warm wagon to transport the wounded. We were obliged, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed. It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more early discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th instant; but if I had employed two thirds of the army as I did, it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found no difficulty in passing between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a chain of sentinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between without discovery, and having the alarm given by their sides, and the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the sentinels and the guard had done their duty, even the troops on the left flank would have been prepared to receive the Indians. I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of our killed and wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed, and every attention has been, and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty-six to forty on the field. They were seen to take off not only the wounded

but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug, one of them was opened and found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing twelve buck shot, which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you, sir, that Miller was prevented by illness from going into the service in the command of Fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country, that I thought it best to commit to writing the dispatch to Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who is also one of our supreme Judges) is a man of integrity and honor, and you may rely upon my statements he may make.

With the highest respect,  
I have the honor to be,  
Sir, your humble servant,  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner, and of three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered.  
The Hon. Wm. EUSTIS,  
Secretary at War.

*A General Return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory, in the action with the Indians, near the Prophet's Town, November 7, 1811.*

*Killed—One Aid-de-Camp, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 30 privates.*

*Wounded, since dead—1 Major, 2 Captains, 22 privates.*

*Wounded—2 Lieut. Colonels, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 9 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 1 Musician, 102 Privates.*

*Total of killed and wounded—138. Names of Officers killed and wounded, as per General Return.*

*General Staff.*  
*Killed—Col. Abraham Owens, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief.*

*Field and Staff.*  
*Wounded—Lieut. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, commanding Indiana militia infantry; Lt. Col. Luke Decker, of do.; Major Joseph H. Daviess, since dead, commanding a squadron of dragoons; Doctor Edward Scull, of the Indiana militia; Adjutant James Hunter, of mounted riflemen.*

*United States Infantry, including the late Capt. Whitney's rifle company.*  
*Wounded—Capt. W. C. Bean, acting major, since dead; Lieut. George P. Peters; Lieut. George Gooding; Ensign Henry Burchstead.*

*Colonel Decker's detachment of Indiana militia.*  
*Wounded—Captain Jacob Warwick, since dead.*

*Major Redman's detachment of Indiana militia.*  
*Wounded—Capt. John Norris.*

*Major Wells's detachment of mounted riflemen.*  
*Wounded—Capt. Frederick Guiger.*

*Capt. Spencer's company, including Lt. Berry's detachment of mounted riflemen.*  
*Killed—Capt. Spier Spencer; First Lieut. Richard McMahan; Lieutenant Thomas Berry.*

*NATHL. F. ADAMS,*  
*Adj. of the Army.*  
*To his Excellency*  
*The Commander in Chief.*

*Vincennes, 4th Dec. 1811.*

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that two principal Chiefs of the Kickapoos of the Prairie arrived here bearing a flag on the evening before last. They informed me that they came in consequence of a message from the Chief of that part of the Kickapoos which had joined the Prophet, requiring them to do so, and that the said chief is to be here himself in a day or two. The account which they give of the late confederacy under the Prophet is as follows:

"The Prophet with his Shawanoes is at a small Huron village about twelve miles from his former residence, on this side the Wabash, where also are twelve or fifteen Hurons. The Kickapoos are encamped near the Tippicanoe. The Potawatimies have scattered and gone to different villages of that tribe. The Winnebagoes had all set out on their return to their own country excepting one chief and nine men who remained at their former village. The latter had attended Tecumseh in his tour to the southward, and had only returned to the Prophet's town the day before the action. The Prophet had sent a message to the Kickapoos of the prairie, to request that he might be permitted to retire to their town—this was positively refused, and a warning

sent to him not to come there. He then sent to request that four of his might attend the Kickapoos chief—this was also refused. These say on the whole, that all the tributes their misfortune to the Prophet alone. That they constantly reproach him with their misfortunes, and threaten him with death—that they are desirous of making their peace with the United States, and will send deputations to me for that purpose as soon as they are informed that they will be well received. The two chiefs further say, that they were sent by Governor Howard and General Clark, sometime before the action to endeavor to bring off the Kickapoos from the Prophet's town—that they used their best endeavors to effect it, but unsuccessfully—that the Prophet's followers were fully impressed with a belief, that they could defeat us with ease—that it was their intention to have attacked us at Fort Harrison if we had gone no higher—that Raccoon creek was then fixed on and finally Pine creek, and that the latter would probably have been the place, if the usual route had not been abandoned and a crossing made higher up—that the attack made on our sentinels at Fort Harrison was intended to shut the door against accommodation—that the Winnebagoes had 40 warriors killed in the action, and the Kickapoos eleven and ten wounded—that they never heard how many Potawatimies and other tribes were killed—that the Potawatamie chief left by me on the battle ground is since dead of his wounds, but that he faithfully delivered my speech to the different tribes and warmly urged them to abandon the Prophet and submit to my terms."

I cannot say, sir, how much of the above may be depended on. I believe however, that the statement made by the chief is generally correct, particularly with regard to the present disposition of the Indians. It is certain that our frontiers have ever enjoyed more profound tranquillity than at this time. No injury of any kind that I can hear of, has been done either to the persons or property of our citizens. Before the expedition now a fortnight passed over without some vexatious depredation being committed. The Kickapoos chiefs certainly tell an untruth, when they say there were but eleven of their tribe killed and ten wounded. It is impossible to believe that fewer were wounded than killed. They acknowledge, however, that the Indians have never sustained so severe a defeat since their acquaintance with the white people.

Wm. H. HARRISON.  
P. S. The Chief of the Vermilion Kickapoos has this moment arrived.

Hon. W. Eustis, Sec'y at War.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning, the well known and fast sailing ship Pacific, Captain Staunton, arrived of Sanday Hook, in the very short passage of 27 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st of November.

Capt. S. sent up a few letters in the pilot-boat Brothers, one of which, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were permitted to peruse, dated at Liverpool Nov. 20th, 1811, which stated in substance, that "the King of England was alive, but was very ill; that the orders in council had become very unpopular with some of its warmest original advocates; and it was expected that when the prince regent came into full power, the orders in council would be revoked."

[The Pacific has performed her voyage in the short time of 72 days, and lay in the port of Liverpool 22 days.]

Mr. Russell, late Charge des affaires at Paris arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg on the 10th November. The frigate had gone to Cowes, and would proceed again to Cherbourg about the 20th of November.

EXTRACT—Liverpool, Nov. 20.

"The Orders in Council are becoming almost daily less popular. Some of those who most warmly supported them here, the King changed their sentiments. The King is very ill; but I have given over calculating on his death, having been so often deceived—he is, however, really very ill.—We have been taken off."

Prince, when his chains are taken off."

"We believe that it is intended very shortly to make applications to government for the repeal of the Orders in Council."

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a page, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers receive a reduction of one fourth on advertisements.

Mr. CALHOUN'S SPEECH

the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Speaker—I understood the opinion of the committee of Foreign Relations, differently from what the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) has stated to be his impression. I certainly understood that committee recommending the measures now before the House, as a preparation for peace; and such in fact was its express wish, agreed to, I believe, by every member, except that gentleman. I do not attribute any wilful misstatement to him, but consider it the effect of inadvertency or mistake. Indeed the report could mean nothing but war empty menace. I hope no member of this House is in favor of the latter. The committee's system has every thing to commend and nothing to recommend it—in expense it is almost considerable as war—it excites contempt abroad, and destroys confidence here. Menaces are serious things, and if we expect any good from them, they ought to be resorted to with as much caution and seriousness, as war itself; and should, if not successful, be invariably followed by it. It was the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) that made this a party question. The resolve contemplates an additional regular force; a measure confessedly improper, but as a preparation for war, but undoubtedly necessary in that event. Sir, I am not insensible of the weighty importance of this question, for the first time submitted to this House, as a redress of our long list of complaints against one of the belligerents—but, according to my mode of thinking on this subject, however serious the question, whenever I am on its affirmative side, my conviction must be strong and unalterable. War, in this country, ought never to be resorted to when it is either justifiable and necessary; so such so, as not to require the aid of force to convince our reason nor the art of eloquence to inflame our passions. There are many reasons why our country should never resort to war that for causes the most urgent and necessary. It is sufficient that under a government like ours, none but such illjustly if in the eye of the nation; and were I not satisfied that such is present cause, I certainly would be an advocate of the proposition now before the House.

Sir, I prove the war, should it ensue, justifiable, by the express admission of the gentleman from Virginia; and, necessary by facts undoubted, and universally admitted; such as that gentleman did not pretend to controvert. The extent, duration, and character of the injuries received; the failure of those peaceful means heretofore resorted to for the redress of our wrongs, is my proof that it is necessary. Why should we mention the impressment of our seamen; deprecation on every branch of our commerce, including the direct export trade, continued for years, and made under laws which professedly undertake to regulate our trade with other nations—Negotiation resorted to time after time, till it is become hopeless—the restrictive system persisted in to avoid war, and in the vain expectation of returning justice. The pestilential growth, and in each succeeding year swells in extent and pretension beyond the preceding. The question is in the opinion and admission of our opponents is reduced to this single point; which shall we do, abandon our rights and our commercial and maritime rights and the personal liberties of our citizens employed in exercising them? These rights are essentially attacked, and war is the only means of

redress. The gentleman from Virginia has suggested none; unless we consider the whole of his speech as recommending patient and resigned submission as the best remedy. Sir, which alternative this House ought to embrace, it is not for me to say. I hope the decision is made already, by a higher authority than the voice of any man. It is not for the human tongue to instil the sense of independence and honor. This is the work of nature; a generous nature that disdains tame submission to wrongs.

This part of the subject is so imposing, as to enforce silence even on the gentleman from Virginia. He dared not to deny his country's wrongs, or vindicate the conduct of her enemy.

Only one point of that gentleman's argument had any, the most remote relation to this point. He would not say, we had not a good cause of war; but insisted, that it was our duty to defend that cause. If he means that this House ought at this stage of the proceeding, or any other, to enumerate such violations of our rights, as we are willing to contend for, he prescribes a course, which neither good sense nor the usage of nations warrants. When we contend, let us contend for all our rights; the doubtful and the certain; the unimportant and essential. It is as easy to struggle, or even more so, for the whole as a part. At the termination of the contest, secure all that our wisdom and valor and the fortune of the war will permit. This is the dictate of common sense; such also is the usage of nations. The single instance alluded to, the endeavor of Mr. Fox, to compel Mr. Pitt to define the object of the war against France, will not support the gentleman from Virginia in his position. That was an extraordinary purpose, and could not be governed by the usual rules. It was not for conquest; or for redress of injury; but to impose a government on France, which she refused to receive; an object so detestable, that an avowal dare not be made. Sir, here I might rest the question. The affirmative of the proposition is established. I cannot but advert, however, to the complaint of the gentleman from Virginia the first time he was up on this question. He said he found himself reduced to the necessity of supporting the negative side of the question, before the affirmative was established. Let me tell that gentleman, that there is no hardship in his case. It is not every affirmative that ought to be proved. Were I to affirm the House is now in session, would it be reasonable to ask for proof? He who would deny its truth, on him would be the proof of so extraordinary a negative. How then could the gentleman, after his admissions, with the facts before him and the nation, complain? The causes are such as to warrant, or rather make it indispensable in any nation not absolutely dependent to defend its rights by force. Let him then shew the reasons why we ought not so to defend ourselves. On him then is the burden of proof. This he has attempted; he has endeavored to support his negative.—Before I proceed to answer the gentleman particularly, let me call the attention of the House to one circumstance; that is, that almost the whole of his arguments consisted of an enumeration of evils always incident to war, however just and necessary; and that, if they have any force, it is calculated to produce unqualified submission to every species of insult and injury. I do not feel myself bound to answer arguments of the above description; and if I should touch on them, it will be only incidentally, and not for the purpose of serious refutation. The first argument of the gentleman which I shall notice, is the unprepared state of the country. Whatever weight this argument might have, in a question of immediate war, it surely has little in that of preparation for it. If our country is as soon as possible to remedy the evil as soon as possible, let the gentleman submit his plan; and if a reasonable one, I doubt not it will be supported by the House. But, sir, let us admit the fact and the whole force of the argument; I ask whose is the fault? Who has been a member for many years past, and has

seen the defenceless state of his country even near home, under his own eyes, without a single endeavor to remedy so serious an evil? Let him not say "I have acted in a minority." It is not less the duty of the minority than a majority, to endeavor to serve our country. For that purpose we are sent here; and not for that of opposition. We are next told of the expenses of the war; and that the people will not pay taxes. Why not? Is it a want of capacity? What, with 1,000,000 tons of shipping; a trade of near 100,000,000 dollars; manufactures of 150,000,000 dollars, and agriculture of thrice that amount, shall we be told the country wants capacity to raise and support 10,000 or 15,000 additional regulars? No; it has the ability, that is admitted; but will it not have the disposition? Is not the cause a just and necessary one? Shall we then utter this libel on the nation? Where will proof be found of a fact so disgraceful? It is said in the history of the country 12 or 15 years ago. The ability of the country is greatly increased since. The object of that tax was unpopular. But on this, as well as my memory and almost infant observation at that time serve me, the objection was not to the tax, or its amount, but the mode of collection. The eye of the nation was frightened by the number of officers; its love of liberty shocked with the multiplicity of regulations. We, in the vile spirit of imitation, copied from the most oppressive part of European laws on that subject, and imposed on a young and virtuous nation all the severe provisions made necessary by corruption and long growing chicanery. If taxes should become necessary, I do not hesitate to say the people will pay cheerfully. It is for their government and their cause, and would be their interest and duty to pay. But it may be, and I believe was said, that the nation will not pay taxes, because the rights violated are not worth defending; or that the defence will cost more than the profit. Sir, I here enter my solemn protest against this low and calculating avarice; entering this hall of legislation. It is only fit for shops and counting houses, and ought not to disgrace the seat of sovereignty by its squalid and vile appearance.—Whenever it touches sovereign power the nation is ruined. It is too short sighted to defend itself. It is an unpromising spirit, always ready to yield a part to save the balance. It is too timid to have in itself the laws of self preservation. It is never safe but under the shield of honor. Sir, I only know of one principle to make a nation great, to produce in this country not the form but real spirit of union, and that is, to protect every citizen in the lawful pursuit of his business. He will then feel that he is backed by the government, that its arm is his arms, and will rejoice in its increased strength and prosperity. Protection and patriotism are reciprocal. This is the road that all great nations have trod. Sir, I am not versed in this calculating politics; and will not therefore pretend to estimate in dollars and cents the value of national independence, or national affection. I cannot dare to measure in shillings and pence the misery, the stripes and the slavery of our impressed seamen; nor even to value our shipping, commercial and agricultural losses under the Orders in Council and the British system of blockade. I hope I have not condemned any prudent estimate of the means of a country, before it enters on a war—This is wisdom, the other folly. Sir, the gentleman from Virginia has not failed to touch on the calamity of war; that fruitful source of declamation by cowardly becomes the advocate of cowardice; but I know not what we have to do with that subject. If the gentleman wishes to depress the gallant ardor of our countrymen by such topics; let me inform him, that true courage regards only the cause, that it is just and necessary; and that it despises the pain and danger of war.

If he really wishes to promote the cause of humanity, let his eloquence be addressed to Lord Wellesley or Mr. Perceval, and not the American Congress. Tell them if they petition

in such daring insult and injury to a neutral nation, that, however inclined to peace, it will be bound in honor and interest to resist; that their patience and benevolence, however great, will be exhausted; that the calamity of war will ensue, and that they, in the opinion of wounded humanity will be answerable for all its devastation and misery. Let melting pity, a regard to the interests of humanity, stay the hand of injustice, and my life on it, the gentleman will not find it difficult to call off his country from the bloody scenes of war. We are next told of the danger of war! I believe we are all ready to acknowledge its hazard and accidents; but I cannot think we have any extraordinary danger to contend with, at least so much as to warrant an acquiescence in the injuries we have received.—On the contrary, I believe no war can be less dangerous to internal peace, or national existence. But we are told of the black population of the southern states—As far as the gentleman from Virginia speaks of his own personal knowledge, I will not pretend to contradict him—I only regret that such is the dreadful state of his particular part of the country. Of the southern section, I too have some personal knowledge, and can say, that in South Carolina no such fears in any part are felt. But, sir, admit the gentleman's statement; will a war with Great Britain increase the danger? Will the country be less able to repress insurrection? Had we any thing to fear from that quarter, which I sincerely disbelieve; in my opinion, the precise time of the greatest safety is during a war in which we have no fear of invasion—then the country is most on its guard; our militia the best prepared; and standing force the greatest. Even in our revolution no attempts were made by that portion of our population; and however the gentleman may frighten himself with the disorganising effects of French principles, I cannot think our ignorant blacks have felt much of their baneful influence. I dare say more than one half of them never heard of the French revolution. But as great as is the danger from our slaves, the gentleman's fears end not there—the standstill army is not less terrible to him. Sir, I think a regular force raised for a period of actual hostilities cannot be called a standing army. There is a just distinction between such a force, and one raised as a peace establishment. Whatever may be the composition of the latter, I hope the former will consist of some of the best materials of the country. The ardent patriotism of our young men, and the reasonable sobriety in hand which is proposed to be given to our standard, to join their country's standard, and to fight her battles; they will not forget the citizen in the soldier, and in obeying their officer learn to condemn their substitution. In our officers and soldiers we will find patriotism no less pure and ardent than in the private citizen; but if they should be depraved as represented, what have we to fear from 25 to 30,000 regulars? Where will be the boasted militia of the gentleman? Can 1,000,000 of militia be empowered by 30,000 regulars? If so, how can we rely on them against a foe invading our country? Sir, I have no such contemptuous idea of our militia—their untaught bravery is sufficient to crush all foreign and internal attempts on their country's liberties.—But we have not yet come to the end of the chapter of dangers. The gentleman's imagination, so fruitful on this subject, conceives that our constitution is not calculated for war, and that it can not stand its ruder shock. This is rather extraordinary—we must then depend upon the pity or contempt of other nations, for our existence. The constitution, it seems, has failed in its essential part, "to provide for the common defence." No, says the gentleman from Virginia, it is competent for a defensive, but not an offensive war. It is not necessary for me to expose the error of this opinion. Why will he pretend to say, that this is an offensive war; a war of conquest? Yes, the gentleman has dared to make this assertion; and for reasons no less ex-



**ALMANAC**  
FOR THE YEAR 1812.

SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.					
Jan. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Feb. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	March 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	April 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	May 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	June 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	July 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Aug. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Sept. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Oct. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Nov. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Dec. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

**AN ACT**

For the apportionment of Representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every thirty-five thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States, that is say: Within the state of New-Hampshire, six; within the state of Massachusetts, twenty; within the state of Vermont, six; within the state of Rhode Island, two; within the state of Connecticut, seven; within the state of New York, twenty-seven; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state of Delaware, two; within the state of Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-three; within the state of North Carolina, thirteen; within the state of South Carolina, nine; within the state of Georgia, six; within the state of Kentucky, ten; within the state of Ohio, six; within the state of Tennessee, six.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
December 21, 1811.

APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
In the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 31st December, 1811.

**B.**  
George Biegler, Asoph Bull, Frances Baylor, Joshua Burton, 2; Wm. Boggs, John Baggett, Peter Brumhall, Dennis Berry, John Bhenrick, Rachel Brown, John Burgoyne, Wm. Brown, Richard Baylor, Squire Barret.

**C.**  
Dan. Collet, Stephen Cromwell, 2; Jesse Cleveland, Moses Crom, Aaron Chambers, Samuel Chambers, Frederick Clapper.

**E.**  
Simever Elliot, Benjamin Elliot.

**F.**  
Jacob Fisher, Anne Fenwick.

**G.**  
Wm. Grantham, Thomas Griggs, Thomas Griggs, (of John) James Glenn, Jane Glass, James Griffith, Sarah H. Gantt, Peter Grayson.

**H.**  
George D. Harrison, Mr. Haynes, Inn Keeper, James Hite, John Haines, Benjamin Huffman, George Hagely.

**I.**  
Lieut. John Jameson.

**K.**  
George Keller, Christian Keffer.

**L.**  
Jane Lovett, Thomas L. Lowry, John H. Lewis.

**M.**  
John Mathews, James Moore, care of Sam. Hinkle; Susan McWilliams, Theodore Magruder, Daniel McPhereson.

**O.**  
John O'Banion.

**P.**  
Jacob Parsons, Charles M. Perry, George Pulse.

**R.**  
Robert Read, David M. Reynolds, George Ryley, John Reed.

**S.**  
John Spangler, Benjamin Sheeley Wm. Stanhope, Samuel Scollay, Edward Smith, Henry Severs, Barbara R. Saunders, Michael Sanka, James S. Swearingen, Jaue Stephenson, Hartley Sullivan, Charles Sawnes, Isaac Swearingen.

**T.**  
Thomas Talnet, Wm. Tate, John Tolih, Reazen Tucker, Fanny Taylor, John Thompson.

**V.**  
Joseph Vance, 2; Joseph Vankirk, Seven Wayhugh, Richard Welsh, Ezekiel Wright, William Wallace, care of John Ingraham.

**J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.**  
January 1, 1812.

List of letters in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry.

Conrad Abel, Elizabeth Brown, Henry Boteler, Thos. Dawson, Joshua Hopwood, Joseph Hoffman, Jacob Hackney, Christiana Jacobs; Philip Strider, John Snyder, Michael Sheetz, Christian Tomer, John Whitson.

**R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.**  
January 1.

**Five Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED from a drove between Charles Town and Henry Garnhart's tavern, on the 27th ult. a sorrel mare, near 15 hands high, 7 years old next grass, no brand recollected, has a small mark on her withers occasioned by the fistula, and I believe a small black mark on her left hip. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges by me or Henry Garnhart.

**JAMES TAYLOR.**  
January 3, 1812.

**30 Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro man named, *Chester*, dark complexion, about five feet eight inches high, stout and well made, has rather a pleasing countenance, a small scar on his upper lip, thirty three or thirty four years old, his clothing all home made, coat and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain and yarn filling—overalls of the same, shirt of thread and tow, each much worn and patched, a strong pair of new shoes and stockings. Should he be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he ran away, having only the suit above described when he went off. A reward of ten dollars will be given if taken within the counties of Jefferson or Berkeley—twenty if without the above counties, and within the state of Virginia, and thirty if without the state, and brought home to me or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

**CARVER WILLIS.**  
Jefferson County, Va. Jan. 3, 1812.

**BOATING.**

THE subscribers inform the public that their boats are now in complete order for the reception of four, and will carry from five to six hundred barrels per week.

**RICH. J. W. CONN,**  
**JAMES CONN.**  
Keoptryst, December 20.

**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.

**FOR RENT,**

And immediate possession given,  
THE dwelling house lately occupied by Mr. Weldon Brinton, near Mr. Michael Wyson's, Charlestown. It is large and convenient, having five rooms below, and three above—a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, stables, and an excellent garden. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

**ROBERT AVIS, Senior.**  
December 20.

**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.

**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.

**Stray Sheep.**

Came to the farm where John Ingram resides, near McCanse's tavern, in 1808, a stray ewe, with a crop off 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.

**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, 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.**

**Four Cents per Pound**

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON  
**R A G S.**

**Apprentices Indentures**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**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,
- Jone's Dictionary,
- American Speaker,
- Goldsmith's Rome,—England,
- Scott's Lessons,
- Tales of Fashionable Life,
- Children of the Abbey,
- Admiral Mowbray,
- Catherine Temple,
- Sandford and Merton,
- Introduction to Reading,
- Lady's Preceptor,
- Leicester's School,
- Hymn Books,
- Bibles and Testaments,
- Thompson's Seasons,
- Chace's Trial,
- Saved Extracts,
- Josephus, 6 vols.
- Harrison's & Murray's Grammars,
- Philadelphia Primers,
- Mavor's, Dittworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
- Gough's, Walch's and Dittworth's Arithmetics.

**Blank Books, of all sorts.**

ALMANACKS, for 1812.  
Letter Paper—No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.  
Lead Pencils and India Rubber.  
Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

**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, 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 Hains 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.**

**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.

**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.

**WANTED,**

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.  
October 23.

**FARMER'S REPOSITORY.**

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

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1812. [No. 199.

**CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.**

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to demerits for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

**AN ACT**

For completing the existing military establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the military establishment, as now authorized by law, be immediately completed.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,**

That there be allowed and paid to each effective, able bodied man, recruited or re-enlisted for that service, for the term of five years, unless sooner discharged, the sum of sixteen dollars: but the payment of one half of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve; and whenever any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged from the service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, he shall moreover be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; and the heirs and representatives of those non-commissioned officers or soldiers, who may be killed in action, or die in the service of the United States, shall likewise be paid and allowed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated, surveyed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

**HENRY CLAY,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**GEO. CLINTON,**  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

December 24, 1811.

APPROVED,  
**JAMES MADISON.**

**BATTLE ON THE WABASH.**

Extract of a letter from an officer in Colonel Boyd's regiment to his relation near Boston.

VINCENNES, Nov. 21, 1811.

"On the 17th October, I left this place to join the army at Terra Hoit, where a new fort was erecting, and reached there on the 19th. It was then determined that the troops should proceed to the Prophet's town, to interrupt their preparations for hostilities—demand the restoration of property they had stolen, and the delivery of the Indians who had murdered some of the whites. For this purpose we marched from Fort Harrison (the new fort being called by this name) on the 29th October; having proceeded about 25 miles, an express arrived at camp, with intelligence that a boat with supplies for the army, was fired upon by a party of Indians, but a few miles above Fort Harrison, and one man killed.

"The boat returned to the garrison, and measures were taken by detachments of cavalry, to discover the perpetrators, but without effect. Having halted one day to build a block house, and stowed such of our provisions as could not be transported by land—it being deemed unsafe to ascend the Wabash higher with boats, we again took up the march. The expectation of being attacked increasing as we approached the Indians, our marches were necessarily slow, to preserve the order of battle, and the health and vigor of the troops. The distance from Fort Harrison is about 100 miles, and nothing more of consequence occurred until the 6th November—when within four miles of their town—a party of nearly 30 Indians were discovered; all mounted on horseback and armed with rifles.

"This caused an apprehension that

we should be immediately attacked as we were crossing some deep ravines which would have been a favorable opportunity for the enemy.

"Our cavalry, however, reconnoitred the party that had been discovered, and pursued them to their town. About two miles farther, three Indians were seen, who called out to the interpreters for peace. The troops were ordered to halt, and they conducted to the commander in chief: They however could say nothing but that the prophet was willing to make peace if the army would halt, and the governor or some deputation go forward and treat with him. Governor Harrison replied that he wished if possible to avoid the shedding of blood, and if they had aught to offer he was ready to hear; but that he had not marched that distance to be trifled with. The troops gave three cheers and moved on in order of battle.

Having approached near enough to commence the attack, and the most favorable position being taken for this purpose, some Indians again came forward, and declared their wish for peace—saying at the same time, that if we would encamp near them, the prophet and some of his chiefs would come in the morning and agree to, and execute every thing stipulated. It being by this time too late for completing any arrangement, and their assurances of executing every requirement in the morning being repeated, orders were given to march to some suitable place for encampment. At this time about 400 Indians were discernible behind some breast works they had made of timber, nearly enclosing their town.— In a thick wood very near, many were heard to join their war hoot, and numbers were also in their strongest buildings through which loop holes were cut and muskets pointed.

"I passed within 50 yards of their works, and seeing each at his post kneeling with their guns pointed at us over the works, some cocked them as we passed, and having besides arms, bows and arrows, war clubs, tomahawks, &c. I thought they were indications of hostilities. We encamped about 3-4 of a mile from them, and pleased with a prospect of negotiation the next day, and fatigued with duty, the army sought repose.

"On the morning of the 7th, at 4 o'clock, I was awakened by the discharge of a gun, immediately followed by the most hideous yells, which were continued during the action.

"It commenced with fury at one point, and our line passed before it could be formed. The bayonet soon cleared our ground, and three Indians were killed, who had penetrated nearly the centre of the camp, with a design no doubt of seeking the commander in chief. It was very fortunate that our sentinel discovered and fired on them—the next sentinel saw them by the fire from the other's musket, creeping on the ground in an extended line, and as the attack was confined for a few minutes to this part of the camp it is supposed they had not all reached their station.—It was, however, but a short time before the camp was assailed from every quarter with more desperation and fury than I can describe.

"The night was so dark no man could be known but by the watch word, and I could plainly see the Indians' faces by the flashing of our muskets.—The bayonets only decided it, and wherever the regular troops charged, the enemy was put to the rout. Some companies of our regiment charged at three different parts of the line, where the militia with their rifles, needed support. Captain Snelling with his company acquired much credit for the gallant charges they made. I hope others will do justice to the regiment. It would not be proper for me to say much on the subject—some of the militia behaved with a courage and bravery which does them honor, but it is a truth that some of them were behind trees, and under the waggon, during the whole of the action, and two of them deserted at the same period.—The horse had no opportunity of charging, owing to the darkness of the night, and with those before mentioned, I am confident 400 four number (which was but a little upwards of 1100) never

made an effort or fired a musket during the whole action. The force of the enemy is rated at from 5 to 700, and considering the manner of their attack, the darkness of the night, &c. you will at once perceive the advantage they possessed, and the necessity for hard fighting to make resistance effectual.

"The day began to dawn and increased the zeal of our troops, when the savages were immediately routed and many killed in their flight. Two hours and five minutes death and destruction was distributed among each party. Fifty three Indians were lying dead in and about the camp; forty three of our own brethren, were lying among them—and the cries and groans of the wounded seemed still more distressing. Seventy seven were killed and wounded in our regiment, and the most accurate return I can obtain, amounts to 187 of our force in killed and wounded.

"The day was employed in dressing the wounded and burying the dead.—The 8th being designed to attack the Indian town—the squadron of cavalry advanced to reconnoitre the enemy, when they crossed the river and abandoned in the greatest confusion their town. An old squaw was left, who could not flee for her infirmities, and she stated that 150 had been killed and wounded of the Indians.

"It is their practice to carry off their dead and wounded; and the graves of many were found; by some it is said thirty one were counted, and if correct, their killed and wounded must exceed ours—10,000 bushels of corn were left by them, with a quantity of beans, upwards of 100 brass and copper kettles, and about 30 horses, and after taking all the corn, our horses could consume, every building was fired, and the remainder of the corn with them. One Indian was discovered under the floor after the buildings were burnt, who had probably been wounded and concealed there as they could not get him off. We were restricted to a small quantity of provision, which by this time was expended, except a little flour; all our cattle had fled during the action, and the men began to eat the horses which were killed on the 7th. Here were gloomy prospects.—Our bread lasted only two days, with a breakfast and supper of cold water alone; and two days after, bread was gone; we had our mess of beans each day, with bad water for breakfast, and not good water for supper.

"We then reached the block house, and found again some flour, whisky and a little pork; and after reaching fort Harrison, found plenty of provisions again. Add to all this, the inclemency of the season, amid rain, frost and snow, with no covering but a tent, and half the men without even that.—For thirty one days I was without my clothes off, lying on the ground; and for 16 days lying in boots and spurs, I could hardly use my feet. The battle was probably the most severe of any that has been fought with Indians for a long time, and has cost the lives of many brave men."

*Palladium.*

**COLONEL BOYD.**

A writer in the Virginia Argus has given an imperfect sketch of the history of this respectable officer—which we can give more amply from personal knowledge.

Col. Boyd, of the 4th regiment U. States infantry, is about 42 years of age, and was born in the neighborhood of Boston. He had very early left the attachment, to the military profession, and when about 18, it is believed obtained a commission in the United States service. The circumstances of those times rendering the military life rather a business of indulgence and idleness than of activity, he resigned, and appears to have fixed his intentions upon the theatre of Asia; where many other Americans had before adventured, and found military employments and honors.

Col. Boyd landed on the coast of Coromandel, where it is believed he found a friendly reception, as all respectable strangers did, from his namesake Hugh Boyd, the true author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

**DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.**

In this season of agitation and alarm, when the "busy note of preparation" is at least talked of in Congress, and when, in our solemn opinion, nothing but actual and efficient preparation can

From Madras, colonel Boyd found no difficulty to reach the Maharrath country, where his soldierly appearance and manners, soon "found service," as the phrase is, in that country. After making some few campaigns as a soldier of fortune among the Maharrath, and making himself master of their manners, military habits, and the general policy of the country, during which he displayed both intrepidity and military talents, he was very soon distinguished, and had the command of several corps in succession; when the writer of this article first became acquainted with the reputation of colonel Boyd, in Asia, that gentleman had a very high rank in the Maharrath service. Military rank in India, is designated by the number of men; and a command is called a *munsab*, the commander a *munsabdar*—these are of 2, 3, 4, 5, thousand. Col. Boyd had a *munsab* of 10,000 cavalry, which he commanded in several actions with the highest credit. He had for his lieutenant, as *munsabdar*, general William Tone, a brother of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the history of an unfortunate and oppressed nation, the late Theo. Wolfe Tone.

Colonel Boyd being attached to his native country—and the state of Asia ceasing to present the same temptations to military enterprise, and a fame very precarious from the unhappy condition of the people and the predominant influence that prevails in that region—he returned to his country and friends about 12 years ago.

Of his merits as a soldier and his experience, what we have stated would be sufficient; those who saw his *regiment move* through this city on their way westward, must have perceived that he had cast away the *rust of military* antiquity, and that his mind kept pace with the progress of the science to which his heart is formed and fitted. His regiment formed a happy example of the modern discipline.

Speaking of this gentleman, who does honor to his country, we cannot avoid presenting an anecdote which characterises the imbecility of the present management of our military affairs. Had it not been for the circumstance of the 4th regiment being ordered to the westward, colonel Boyd, we have reason to believe, would have resigned about the period it was ordered to march. Accustomed to the decorum, as well as to the principles of subordination, which military men in most countries consider as inseparable from their profession; he had felt himself repeatedly wounded, by a different kind of conduct—a feeling which col. Cushing, col. Pike, and almost every other man of merit and rank in the service has experienced. An example of this we shall give.—Col. Boyd had the command of the military works which cover the harbor of Boston; as commandant of that station, all orders must, of necessity, or at least of right, where the commander was neither unworthy of trust, nor incapable, pass to him. What must be the surprise of a man acquainted with his duty, to find an order issued, not to him who commanded the works, but to a captain of artillery under his command, directing the guns to be dismounted and placed on trucks. The officer of artillery, however, knew his duty better than to receive and obey such an order without the knowledge of his commanding officer. Whether it was intended to insult col. Boyd, or whether it was the effect of ignorance, is not what we look to—we give it as a specimen of the manner in which our military affairs are conducted; and we could state facts much stronger than these times rendering the military life rather a business of indulgence and idleness than of activity, he resigned, and appears to have fixed his intentions upon the theatre of Asia; where many other Americans had before adventured, and found military employments and honors.

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