Warwick was mortally wounded- | his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I pro- | but the dead. An Indian that was killed | 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 po-I withdrew from the front line Snell-Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank, and at the same force 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 formmeant 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

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and per-severance by both parties. The Indians that cool and deliberate valor which is cha-

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 join-

charged the Indians, killed a number,

A favorable opportunity was here of-

fered to pursue the enemy with dra-

ed by the riflemen of that flank, had

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

The whole of the infantry formed a smal 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 prisoner in my letter of the 8th instant, I the men to their posts and exhorting them left on the battle ground, after having taken 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 em ployed. Col. Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded under colone Boyd the militia infantry; he was wound ed early in the action, and his services lost to me. M.j. G. R. C. Floyd, the senior of the 4th U.S. regiment, commanded im-mediately the battalion of that regiment, that there was no doubt of their compliance. which was in the front line; his conduct during the action was entirely to my satis. would put the Prophet to death. I think faction. Lieut. col. Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right | ther hostilities; but of this I shall be enaof the rear line, preserved his command in | bled to give you some more certain inforgood order; he was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that major gen. Wells, of the 4th di- | 9th instant-it took every waggon to transvision of Kentucky militia, acted under my port the wounded. We managed, however, command as a m jor at the head of two to bring off the public property, although companies of mounted volunteers; the gen. almost all the private baggage of the offi-maintained the fame which he had already cers was necessarily destroyed. acquired in almost every campaign and in It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that U. Srate. regiment and the two small com-The companies commanded by capts. Cook, wick's maintained their posts amidst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; its I have the honor to enclose you a corafter it was posted on the left flank; its 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.—

bries company also behaved well; Har
brounded 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 nation where they had, no opportu-

se with the squadron of dragoons

regiment, the adjutant of the troops, at-

in the action as throughout the campaign. The arrangements of capt, Pratt in the sition on the left flank towards the cen- judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, Prescott's company of the 4th U. S. refurget the gallant dead. Col. Abraham he is an officer of great merit. the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until day light, which should enable me to make light, which should enable me to make lunteer aid as camp to me; he fell early de-camp Major Taylor, who will have the a general charge. With this view I in the action. The Representatives of his state will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who had suffered much; and as soon as the L. H. Daveiss was known as an able law er approach of morning discovered itself, and a great orator; he joined me as a noise lawyer list also one of our supreme Judges) is a man vate volunteer, and on the recommendation ing's, Posey's (under lieut. Albright) of the "officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 3.1 troop of dragoons. His Wilson's companies, and drew them choice; never was there an officer possesup upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's & Baen's comtime I ordered Cook's & Baen's companies, the former from the rear and | would have encountered greater danger to | en, two of them were recovered. the latter from the front line, to reinly 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 ed the body of dragoons with which I 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 sur-(being a man of great bodily vigor and still able to walk) he insisted upon going back to head his company, although it was evi-dent that he had but a few hours to live.

large families of children; this is the case too with many of the privates among the mititia who fell in the action or who have died since of their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from their and put the rest to a precipitate flight. | 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 goons, but being engaged at that time engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statewho were unable to do us much service, was very little above seven hundred, noncommissioned 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 lawless vagabonds Illinois river, as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed I shall not be surprised to find that some of those was so common it is almost impossible to us were arrayed against us—'(is certain Colonel Decher's detachment 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 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. that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he said that it was certain that they

> mation in a few days. The troops left the battle ground on the

almost every battle which has been fought | some means might have been adopted to with the Indians since the settlement of have made a more early discovery of the Kantu ky. Of the several corps, the 4th approach of the enemy to our camp the panies attached to it, were certainly the employed two thirds of the army as out most conspicuous for undaunted valor. posts it would have been ineffectual; the The companies commanded by capts. Cook, Indians in such a night would have found Snelling and Barton, lieuts. Larebee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in similar placed in the situation that we were, there situations where they could render most is no other mode of avoiding a surprize, service and encounter most danger, and | than by a chain of centinels so close togethose officers eminently distinguished them- ther that the enemy cannot pass between selves. Captains Prescott and Brown per- | without discovery, and having the army in formed their duty also entirely to my satis- | such readiness that they can get to their faction, as did Posey's company of the 7th alarm posts at a moment's warning. Our regiment headed by lieut. Albright. In troops could not have been better prepared short, sir, they supported the fame of Ame-rican regulars, and I have never heard that under arms the whole night, as they lay a single individual was found out of the with their accourrements on, and their line of his duty. Several of the militia arms by their sides, and the moment they companies were in no wise inferior to the | were up they were at their posts. If the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's, and War- centinels and the guard had done their du-

loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and | rect return of our killed and wounded .e and Wilkin's company were placed | professional merit, but is moreover a man

of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost they would have done it. This many more men than we did-they left from thirty-six to forty on the field. They r major Daviess had received | were seen to take off not only the wounded |

My two aids de-camp, majors Hurst and | 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 carridges containing twelve buck shot, which were admirably calculated for a night action. I have before informed you, sir, that co particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But in giv- on the expedition—he rendered essential

upon any statements he may make.

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

The hon. WM. Eustis,

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 Cap-

Captains, 22 privates. Wounded .- 2 Lieut. Colonels, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 2 Captains, All these gentlemen, sir, capt. Baen ex-Subalterns, 9 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, cepted, have left wives, and five of them 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, aidde-camp to the commander in chief.

Field and Staff.
Wounded .- Lieut. Col. Joseph Bardata 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,
our own; which deducting the dragoons, dead, commanding a squadron of dra-goons; Doctor Edward Scull, of the chiefs certainly tell an untruth, whe Indiana militia; Adjutant James Hunter, of mounted riflemen.

late Capt. Whitney's rifle company.
Wounded.—Capt. W. C. Bean, acting major, since dead: Lieut. George P. Peters; Lieut. George Gooding; their acquaintance with the white peo-Colonel Decker's detachment of Indiana

Wounded .- Captain Jacob Warwick, since dead.

Major Redman's detachment of Indiana Wounded .-- Capt. John Norris.

Major Wells's detachment of mounted 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 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 had gone to Cowes, and would procee 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 | Some of those who most warmly supon their return to their own country ex- ported them here, have complete cepting one chief and nine men who re- changed their sentiments. The King mained at their former village. The is very ill; but I have given over callatter had attended Tecumseh in his culating on his death, having been so tour to the southward, and had only often deceived—he is, however, real returned to the Prophet's town the day. It very ill. - We have yet hopes of the before the action. The Prophet had Prince, when his chains are taken off." 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 in Council."

then sent to request that four of his n might attend the Kickapoos chief! -this was also refused. These say on the whole, that all the who lost warriors in the late action, tribute their misfortune to the Proph alone. That they constantly reprohim with their misfortunes, and three en him with death-that they are desirous of making their peace win tations to me for that purpose as so as they are informed that they will ! well received. The two chiefs furth say, that they were sent by Govern Howard and General Clark, sometim before the action to endeavor to bring paid at the time of subscribing, and one off the Kickapoos from the Prophet he expiration of the year. No paper town-that they used their best ender vors to effect it, but unsuccessfulle that the Prophet's followers were full impressed with a belief, that the could defeat us with ease-that it was their intention to have attacked us Fort Harrison if we had gone no high er-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 ben abandoned and a crossing made higher up-that the attack made on our ceptis nels at Fort Harrison was intended to shut the door against accommodation that the Winebagoes had 40 warrion killed in the action, and the Kickapoor eleven and ten wounded-they have never heard how many Potawatamits and other tribes were killed-that the tain, 2 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 30 privates.

Wounded, since dead—1 Major, 2 wounds, but that he faithfully deliver. ed 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, particu-larly 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 they say there were but eleven of thi tribe killed and ten wounded. It i impossible to believe that fewer were wounded than killed. They acknow ledge, however, that the Indians have never sustained so severe a defeat since

P. S. The Chief of the Vermilion Kickspoos has this moment arrived. Hon. W. Eustis, Sec'ry at War.

> mann NEW. YORK, Dec. 28.

FROM ENGLAND. Yesterday morning, the well known early justifiable and necessary; so

and fast sailing ship Pacific, captain such so, as not to require the aid of Stanton, arrived of, Sanday Hook, in gic to convince our reason nor the arthe very short passage of 27 days from pr of eloquence to inflame our pas-Liverpool, which port she left on the case. There are many reasons why

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 expect-They informed me that they ed that when the prince regent came nto full power, the orders in council would be revoked."

[The Pacific has performed her vo ge in the short time of 72 days, and y in the port of Liverpool 22 days.] Mr. Russell, late Charge des affaire

at Paris arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg in the frigate Constitution on the 10th November. The frigate again to Cherbourg about the 20th of

EXTRACT-Liverpool, Nov. 20.

"The Orders in Council are becoming almost daily less popular. "We believe that it is intended very shortly to make applications to go-vernment for the repeal of the Orders FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.7

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1812.

[No. 198.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

HE price of the FARMER'S REPOSThe expiration of the year. No paper be discontinued until arrearages are

DVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a are, will be inserted four weeks to non-oribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for receive a reduction of one fourth on r advertisements.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH the Report of the Committee on Fo-

Mr. Speaker-I understood the n of the committee of Foreign ons, differently from what the deman from Virginia (Mr. Ranbh) has stated to be his impression. reainly understood that committee recommending the measures now ore the House, as a preparation for and such in fact was its express lve, agreed to, I believe, by evember, except that gentleman .o not attribute any wilful misstatent to him, but consider it the effect inadvertancy or mistake. Indeed report could mean nothing but war by menace. I hope no member this House is in favor of the latter. oullying menacing system has every g to condemn and nothing to renend it-in expense it is almost onsiderable as war-it excites cont abroad, and destroys confidence

Menaces are serious things, d, if we expect any good from them, v ought to be resorted to with as ch caution and seriousness, as war elf; and should, if not successful, invariably followed by it. It was t the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Grundy) that made this a ir question. The resolve contemates an additional regular force; a easure confessedly improper but as a eparation for war, but undoubtedly cessary in that event. Sir, I am ot insensible of the weighty imporour long list of complaints against e of the belligerents-but, according my mode of thinking on this subject, wever serious the question, whenver I am on its affirmative side, my viction must be strong and unaltere. War, in this country, ought ver to be resorted to but when it is.

ill justify it in the ey of the nation; d were I not satisfied that such is r present cause, I certainly would be advocate of the proposition now bere the House.

Sir, I prove the war, should it ensue, tifiable, by the express admission of gentleman from Virginia; and, nessary by facts undoubted, and unireally admitted; such as that gentlean did not pretend to controvert. The tent, duration, and character of the aceful means heretofore resorted to guments consisted of an enumeration oof that it is necessary. Why should just and necessary; and that, if they mention the impressment of our seaen; depredation on every branch of ur commerce, including the direct exort trade, continued for years, and de under laws which professedly dertake to regulate our trade with her nations-Negociation resorted time after time, till it is become opeless-the restrictive system persted in to avoid war, and in the vain pectation of returning justice. The vil still grows, and in each succeeding car swells in extent and pretention beond the preceding. The question ven in the opinion and admission of or opponents is reduced to this single nt; which shall we do, abandon or efend our own commercial and marime rights and the personal liberties of citizens employed in exercising

ed, and war is the only means of

redress. The gentleman from Vir- , seen the defenceless state of his coun- ; in such daring insult and injury to a ginia has suggested none; unless we try even near home, under his own neutral nation, that, however inclined consider the whole of his speech as re- eyes, without a single endeavor to re- to peace, it will be bound in honor and commending patient and resigned sub- | medy so serious an evil? Let him not | interest to resist; that their patience mission as the best remedy. Sir, say "I have acted in a minority." It and benevolence, however great, will which alternative this House ought to is not less the duty of the minority than be exhausted; that the calamity of war embrace, it is not for me to say. I a majority, to endeavor to serve our hope the decision is made already, by a higher authority than the voice of any here; and not for that of opposition. will ensue, and that they, in the opinion of wounded humanity will be answerable for all its devastation and misery. man. It is not for the human tongue We are next told of the expenses of the Let melting pity, a regard to the inter-to instil the sense of independence and war; and that the people will not pay est of humanity, stay the hand of injusto instil the sense of independence and onor. This is the work of nature; a generous nature that disdains tame submission to wrongs.

This part of the subject is so imdared not to deny his country's wrongs, or vindicate the conduct of her enemy.

whole force of the argument; I ask whose is the fault? Who has been a

member for many years past, and has

taxes. Why not? Is it a want of capa-city? What, with 1,000,000 tons of will not find it difficult to call off his shipping; a trade of near 100,000,000 country from the bloody scenes of war. dollars; manufactures of 150,000,000 We are next told of the danger of war! posing, as to enforce silence even on dollars, and agriculture of thrice that I believe we are all ready to acknow-the gentleman from Virginia. He amount, shall we be told the country ledge its hazard and accidents; but I wants capacity to raise and support cannot think we have any extraordina-10,000 or 15,000 additional regulars? ry danger to contend with, at least so Only one point of that gentleman's argument had any, the most remote re- but will it not have the disposition? Is the injuries we have received—On the lation to this point. He would not say, mot the course a just and necessary one? contrary, I believe no war can be less we had not a good cause of war; but Shall we then utter this libel on the na- dangerous to internal peace, or nationinsisted, that it was our duty to define | tion? Where will proof be found of a | al existence. But we are told of the that cause. If he means that this fact so disgraceful? It is said in the black population of the southern states House ought at this stage of the pro- history of the country 12 or 15 years -As far as the gentleman from Virgisuch violations of our rights, as we are greatly increased since. The object ledge, I will not pretend to contradict willing to contend for, he prescribes a of that tax was unpopular. But on him-I only regret that such is the course, which neither good sense nor this, as well as my memory and almost dreadful state of his particular part of the usage of nations warrants. When infant observation at that time serve the country. Of the southern section, we contend, let us contend for all our me, the objection was not to the tax, I too have some personal knowrights; the doubtful and the certain; or its amount, but the mode of collec- ledge, and can say, that in South Carothe unimportant and essential. It is as | tion. The eye of the nation was fright- lina no such fears in any part are felt. easy to struggle, or even more so, for ened by the number of officers; its But, sir, admit the gentleman's statethe whole as a part. At the termina- love of liberty shocked with the multi- ment; will a war with Great Britain tion of the contest, secure all that our plicity of regulations. We, in the vile increase the danger? Will the counwisdom and valor and the fortune of spirit of imitation, copied from the try be less able to repress insurrection? the war will permit. This is the dic- most oppressive part of European laws Had we any thing to fear from that tate of common sense; such also is the on that subject, and imposed on a quarter, which I sincerely disbelieve; usage of nations. The single instance young and virtuous nation all the in my opinion, the precise time of the alluded to, the endeavor of Mr. Fox, severe provisions made necessary by greatest safety is during a war in which to compel Mr. Pitt to define the object | corruption and long growing chicane. | we have no fear of invasion-then the of the war against France, will not If taxes should become necessary, I country is most on its guard; our milisupport the gentleman from Virginia do not hesitate to say the people will tia the best prepared; and standing in his position. That was an extraor-dinary purpose, and could not be go-ment and their cause, and would be lution no attempts were made by that verned by the usual rules, It was not for conquest; or for redress of injury; may be, and I believe was said, that ever the gentleman may frighten himbut to impose a government on France, the nation will not pay taxes, because self with the disorganising effects of which she refused to receive; an object so detestable, that an avowal dare fending; or that the defence will cost ignorant blacks have felt much of their not be made. Sir, here I might rest | more than the profit. Sir, I here enter | baneful influence. I dare say more the question. The affirmative of the my solemn protest against this low and than one half of them never heard of Wm. H. HARRISON.

The affirmative of the proposition is established. I cannot but advert, however, to the complaint but advert but a of the gentleman from Virginia the shops and counting houses, and ought gentleman's fears end not there—the first time he was up on this question. not to disgrace the seat of sovereignty standing army is not less terrible to He said he found himself reduced to by its squalid and vile appearance. him. Sir, I think a regular force raisthe necessity of supporting the negative side of the question, before the the nation is ruined. It is too short not be called a standing army. There affirmative was established. Let me sighted to defend itself. It is an un- is a just distinction between such a tell that gentleman, that there is no promising spirit, always ready to yield force, and one raised as a peace estabhardship in his case. It is not every a part to save the balance. It is too lishment. Whatever may be the comaffirmative that ought to be proved .-session, would it be reasonable to ask for proof? He who would deny its truth, on him would be the proof of so great, to produce in this country not reasonable bounty in land which is Were I to affirm the House is now in the set for causes the most urgent and ne-such as to warrant, or rather make it vernment, that its arm is his arms, indispensable in any nation not abso- and will rejoice in its increased strength utely dependent to defend its rights by and prosperity. Protection and patriforce. Let him then shew the reasons otism are reciprocal. This is the road that all great nations have trod. Sir, why we ought not so to defend our. selves. On him then is the burthen of I am not versed in this calculating poliproof. This he has attempted; he has cy; and will not therefore pretend to endeavored to support his negative. - estimate in dollars and cents the value of national independence, or national Before I proceed to answer the gentleaffection. I cannot dare to measure in man particularly, let me call the attenshillings and pence the misery, the tion of the House to one circumstance; stripes and the slavery of our impresthat is, that almost the whole of his arsed seamen; nor even to value our shipping, commercial and agricultural of evils always incident to war, however the British system of blockade. I 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 touch on the calamity of war; that incidently, and not for the purpose of serious refutation. The first argument of the gentleman which I shall notice, ice; but I know not what we have to is the unprepared state of the country. do with that subject. If the gentleman 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 If he really wishes to promote the not it will be supported by the House. But, sir, let us admit the fact and the

Whenever it touches sovereign power | ed for a period of actual hostilities cantimid to have in itself the laws of self | position of the latter, I hope the forpreservation. It is never safe but un- mer will consist of some of the best maconstitution. 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 mili-tia—their untaught bravery is sufficient losses under the Orders in Council and to crush all foreign and internal attempts on their country's liberties. hope I have not condemned any pru- But we have not yet come to the end dent estimate of the means of a country, of the chapter of dangers. The genbefore it enters on a war-This is wis- | tleman's imagination, so fruitful on dom, the other folly. Sir, the gentle-man from Virginia has not failed to tution is not calculated for war, and that it can not stand its rude shock. This fruitful source of declamation by which is rather extraordinary—we must then pity becomes the advocate of coward- depend upon the pity or contempt of other nations, for our existence. The constitution, it seems, has failed in its wishes to depress the gallant ardor of our countrymen by such topics; let me inform him, that true courage regards the common defence." No, says the gentleman from Virginia, it is competent only the cause, that it is just and neces- for a defensive, but not an offensive, sary; and that it despises the pain and danger of war.

It is not necessary for me to expose the error of this opinion. Why make the distinction in this instance? cause of humanity, let his eloquence | Will he pretend to say, that this is an be addressed to Lord Wellesley or offensive war; a war of conquest? Yes, Mr. Perceval, and not the American | the gentleman has dared to make this Congress. Tell them if they persist assertion; and for reasons no less ex-

much abused of late by an unnatural try, powerful indeed must be the cause thing towards a pretended war; if we went extension; we have now to witness a | which has overpowered it. vinces. Sir, the gentleman from Vir- throw the whole weight of their force ginia attributes the preparation for war into the scale of their enemy. Paint pendence of their country; they see in a course would unite all parties here; the low price of their produce, the hand | a thing which above all others she most of foreign injustice; they know well, dreads. Besides such has been our without the market to the continent, past conduct, that she will still calcuthe deep and steady current of supply late on our patience and submission till will glut that of Great Britain; they | war is actually commenced. are not prepared for the colonial state to which again that power is endeavoring to reduce us; the manly spirit of that section of our country will not submit to be regulated by any foreign power. The love of France and the hatred of England has also been assigned as the cause of the present measures .-France has not done us justice, says the gentleman from Virginia, and how can we without partiality resist the aggressions of England. I know, sir, we have still causes of complaint against France ; but it is of a different character from those against England. She professes now to respect our rights, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt but that the most objectionable parts | ceeding twelve months and, third class of her decrees, as far as they respect | for a period not exceeding six months, in | us, are repealed. We have already tory of the United States. The report was - formally acknowledged this to be a whole of the principles on which this doctrine is founded. It is a novel doctrine, and no where to be found out of | pointed to bring in a bill for the protection this House, that you cannot select your ed American seamen. Carried without a antagonist without being guilty of par- division. tiality. Sir, when two invade your rights you may resist both or either at went into committee of the whole-Mr. your pleasure. It is regulated by prudence and not by right. The stale imputation of partiality to France is better calculated for the columns of a newspaper than for the walls of this Mr. Seybert moved, that the committee House. I ask, in this particular, of senate, for raising an additional army of the gentleman from Virginia, but for the same measure which he claims for himself. That gentleman is at a loss to account for, what he calls our hatred to England. He asks how can we have the regulars of Locks, of Newton. hate the country of Locke, of Newton, | should have met it, and not have moved a

traordinary than the assertion itself. | Hampden and Chatham: a country | postponement in order to get at other He says, our rights are violated on the having the same language and customs as efficient in the first moments of war, as ocean, and that these violations affect with ourselves, and descending from a a regular force so newly raised would be, our shipping, and commercial rights, common ancestry. Sir, the laws of he therefore hoped the committee would to which the Canadas have no relation. human affections are uniform, If we not rise till they had went through the bu-The doctrine of retaliation has been have so much to attach us to that coun-

siness before them.

new abuse. The gentleman from Vir- Yes, sir, there is a cause strong We shall not meet at Canada volunteers; part of the mass of woes which fell in ginia has limited it down to a point .- enough. Not that occult courtly af- we will there most likely find a force of By his system, if you receive a blow fection which he has supposed to be en- Portugal; the militia of that country was on the breast, you dare not return it on tertained for France; but it is to be very formidable; he had heard 50,000 or time entered by them—Besides. the head; you are obliged to measure found in continued and unprovoked inand return it on the precise point on sult and injury. A cause so manifest have to contend with as well as the reguwhich it was received. If you do not | that the gentleman from Virginia had | lars now there, and those which will no proceed with this mathematical accu- to exert much ingenuity to overlook it. doubt soon arrive. Mr. Clay (the speaker) declared there racy, it ceases to be just self-defence; But, sir, here I think the gentleman, was something in the atmosphere of this disit becomes an unprovoked attack. In in his eager admiration of that country, speaking of Canada the gentleman has not been sufficiently guarded in his from Va. introduced the name of proument. Has he reflected on the from Va. introduced the name of argument. Has he reflected on the tend to the progress of the bill they would see Montgomery with much feeling and cause of that admiration? Has he exinterest. Sir, there is danger in that amined the reasons of our high regard templated as the first act of legislation; the name to the gentleman's argument. It for her Chatham? It is his ardent pais sacred to heroism! It is indignant of triotism; the heroic courage of his submission! This calls my memory mind that could not brook the least inback to the time of our revolution; to sult or injury offered to his country, but | dice, and God knew he had none against the Congress of '74 and '75. Suppose thought that her interest and honor the militing but as there was most difficulted again into the flames to save his a speaker of that day had risen and ought to be vindicated at every hazard urged all the arguments which we and expense. I hope, when we are have heard on this subject; had told called on to admire, we shall also be have heard on this subject; had told called on to admire, we shall also be allowed that our main reliance must be on that Congress, "your contest is about asked to imitate. I hope the gentle- such a force; and without which a war the right of laying a tax; and that the man does not wish a monopoly of those would be useless if not injurious - We had of the Bank of Virginia; a man who attempt on Canada had nothing to do great virtues to remain to that nation.

The belonge of power has also been in the without doing any thing but authorise the high repute; who has been in the with it: that the war would be expen- The balance of power has also been infilling the ranks of the old army; he there.

House of Representatives, and in the overspread our country, and that the on. England is said to be a barrier port progress and obtain leave to sit again; Senate of the United States, during power of Great Britain was irresista- against the military depotism of France. which motion accordingly prevailed, and Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and the ble." With what sentiment, think you, There is, sir, one great error in our chairman reported the progress of the comwould such doctrines have been then legislation. We are ready enough to received? Happy for us, they had no protect the interest of the states; and The house then went into a committee of to weep his loss .- He was in the box force at that period of our country's it should seem from this argument to the whole-Gen. Breck nridge in the chair, with ladies; he begged them not to be glory. Had they been then acted on, watch over those of a foreign nation, on the bill from the senate for raising the glory. Had they been then acted on, watch over those of a foreign nation, additional military force, as amended and this Hall would never have witnessed a while we grossly neglect our own imreported by the committee of foreign relagreat nation convened to deliberate for mediate concerns. This argument of tions the general good; a mighty empire, the balance of power is well calculated Mr. Fisk was in favor of the senate's bill, with prouder prospects than any nation for the British Parliament, but not at the first impression was every thing. It Mr. Venable and some who were with the sun ever shone on, would not have all fitted to the American Congress .- | isen in the West. No; we would | Tell them that they have to contend of 10,000 for five years. of 25,000 men for one year, than an army have been vile subjected colonies; go- with a mighty power, and that if they Mr. Wright declared his faith and his verned by that imperious rod which persist in insult and injury to the Ame- hope, that Congress would do something, Britain holds over her distant pro- rican people, they will compel them to notwithstanding the rumor that had gone out that the war was over! If the orders in council were repealed to-morrow, he

to every thing but its true cause. He the danger to them, and if they will endeavored to find it in the probable desist from injury, we, I answer for the report of the committee of foreign re- dense, almost saturated with oily varise of the price of hemp. He repre- it, will not disturb the balance. But lations, and lost, 44 to 65. sents the people of the Western states it is absurd for us to talk of the balance were made to the bill—The committee there as willing to plunge our country into of power while they by their conduct rose, reported progress and had leave to sit to leap the windows.—Several were war for such base and precarious mo-tives. I will not reason on this point. I see the cause of their ardor, not in contest, it should be found that they such base motives, but in their known underrate us, which I hope and believe, patriotism and disinterestedness. No and that we can affect the balance of less mercenery is the reason which he power, it will not be difficult for us to Mr. Poindexter's resolution passed for attributes to the Southern states. He says that the non-importation act has reduced cotton to nothing, which has duced cotton to nothing, which has oduced a feverish impatience. Sir, Virginia used in debate on a preceding I acknowledge the cotton of our farms | day. He asked why not declare war is worth but little; but not for the cause | immediately. The answer is obvious;

assigned by the gentleman from Virgi- | because we are not yet prepared. But, nia. The people of that section do not says the gentleman, such language as reason as he does; they do not attri- is here held will provoke Great Britain bute it to the efforts of their govern-ment to maintain the peace and inde-such fears. She knows well that such

nond-Carried unanimously.

Mr. Lewis observed that in such cases

an adjournment was the invariable prac-

Mr. Williams from the military com-

mittee, reported a bill for classing the mi-

itia, &c. The first class are not to be call

When on motion of Mr. Porter, the house

to which several amendments were made hough not of a nature to diminish or affect the great principle which it held in view.
Mr. Clay offered an amendment as a pro-CONGRESS. viso, to come in at the end of the first section: this provides that only officers for eight of the regiments shall be appointed HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. il three fourths of the whole number of Monday, December 30.
Mr. Dawson effered a resolution that the

privates shall be enlisted. This was agreed cembers of this house wear crape on their The house adjourned without taking the ft arm for 30 days, to evince their esteem towards the unfortunate sufferers at Rich-

would take Canada as a hostage.

TUESDAY, December 31.

post offices consumed a great part of th

The house, after resolving itself into a

committee of the whole on the Senate's bill,

immediately rose, on motion of Mr. Wil

liams, in order to take up the Senate's bi

phet has received an additional reinforce.

ment of 2000 Indians. The house accord-

of rangers-when the bill was read, which

passed its third reading in the house, and

only wants the president's signature to be

The committee then resumed the consi

deration of the bill for the regular force,

WEDNESDAY January 1. Mr. Macon presented sundry resolutions of the legislature of N. Carolina, approving of the conduct of the general government Ordered to lie on the table.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Smilie moved to adourn, in order to pay their respects to the ed out for a longer period than three President, as usual on New Year's day .months-second class for a period not ex-The ayes and noes were taken on this mo. tion, and it was lost, ayes 50, noes 56.

The house resumed the unfinished busi-

ness of yesterday, (bill for raising 25,000 men.) This bill with numerous amendfact. I, however, protest against the of the day for Monday.

ordered to be printed, and made the order ments, yesterday passed through the committee of the whole. After considerable . Mr. Wright offered the following resodebate on the amendments, they were all lution-Resolved, That a committee he apordered to be printed. And then the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 2. Mr. Wright called for the consideration of his resolution off-red some days ago, for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. It was agreed to, and referred to a committee of five members.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force.

After a variety of ineffectual attempts at arther amendment, the question was taken by yeas and nays on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and carried, yeas 90, nays 35. It was ordered to be read a third time

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NARRATIVE. We cannot paint the details of the scene of Thursday night-No descrip tion can do justice to its horrors-and Mr. Seybert was not willing to do any there were so few persons so cool and to war we must do it solidly and seriously self-collected as to accurately paint and moment upon us. Some scenes are 80 tried veterans from the plains of Spain and fraught with horror, that a delicate pen.

It is painful to touch upon the catas. trophe of those who have gone forever. Their ashes are in the grave-but their

memories are entombed in our hearts. The generous and worthy Smith who but a few days since was crowned with one of the highest honors which Virginia can bestow, is snatched from his escape from the building and rush. story, and perhaps it is as well if it no. ver were cleared up.

Abraham B. Venable, the Presider the most interesting periods-he too! gone! He has left no wife or children but a long train of relatives and friends precipitate or impatient; but was at length driven towards a window in the lobby, with a crowd of others. The suffocating smoke came rolling on .would be better to maint in a regular army him were thrown down. Mr. Noland fell towards the window and was saved; Mr. Venable fell the other way and perished in the smoke!

Many doubtless perished in the same way. The volume of smoke, which could not at first escape through the roof, was bent downwards; black, The question was taken on concurring in pours. Many were suffocated by it, who might have had strength enough Several amendments of little consequence saved by the fresh air which they inhaled at the windows-or even at a

Revolutionary petitions and petitions for Poor Botts! a man of astonishing assiduity and attainments at the bar, has perished with his wife and her neiceby; but her sister-in-law Mrs. Page, yielding to the sympathetic impulse of her fears, rushed forward and is saved. for raising rangers in order to protect the frontiers, as news had arrived that the Pro- family! At one fell swoop, five helpless children are converted into Or-

ingly went into committee on the bill authorising the president to raise companies How heavily has the hand of death fallen upon the family of the Harvies! Poor mourners, deeply indeed have ye drunk of the cup of affliction. Within . 5 short years we had numbered among the dead the venerable John Harvie, the distinguished Lewis Harvie, the amiable Mrs. McCraw, the interesting little boy of Dr. Brockenbrough. But by one blow, the distressed mother, Mrs. Harvie, has lost her noble and high-souled of ghter, Juliana, her ex-cellent son E. J. Harvie, and that sweet little girl, Mary Whitlock, her beloved Grand-daughter !!! Reader, conceive if you can, what you never

can have felt. Lieut. James Gibbon, of the United States Navy, has gone with the rest Young as he was, he had tasted of the cup of affliction. He was taken capin the prisons of Tripoli.—On this fatal night, he and Mr. John Lynch were in the same box with Mrs. Gallego, Miss Convers, Mr. Venable and others when the alarm was first given, they endeavored to quiet the apprehen sion of the ladies, but when the front scene was in flames, they reached over for Miss Conyers who had sunk motionless below-they took her over; they held her between them, in a state of insensibility; her head falling over Mr. Lynch's left arm. In this manner they proceeded towards the head of the stairs, when Gibbon said "Lynch, leave Sally to me. I am strong enough to carry her; she is light and you can save somebody else." Mr. Lynch replied, "God bless you, Gibbon, there is the stairs," and then turned round to seek some of the other ladies. Poor Gibbon and his lovely and interesting

We must drop this recital. We have already stated the deaths of Mrs. Gerardin and her sweet boy-of Mis.

he daughter of Mr. Green, the Mana- the window-a fresh draught of it The old king was gradually descendger; of the amiable Mrs. Robert revived him, and he jumped out. Greenhow. The particulars of most f their fates are wrapt in oblivion .-

Their ashes are in the grave. These perished amid the flames-Mrs. Patterson & Mr. Wm. Brown | ter by hanging to her mantle. They | frigate, captain Hull, which was to rewere overwhelmed by the crowd.

Let us change the scene. It is a far of them lost. more grateful task to describe the fate seem again to have " re-visited the Grant and others, who were out, re- The affairs of the North and East haver. realins of light." It is almost as if the ceived many as they were let, or jump- remained as usual. Sicily was stated grave had given them up again from | ed down. its jaws. We are sorry, indeed, that

him to save her. With difficulty he street, where the remains of the unfor- nearly double.

ere they had advanced far, the roof | the Legislature-the Court of Hust- was referred to the port admiral at | Swearingen, Elizabeth Saddler, De-Mr. M. W. Hancock carried with foot and on horse-back .-- Why paint that the seaman should not be restored | Sheets, John Stone. him to the play, his niece, the two Miss ; the length and solemnity of the line? until the admiralty board had instruct-Herons, and three boys. When the They moved up the main-street until ed him on the occasion. In a day or alarm was given, he did all in his pow- they struck the cross street leading to two after, an American sailor swam mas, Miss Ann Thompson, Thomas er to save his proteges-but was at the Bank-here they were joined by from the Havana to the Constitution, Turner. last separated from them all. The the Corpse of poor Juliana Harvie, and being demanded by the British flames were approaching with a degree | who expired at her brother-in-law's, commander, captain Hull refused of fury and rapidity, that was perhaps | the Cashier of the Bank-they moved | to deliver him, until he had received never exceeded, Hitherto the scene | up the Capitol Hill, and at the Capitol | instructions from the United States, had been all bustle, confusion and con- were joined by the bearers of two large | taking for the basis of his refusal aternation: it now changed to one of Mahogany boxes, in which were en- the precedent which the British awful horror and despreation that beg- | closed the ashes and relics of the de- | officer had furnished him in the first ingars all description. He attempted to ceased .- The mournful procession stance. The affair stood thus when reach the centre window in the lobby then moved to "the devoted spot;" of the lower boxes. He at last suc- and in the centre of the area where ceeded in mounting on the heads of the once stood the pit, these precious recrowd betwirt him and the window, lies were buried in one common grave. and finally reached it, surrounded by The service for the dead was read by the unavailing and afflicted cries of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan .- The whole those sufficating around him. He scene defies description. A whole ci- an additional military force of 25,000 stepped within the window and with ty bathed in tears! How awful the men was on Thursday ordered to be difficulty raised the lower sash-he transition on this devoted spot!-A engrossed for a third reading; and was thrust his feet out, when the sash was few days since, it was the theatre of yesterday read a third time, when a ... Be He requests all persons indebted suddenly pressed down and caught his joy and meriment-animated by the debate commenced on the question of to him either by bond note or book acfeet betwixt it and the sill. He extri- sound of music and the hum of a decated one foot but could not the other, lighted multitude. It is now a funeral the usual hour of adjournment. There the same on or before the 15th day of until those behind him who had suffi- pyre! the receptacle of the relics of our appears to be no doubt of the passage of February next; wheat, rye, or corn, cient strength left to mount over him | friends ! - and in a short time a monuand the lower sash which kept him | ment will stand upon it to point out | down, did so. He found himself so | where their ashes lay! far gone from suffocation that he gave himself up as lost—the flames however rushed over his head and the introduc- The following names have been added to tion of fresh air at the bottom of the window gave him new life. - Those behind him being no longer able to

all escaped with their lives. Hancock. After he had left poor Gib- | Philadelphia-missing. bon, he met with a variety of horrid adventures. All was utter darkness in the lobby, and suffocation threatened. It was an awful crisis-and but that one of the windows was burst open and let in fresh air, he thinks all in the lobby must have perished; at sequence of the injury he received in __The whole town is in an uproar on length he reached the window, where his efforts to save his unfortunate sister the occasion. The seconds have tahe found a gentleman fixed fast, whom | from the flames! he since believes to have been Mr. Hancock. After an awful lapse, the flames were rushing on, in all directions, his hair caught fire, hope deserted him; he was struck with horror at the Idea of being burnt alive. He rushed towards the window, waving his hands as quick as possible, over his head and clothes. This was a dreadful moment; he saw many drop down on each side of him suffocated-the window was crash behind him. He threw himself out, and providence preserved him.

keep him down, he with a last effort

and bodies, with his fine son in his arms-and was saved.

theon, whose husband is perhaps now | which his mouth accidentally caught, | assemble early in January; and the | his way from Europe; what a blow he would have died for want of air restrictions, if not repealed, will die a Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepon his heart! -of the venerable Mrs. the fresh air that streamed through it natural death in February, and will not resslie; of the lovely Nancy Green, revived him enough to lift his head to be renewed.

> Mr. Gordon was saved in a state of insensibility. His lady was saved by faires in Paris, had arrived in London, jumping through the window, and to exercise the same functions in Engclinging to a man, and her little daugh- land. He arrived in the Constitution had three children there, and not one visit France before her return to Ame-

Several individuals were active in Bonaparte remained in Holland, reof those who have, as it were, miracu- rescuing the lives of their fellow crea- munerating the Mynheers with his prelously escaped. It is some relief to tures .- Dr. McCaw let down several sence, and the smiles of his fair Emour feelings to contemplate those who from the window. Mr. Doyle, Mr. press, for their monish.

our limits do not permit us to give any INTERMENT OF THE DEAD. Island is not soon English it will be but hasty snatches & sketches of events. The arrangements for this melan- French; it cannot long remain Sicilian. Mr. John G. Jackson was overcome | choly occasion could not be completed by the sufficiating smoke, and fell before Sunday-and as the place of merous official naval letters, contain senseless. His last recollection was interment had been changed from the one giving an account of the capture of that his feet were descending; but Church to the area where the Theatre La Renomme and La Neriede, of 44 whether the floor or stairway were bro- stood, to that fatal and devoted spot, guns each near Madagascar; by which ken or he had reached the descent, he the funeral procession did not move, it appears, that their consort, the plunwas not conscious, but insensibly he de- as was originally contemplated by the dering La Clorinde, struck her colors scended to the level of the pit, where | Committee, from the Baptist-Meeting in the action, but skulled off in the a strong current of fresh air revived | House, near the Theatre, where the | night and escaped. him, as he lay amongst a heap of pros- relics lay, to the Church where the in- Bonaparte is taking the most strenu-

REGISTER OF THE DEAD. the list of those who perished in the Theatre at Richmond on the night of the 26th December.

John Welch, a stranger, nephew to raised the sash, extricated his foot and sir A. Pigott, late from England; jumped out. It gives us sincere plea- Margaretta Anderson; Thomas Fra- Extract of a letter from an officer in the sure to add that the three boys and | zier; Mrs. Jerrod; James Waldon; girls, whom he carried with him have | Barack Judah's child; - Nuttle, | corpenter; Pleasant, a mulatto woman, place here last evening-Young Mer- of age. Whoever returns the said ap-Mr. John Lynch was the only per- | Nancy Patterson, woman of color; son who passed the window after Mr. | Fanny Goff. do. ; Betsey Johnson, do. ; | mention*, had received an insult from | reward but no other charges.

> Expired since. On Saturday night, Mrs. John Bos-

And at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Edward James Harvie, Esq.-in con-

mmmm

Boston, December 26. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Galen we have London papapers and advices to the 18th November-many days the latest. On the affairs of the United States,

there were nothing in the papers but speculations. It was thought by many in London, that on the expiration of bottom of it when he heard an awful the restrictions on the Prince Regent, the river Perdido. This news I re- tiff, and that a copy of this order be a partial change of the ministry would ceived to day from my correspondent forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Retake place—the marquis Wellesley re- at Pensacola, dated the 4th inst. I pository for two months successively, Mr. Robert Greenhow precipitated tiring to take his former situation in In- have also seen several other letters and posted at the door of the court himself down the stairs over fire-brands | dia, and Mr. Percival descending to a | mentioning the same." peerage-that Mr. Russell would furnish evidence that the French decrees, Mr. Head Lynch made a wonderful though not revoked, had ceased to escape with his child. His lady was operate against the commerce of the this place yesterday, after nearly four baved by a strong man's pulling her by United States, and that the orders in days travelling, a distance of only 80 the Defendant William Slaughter, unthe hair of the head over the bodies in council, so far as they affect our neu- miles. The fall of snow to the east- til the further order of this court. tral rights, would also cease. This is | ward is unprecedented. It has drifted,

ing to the tomb.

Mr. Russel, our late Charge des Af-

to be in great fermentation; and its Amazon Queen sick. We repeat, if that

The London papers, amongst nu-

trate persons. He struggled to rise terment was intended to be made. ous measures to supply his subjects and found himself on his feet with a The mournful procession began at with our southern staple, Cotton, ifom ers, 2; Mary M'Can. lady clinging to him and beseeching Mr. Edward Trent's on the main the Levant, though it must cost them

found the door, not being acquainted | tunate Mrs. Patterson lay .- lo front, While the Galen was lying at Spitwith the house, but at last he emerg- the Corpse-then the Clergy-Ladies head, a seaman, from the Constitution, ed with the lady, when the fire was in carriages-the Executive Council- deserted to the British frigate Havana. pouring through the front windows, and Directors of the Bank-Members of He was demanded by capt. Hull, who ings-Common Hall-Citizens on Portsmouth, and by him informed nis Stephens, John Showman, Jacob

CHARLES-TOWN, January 10.

The bill from the Senate for raising its final passage, and continued until | count, to come forward and discharge

The committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom the subject was referred, have unanimously reported a Harness Makers will meet with conbill to incorporate the stockholders of stant employment and good wages by the late Bank of the United States under the title of" the American Bank," with a capital of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars ! Thus far we run before the wind."

Navy, duted Norfolk, Dec. 26.

cer, whom you have often heard me the mate of a merchantman; a challenge followed, and last evening about sun down they met within a mile of the town-their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch each other's pistols, the word was given-both fired, and both fell DEAD! ken safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near themtheir bodies were brought to town last evening and will this day be interred.

* Mr. Mercer was an officer in the U. S. navy, and nephew to Gen. Mer-

A letter from a gentleman at Mobile, received at New-Orleans, dated Nov. the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is order-8, says ;-" The court of Spain has ed that the said Defendant do appear given orders to the governor of Pensa- here on the fourth Monday in March cola, to give up the Floridas as far as next, and answer the bill of the Plain-

New-York, December 28. A mail from New-Haven reached Mr. Stetson fell in the lobby with the report, which we hope will be real- in some places, as high as the houses. The parliament will positively the roads are impassable.

herd's-Town, Va. on the 31st day of December 1811 - which will be sent to the General Post-Office, on the first of April 1812, if not taken out previous

John Angle.

James Banes, James Burr, Margaret Bruner, Philip Barnhart, John Bowers, Sarah Byers, Lloyd Beall.

Thomas Cocoran, Jacob Coons. Theophilus Downs, Michael Dan-

Peter Fisher.

William Guy, John Groves.

John Hoffman, Thomas Henry, John B. Henry, 2; Mr. Ham.

Alexander Jones. Robert Kerney.

Thomas Lowry, John Lowry.

George Mooler, Miss Sarah Mooler, 2; Michael Mooler, John My-

John Pierce.

Roger Randat. Margaret Strode, Captain Tom

Conclius Thompson, Aquilla Tho-

David Welshans.

James Young. JAMES BROWN, P. M. January 2, 1812.

Saddle and Harness Making.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business, at his old stand in Charles-Town, where he has a quantity of work ready made and for sale on very moderate terms.

will be received at the market price in

payment of the same. SAMUEL RUSSELL. N. B. One or two good Journeymen applying as above.

January 10, 1812.

One Cent Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber sometime in November 1811, an apprentice to the Tailoring business, "A most horrid circumstance took | named Daniel M'Curty, about 20 years

prentice to me, shall receive the above AARON CHAMBERS. Charles-Town, Jan. 10, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1811. Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff,

William Slaughter and John Briscoe, IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant William Slaughter

I 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 ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of

GEO. HITE, Clk.

- - - - 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 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 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 John Ingraham. 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 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 - - - 1 2 3 4 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Christian Tomer, John Whitson. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AN ACT

For the apportionment of Representa-tives among the several states according to the third enumeration.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States mark on her withers occasioned by the in Congress assembled, That from and fistula, and I believe a small black after the third day of March, one thou- mark on her left hip. Whoever takes Matthew Ranson, Plaintiff, sand eight hundred and thirteen, the up the said mare, and delivers her to House of Representatives shall be com- | the subscriber, or to Henry Garnhart, posed of members elected agreeably to | shall receive the above reward and all a ratio of one representative for every | reasonable charges by me or Henry thirty-five thousand persons in each | Garnhart. 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; man named, Chester, dark complexion, within the state of Connecticut, seven; about five feet eight inches high, stout within the state of New York, twenty- and well made, has rather a pleasing seven; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-three; within the state

countenance, a small scar on his upper
lip, thirty three or thirty four years
old, his clothing all home made, coat of Delaware, two; within the state of and jacket, half worn, of cotton chain Maryland, nine; within the state of Virginia, twenty-three; within the shirt of thread and tow, each much state of North Carolina, thirteen; worn and patched, a strong pair of within the state of South Carolina, new shoes and stockings. Should be 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.

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

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

Simever Elliot, Benjamin Elliot.

Jacob Fisher, Anne Fenwick.

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

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

Lieut. John Jameson.

George Keller, Christian Keffer.

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

John Mathews, James Moore, care of Sam. Hinkle: Susan McWilliams.

John O'Banion.

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

John Spangler, Benjamin Sheeley Wm. Stanhope, Samuel Scollav, Edward Smith, Henry Severs, Barbara R. Saunders, Michael Sanks, James S. Sweringen, Jaue Stephenson, Hart-ley Sullavin, Charles Sawnes, Isaac

Thomas Talnet, Wm. Tate, John Tolin, Reazen Tucker, Fanny Taylor,

Seven Wayhugh, Richard Welsh; Eze- child she at present has, and all her sub-4 5 6 7 8 9 10 kiel Wright, William Wallace, care of sequent children are to be free at 21-. and given security according to the act

> 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 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Strider, John Snyder, Michael Sheetz,

> 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

JAMES TAYLOR. January 3, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, on Tuesday the 10th ult. a negro be found with any other clothes, he has obtained them since he run 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 flour, and will carry from five to six hundred barrels per week.

RICH. J. W. CONN, JAMES CONN. Keeptryst, 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.

December 20.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given, THE dwelling house lately occupi-ed by Mr. Weldon Brinton, near Mr. Michael Wysong'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.

Five Dollars Reward. Theodore Magruder, Daniel McPherson.

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 Jacob Parsons, Charles M. Perry, 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. Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, The woman has six years to serve, subject to one year's service for every Joseph Vance, 2; Joseph Vankirk, | child she has after the day of sale-the her present child is a female, aged one of assembly, and the rules of this court, year last April, and she is now preg- and it appearing to the satisfaction of nant. The woman is well acquainted | the court that he is not an inhabitant of with house work -- she and her child | this commonwealth : On the motion of are also very healthy.

Estray Sheep.

GEO. HITE.

Came to the farm where John Ingram resides, near M'Canse'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.

Jefferson County, towit. September Court, 1811.

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 as-sembly, 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 RAGS.

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 Paradise Lost, Porteus' Evidence. National Songster, fone's Dictionary, American Speaker, Goldsmith's Rome, - England, Scott's Lessons, Tales of Fashionable Life, Children of the Abbey, Adelain Mowbray,

Charlotte Temple, Sandford and Merton, Introduction to Reading. Lady's Preceptor, Leicester's School, Hymn Books, Bibles and Testaments, Thompson's Seasons, Chase's Trial,

Sacred Extracts. Josephus, 6 vols. Harrison's & Murray's Grammars, Philadelphia Primers, Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth'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,

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance 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, con-veying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, un-

til 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 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.

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

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 REPOST-TORY is Two D flars a year, one dollar to paid at the time of subscribing, and one | portunity for the enemy. at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted fourtweeks to densubscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers their advertisements.

AN ACT For completing the existing military-

re-enlisted for that service, for the term 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 vice, who shall have obtained from the executing every requirement in the commanding officer of his company, morning being repeated, orders were dead and wounded; and the graves of of the people and the predominant inbattalion or regiment, a certificate that | given to march to some suitable place | many were found; by some it is said | fluence that prevails in that region-he he had faithfully performed his duty for encampment. At this time about whilst in service, he shall moreover be 400 Indians were discernable behind or die in the service of the United | and muskets pointed.

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. marched from Fort Harrison (the new | time before the camp was assailed from fort being called by this name) on the every quarter with more desperation 29th October; having proceeded about | and fury than I can describe. 25 miles, an express arrived at camp, with intelligence that a boat with supplies for the atmy, was fired upon by a

Fort Harrison, and one man killed. and measures were taken by detach- the enemy was put to the rout. Some States infantry, is about 42 years of ments of cavalry, to discover the per- companies of our regiment charged at age, and was born in the neighborhood petrators, but without effect. Having three different parts of the line, where of Boston. He had very early felt an halted one day to build a block house, the militia with their rifles, needed attachment, to the military profession, and stowed such of our provisions as support. Captain Snelling with his and when about 18, it is believed obcould not be transported by land-it company acquired much credit for the tained a commission in the United being deemed unsafe to ascend the Wa- gallant charges they made. I hope States service. The circumstances of bash higher with boats, we again took others will do justice to the regiment. those times rendering the military life up the march. The expectation of be- It would not be proper for me to say rather a business of indulgence and ing attacked increasing as we approached the Indians, our marches were necessarily slow, to preserve the order of ry which does them honor, but it is a upon the theatre of Asia, where many battle, and the health and vigor of the truth that some of them were behind other Americans had before adventurtroops. The distance from Fort Har- trees, and under the waggons, during ed, and found military employments rison is about 100 miles, and nothing more of consequence occurred until the miles of their town a party of nearly 30 Indians were discovered, all mounted on horseback and armed with rifles.

The horseback and armed with rifles.

Coromander, where it is believed in the busy note of preparation?

The horseback and armed with rifles.

Coromander, where it is believed in the busy note of preparation?

The horseback and armed with rifles.

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The horseback and armed with rifles.

Coromander, where it is believed in the busy note of preparation?

The horseback and armed with rifles.

we should be immediately attacked as | made an effort or fired a musket during | From Madras, colonel Boyd, found

red the party that had been discovered, at once perceive the advantage they pos- and pursued them to their town. About sessed, and the necessity for hard fight- a soldier of fortune among the Mahrattwo miles farther, three Indians were | ing to make resistance effectual. seen, who called out to the interpreters for peace. The troops were ordered creased the zeal of our troops, when general policy of the country, during will receive a reduction of one fourth on to halt, and they conducted to the com- the savages were immediately routed which he displayed both intrepidity mander in chief: They however could and many killed in their flight. Two and military talents, he was very soon say nothing but that the prophet was hours and five minutes death and des- distinguished, and had the command willing to make peace if the army truction was distributed among each of several corps in succession; when would halt, and the governor or some party. Fifty three Indians were lying the writer of this article first became deputation go forward and treat with dead in and about the camp; forty acquainted with the reputation of cohim. Governor Harrison replied that | three of our own brethern, were lying | lonel Boyd, in Asia, that gentleman BE it enacted by the Senate & House | he wished if possible to avoid the shed- among them - and the cries and groans | had a very high rank in the Mahrattah of Representatives of the United States | ding of blood, and if they had aught to | of the wounded seemed still more disof America, in Congress assembled, That offer he was ready to hear; but that tressing. Seventy seven were killed signated by the number of men; and the military establishment, as now au- he had not marched that distance to be and wounded in our regiment, and the a command is called a munsub, the comthorised by law, be immediately com- trifled with. The troops gave three most accurate return I can obtain, a- mander a munsabdar—these are of 2, cheers and moved on in order of battle. | mounts to 187 of our force in killed and 3, 4, 5, thousand. Col. Boyd had a Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, Having approached near enough to wounded. That there be allowed and paid to each | commence the attack, and the most fa- "The day was employed in dressing | commanded in several actions with the effective, able bodied man, recruited or | vorable position being taken for this | the wounded and burying the dead .- | highest credit. He had for his lieutenpurpose, some Indians again came for- The 8th being designed to attack the ant, as munsubdar, general William of five years, unless sooner discharged, | ward, and declared their wish for peace | Indian town-the squadron of cavalry | Tone, a brother of a gentleman who -saying at the same time, that if we | advanced to reconnoitre the enemy, | has distinguished himself in the histowould encamp near them, the prophet | when they crossed the river and aban- | ry of an unfortunate and oppressed naand some of his chiefs would come in doned in the greatest confusion their tion, the late Theo. Wolfe Tone. the morning and agree to, and execute town. An old squaw was left, who which he is to serve; and whenever every thing stipulated. It being by could not flee for her infirmities, and native country-and the state of Asia any non-commissioned officer or sol- this time too late for completing any she stated that 150 had been killed and ceasing to present the same temptations dier shall be discharged from the ser- arrangement, and their assurances of wounded of the Indians.

allowed and paid, in addition to the some breast works they had made of ours-10,000 bushels of corn were aforesaid bounty, three months pay, timber, nearly enclosing their town .- left by them, with a quantity of beans, and one hundred and sixty acres of In a thick wood very near, many were upwards of 100 brass and copper ket--land; and the heirs and representatives | heard to join their war hoop, and num- | tles, and about 30 horses, and after | ment move through this city on their of those non-commissioned officers or bers were also in their strongest build- taking all the corn, our horses could way westward, must have perceived soldiers, who may be killed in action, ings through which loop holes were cut consume, every building was fired, that he had cast away the rust of milita-States, shall likewise be paid and allow- "I passed within 50 yards of their them. One Indian was discovered un- pace with the progress of the science to ed the said additional bounty of three months pay, and one hundred and sixty who had probably been woundacres of land, to be designated, surveyover the works, some cocked them as ed and concealed there as they could of the modern discipline. ed and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, as may be provided by law.

We passed, and having besides arms, bows and arrows, war clubs, tomation to a small quantity of provision, which bows and arrows, war clubs, tomation to a small quantity of provision, which by this time was expended, except a avoid presenting an anecdote which HENRY CLAY, cations of hostilities. We encamped little flour; all our cattle had fled dur- characterises the imbecility of the pre-Speaker of the House of Representatives. | about 3.4 of a mile from them, and | ing the action, and the men began to | sent management of our military afpleased with a prospect of negociation | eat the horses which were killed on the | fairs. Had it not been for the circum-

the army sought repose.

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 near-"On the 17th October, I left this ly the centre of the camp, with a de- mency of the season, amid rain, frost every other man of merit and rank in place to join the army at Terra Hoit, | sign no doubt of seeking the commandwhere a new fort was erecting, and er in chief. It was very fortunate that and half the men without even that. _ ample of this we shall give. _ Col. reached there on the 19th. It was our sentinel discovered and fired on | For thirty one days I was without my | Boyd had the command of the military then determined that the troops should | them-the next sentinel saw them by proceed to the Prophet's town, to in- the fire from the other's musket, creepterrupt their preparations for hostilities | ing on the ground in an extended line, | -demand the restoration of property and as the attack was confined for a few they had stolen, and the delivery of the minutes to this part of the camp it is Indians who had murdered some of supposed they had not all reached their a long time, and has cost the lives of the whites. For this purpose we station. It was, however, but a short many brave men."

"The night was so dark no man could be known but by the watch word, and I could plainly see the Indians' party of Indians, but a few miles above faces by the flashing of our muskets .- can give more amply from personal The bayonets only decided it, and knowledge. "The boat returned to the garrison, wherever the regular troops charged, Col. Boyd, of the 4th regiment U. much on the subject-some of the mi- idleness than of activity, he resigned, litia behaved with a courage and brave- and appears to have fixed his intentions the whole of the action, and two of and honors. them deserted at the same period .--The horse had no opportunity of charg- | Coromandel, where it is believed he "This caused an apprehension that but a little upwards of 1100) never | celebrated letters of Junius.

we were crossing some deep ravines | the whole action. The force of the | no difficulty to reach the Mahrattah which would have been a favorable op- enemy is rated at from 5 to 700, and country, where his soldierly appearortunity for the enemy.

"Our cavalry, however, reconnoit- the darkness of the night, &c. you will vice," as the phrase is, in that country.

"The day began to dawn and in- their manners, military habits, and the

"It is their practice to carry off their | precarious from the unhappy condition thirty one were counted, and if correct, returned to his country and friends atheir killed and wounded must exceed

not good water for supper. "We then reached the block house,

manning

COLONEL BOYD.

A writer in the Vifginia Argus has given an imperfect sketch of the history of this respectable officer -which we

Col. Boyd landed on the coast of

tahs, and making himself master of munsub of 10,000 cavalry, which he

Colonel Boyd being attached to his to military enterprise, and a fame very

bout 12 years ago. Of his merits as a soldier and his experience, what we have stated would be sufficient ; those who saw his regiand the remainder of the corn with | ry antiquity, and that his mind kept

the next day, and fatigued with duty, 7th. Here were gloomy prospects .- stance of the 4th regiment being order-Our bread lasted only two days, with a ed to the westward, colonel Boyd, we

"On the morning of the 7th, at 4 breakfast and supper of cold water have reason to believe, would have reo'clock, I was awakened by the dis- alone; and two days after, bread was signed about the period it was ordered charge of a gun, immediately followed gone; we had our mess of beans each to march. Accustomed to the decoby the most hideous yells, which were day, with bad water for breakfast, and rum, as well as to the principles of subordination, which military men in most countries consider as inseparable and found again some flour, whisky | from their profession; he had felt himand a little pork; and after reaching | self repeatedly wounded, by a differfort Harrison, found plenty of provi- ent kind of conduct-a feeling which sions again. Add to all this, the incle- | col. Cushing, col. Pike, and almost and snow, with no covering but a tent, the service has experienced. An exclothes off, lying on the ground; and | works which cover the harbor of Bosfor 16 days lying in boots and spurs, I ton; as commandant of that station, all could hardly use my feet. The battle orders must, of necessity, or at least of was probably the most severe of any right, where the commander was neithat has been fought with Indians for | ther 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 this. We rather foresee that col. B. will not continue, unless there is better disposition of the military institutions of the country. But whenever the country calls for his services-there will he ever be found at any post to which his country may call him. Aurora.

minn

DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK. In this season of agitation and alarm,