(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 surprized 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 gentleman 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 Chathams, 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 sedition 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 '98! 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 Canada 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 hemp may rise in value. He would not assist in the spreading of that infernal doctrine of fraternization with which we have been innoculated 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 picaroon, 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 ligendre, 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 archfiend, 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 in, 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 derivantur?*

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 religion, that was partly drawn from Tillotson, 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.

Mutadis 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 Atilla, the scourge of God? Yet, Atilla too in his power, had his followers and parasites. If now perfectly refreshed, said Mr. R. his memory whole, intellect not almost exhausted or stupified, 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 enterprize 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, armies, 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, meanly 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, *Jailer.*
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 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.

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 unremitted attention to business, to merit the favors of the public.

JACOB STATTEN.
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 Spring, near Charles-Town.

WM. STANHOPE.
December 6, 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, 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.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, *(Jefferson County, Virginia,)* PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1812. [No. 197.

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 Shawanoe 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 depositary 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 now made, but proving equally ineffectual, a 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 Daveiss 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 Indians 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 Delawares and Miamies 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 them. That this answer had been dispatched by the Potawatimie chief Winemac, who had accompanied the Miamies and Delawares on their return; that they had left the Prophet's Town two days before with a design to meet me, but had unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash. I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash, and in the morning would have an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs, and explain to them the determination of the President—that in the mean time no hostilities should be committed. He seemed much pleased with this, and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then resumed my march, we struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water. My guards and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed and had advanced within about 150 yards, when 50 or 60 Indians sallied out and with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man who had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water—he informed me that there was a creek to the north west which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it—it was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops, that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front (towards the Indian Town) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which and near to this bank ran a small stream clothed with willows and other brush wood. Towards the left flank this bench of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point.—The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other on the left and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen amounting to about one hundred and twenty men, under the command of Major General Wells of the Kentucky militia who served as a Major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States' infantry under the command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops under the command of Captain Baen, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant Col. Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells on the left flank, and col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left.

Two troops of Dragoons, amounting to in the aggregate about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and captain Park's troop, which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of 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 directed 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 lieut. 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 Daveiss 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. The major was mortally wounded and his party driven back. 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 riflemen, and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe; captain Spencer and his first & second lieutenants were killed, and [illegible] Yes, [illegible] to this [illegible] less ex-

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 day light, 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 up 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 aid-de-camp George Croghon, 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. Maj. G. R. C. 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, but 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; the gen. 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. States' regiment and the two small companies attached to it, were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor.—The companies commanded by capts. Cook, Snelling and Barton, lieuts. 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; its loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient evidence of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and ...roved themselves worthy of doing so.—...rris's company also behaved well; Har...ve and Wilkin's company were placed ... situation where they had no opportu...f distinguishing themselves, or I am ...d they would have done it. This ...case with the squadron of dragoons ...ter major Daviess 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, majors 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 arrangements of capt. Piatt 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 in giving merited praise to the living let me not forget the gallant dead. Col. Abraham Owen, commandant of the 18th Kentucky regiment, joined me a few days before the action, as a private in capt. Geiger's company; he accepted the appointment of volunteer aid de camp to me; he fell early in the action. The Representatives of his state will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H. Daveiss 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 3d 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. Baen 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 lieuts. McMahan and Berry, were all my particular friends; I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he exhorted his men to fight valiantly—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 still able to walk) he insisted upon 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 too with many of the privates among the militia who fell in the action or who have died since of 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 us much service, was 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 he was joined 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 arrayed against us—'tis certain that one of this description came out from the town and spoke to me the night before the action. The Potowatimie 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 Kicapoos and Winebagoes, that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet and return to their own tribes, their past conduct 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 upon 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—it took every waggon to transport the wounded. We managed, 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 out posts it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprize, than by a chain of centinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between without discovery, and having the army in such readiness that they can get to their alarm posts at a moment's warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides, and the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the centinels 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 col. Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential 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 this dispatch to my aid-de-camp 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 any 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 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, 1 Musician, 102 Privates.

Total of killed and wounded—188.

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 Bartholemews, 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,
Adjt. 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 Winebagoes 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 men might attend the Kickapoos chief ...—this was also refused. These ... say on the whole, that all the t... who lost warriors in the late action, attribute their misfortune to the Prophet alone. That they constantly reproach him with their misfortunes, and threaten him with death—that they are all 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 centinels at Fort Harrison was intended to shut the door against accommodation—that the Winebagoes had 40 warriors killed in the action, and the Kickapoos eleven and ten wounded—they have never heard how many Potawatamies 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 never 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 not a fortnight passed over without some vexatious depredation being committed. The Kickapoo 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 Vermillion Kickapoos has this moment arrived.

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

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning, the well known and fast sailing ship Pacific, captain Stanton, 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 became 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 in the frigate Constitution, 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, have completely 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 yet hopes of the 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."

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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.

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MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH

On 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 as recommending the measures now before the House, as a preparation for war; and such in fact was its express resolve, 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 inadvertancy or mistake. Indeed the report could mean nothing but war or empty menace. I hope no member of this House is in favor of the latter. A bullying menacing system has every thing to condemn and nothing to recommend it—in expense it is almost as considerable as war—it excites contempt abroad, and destroys confidence at home. 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 not the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) that made this a war 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 but when it is clearly justifiable and necessary; so much so, as not to require the aid of logic to convince our reason nor the ardor of eloquence to inflame our passions. There are many reasons why this country should never resort to war but for causes the most urgent and necessary. It is sufficient that under a government like ours, none but such will justify it in the eye of the nation; and were I not satisfied that such is the present cause, I certainly would be no 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 I mention the impressment of our seamen; depredation 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—Negociation 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 evil still grows, and in each succeeding year swells in extent and pretention beyond the preceding. The question even in the opinion and admission of our opponents is reduced to this single point; which shall we do, abandon or defend our own 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 define 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 burthen 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 incidently, 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 unprepared, let us 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 course 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 chicane. 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 policy; 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 which pity 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 persist 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 interest 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 standing 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 bounty in land which is proposed to be given, will impel them 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 contemn their constitution. 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 overpowered 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 rude 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 make the distinction in this instance? 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-