

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1812.

[No. 9

THE MILITARY MONITOR.

AND
AMERICAN REGISTER.

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Official.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letter from Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory to Gen. Harrison. Fort Harrison, Sept. 10.

Dear Sir—On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after a retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately impressed with an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place, which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night, to see what became of them; and their not coming in convinced me that I was right in my conjecture. I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambuscade. He soon sent back to inform me, that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders; I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in and buried; they had

been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner.—Late in the evening of the 4th inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from Prophet's Town, and a white flag; among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawanoe man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guards to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the centinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of the centinels; I sprung up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block-house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house) which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates, as an alarm post). The guns had begun to fire pretty smartly from both sides.—

I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceivable at that time; but from debility or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders—the word appeared to throw them all into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broke open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the stock having licked several holes through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as it was very dark); and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that block house adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortification, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians—the cries of 9 women and children (a part of soldiers, and a part citizens, wives who had taken shelter in the Fort)—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you that my feelings were unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent, and to add to our misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw, by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block-house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet; the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast-work might be erected to prevent

their even entering there—I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a fire from the other block-house and the two bastions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 8 hours), under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and altho' the barracks were several times in a blaze, the men used such exertions that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast work as high as a man's head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade.—

I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the galleys in the bastions, and fired over the pickets, & called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the picket, returned an hour before day, and running towards the gate, begged for God's sake for it to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in, as I did not recollect the voice.—I directed the men in the bastion, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would; and one of them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other bastions, where they know his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day-light I had him let in. His arm was broke in a most shocking manner, which he says was done by the Indians which I suppose was the cause of his returning.—I think it probable that he will not recover. The other they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces.—After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day-light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them

in our sight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle, which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the Block House) with a strong row of Pickets which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party as one chief gave his orders in that language, which resembled Stone Eater's voice, and I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands, their different languages, and several of the Miamies or Weas that have been frequently here, were recognized by the Frenchman and soldiers, next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since.—I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and I looked for some person from Vincennes and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of rangers that was on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall you ought to be well provided with every thing, as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there, that they can defend with advantage. Wishing, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.
His Excellency Gov. HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you on the 10th inst. giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I dispatched in a canoe after night, found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return.

The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave an opportunity of seeing a craft that might attempt to

pass, and were waiting ready with a canoe to intercept it.—I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river.

But my situation compels me to make another attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country, but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians way-laying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.
His Excell. Gov. HARRISON.

From the Democratic Press.

Privateering.—During the first year of the American revolution, it was calculated, by the English (the American estimate was larger) that the American privateers captured property to the value of one million sterling: and that the privateers of the single state of Massachusetts made more prizes from the English than the French & Spanish cruisers together had ever made in a whole war. The prizes taken from the English since the 18th June, a period of (say) three months, amount to two hundred; which at an average of no more than ten thousand dollars a ship and cargo yield a sum of two millions of dollars: which, supposing it continued thro' the year, gives upwards of 8 millions of dollars. In opposition to this, American vessels have certainly been taken by the English; tho' not as many as would have been taken in what has been called a state of peace. The prizes taken are therefore net gain. Nor is it probable that, as regards the belligerent operation on the whole, the amount of injury done to him will decrease hereafter; because—1, the number of American privateers will always augment—2, The number and execution of American public armed vessels will augment—and—3, Tho' the enemy's trade be powerfully convoyed, yet the very expense of that additional convoy, with the enhanced insurance for increased risk, will injure his trade more, tho' to be sure, as individuals, it may benefit the citizens of this country less, than any profit of any trade can compensate for.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Defence of New-York.

No. V.

The arrival of a hostile squadron of ships of the line on our coasts must be the signal for the return of our frigates to port—they cannot prudently venture to sea in the face of a superior squadron.—In the mean time the enemy collects his force, he is at no loss for transports, he needs not convoy; his cruisers prevent us from knowing any thing of his intention, we suppose that a blockade will constitute the whole of his warfare on our commerce, fatal delusion! his efforts will be directed towards the destruction of the roots as well as the branches.

A celebrated military writer lays it down as a maxim, that a body of troops is not in any security (from a surprise) when they are separated by a river from an enemy who enjoys the convenience of a bridge; for they will be always unacquainted with the motions that enemy may be capable of forming in order to facilitate a secret approach, for which reason their true distance from the enemy ought to be only computed from the river to their own camp, since, he can easily conceal his march from them and advance to the bank of the river.

From this, it is obvious that a body of troops distant from an enemy, who can advance to them without discovering his forces on the march, ought never to wait for his approach in confidence of the seeming advantages of their own situation, which can never be any equivalent for the superiority of the troops by whom they may happen to be attacked and of whose exact number they can never be certain.

These are incontrovertible maxims; hence, the distance of the British should be computed only from Sandy Hook to Gravesend; at the former of which places I shall suppose them safely anchored—this is not an unreasonable supposition—I may ask, *what is to prevent it?*

Being arrived within our waters let us see what mode of operations he would next pursue.—If wind and weather permitted, it is probable that a landing would be attempted without delay; on the contrary, if they should happen to be unfavourable, the enemy would carefully avoid making any demonstrations of his real intentions, he would endeavour to make it appear that he intended to force the passage of the narrows, while a de-

tachment of seamen and mariners would land on Staten Island and threaten to take the works in reverse. His naval superiority would enable him to make several diversions on Long Island, in order to distract your attention and draw the people towards those quarters which he would appear to threaten.

During these operations your ships and other vessels of war are hermetically shut up in New-York. An express arrives—orders are issued, and immediately countermanded in consequence of the arrival of another express with contradictory intelligence—deliberation ensues—no arrangement having been entered into, instead of the word 'March!' being given, speeches must be made.—The enemy lands at Gravesend; secures his rear—pushes on and occupies Brooklyn heights without opposition, whilst you are appointing a Committee to draft—resolutions! Is this only a figure of fancy? Heaven avert the reality! yet where is the man who has studied the ground of which I speak with "a Soldier's eye" that will not acknowledge the possibility of this melancholy picture being realized—and in war it is well known that *only* possibilities are to be guarded against—I wish to be understood as not attempting to censure any department of the government for neglecting to put it out of the power of an enemy to sack and destroy this city—such conduct would not be within my province; my duty I take to be the pointing out to the local authorities and our citizens in general, that the *City is in danger*, and that, from the present appearances of things, it is likely to continue so, if those, who must suffer most in the event of its occupation by the foe, do not exert themselves in more ways for its defence than merely passing "resolutions."

AMICUS.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Since the peace of Paris in 1783, the Militia of the United States never had a proper opportunity of disseminating amongst them the elementary principles of military discipline. The detaching of various corps to garrison, and encamping others, afford opportunities for instruction, which ought to be eagerly embraced to perfect these men who are embodied, and enable them to circulate the knowledge, which they shall have acquired amongst their compatriots, at their return to their homes; and thus to have the satisfaction of being useful to their country, which must certainly be an adequate compensation for the time, expense and trouble of performing duties, which, abstracted from those considera-

tions, must be very disagreeable to men whose habits are so repugnant to the duties which a citizen-soldier must perform in order to be useful to his country.

With a view to this object, I would propose that suitable persons, *practical military men*, should be employed as Adjutants at every encampment and garrison of the militia, to instruct the officers and men according to the regulations of the United States. I have been led to make this proposal from having learned that, in practicing, according to the late regulations, it is customary, in deploying column, not to fix points either extreme or intermediary whereon to prolong the line.

So long as lines are to be formed in this manner, they must be taken up *accidentally*, and each battalion present a retired or advanced flank, and consequently, in either case, a *weak point*, which a disciplined enemy well knows how to avail himself of, in directing either a perpendicular or flank attack. I hope some person in authority will look to these things in time, and endeavour to impress on the minds of officers, that to command is one thing, and to know how to command is another.

I wish to be understood as not intending that instructors should interfere in commanding, except at drill or parades for instruction. The United States military system is calculated for corps wherein a considerable degree of military knowledge is supposed already to exist—to corps of any other description, it will, in many cases, appear as a military algebra; happily, Duane's "hand book for the infantry" furnishes a key to this abstruse compilation, which no officer, who wishes to understand his duty, should neglect carefully studying.

A MILITIA MAN.

To the Editors of the Military Monitor.
GENTLEMEN,

Through your useful paper, I beg leave to suggest, so to amend the Post Office law; that privates in the army and militia, when in actual service, might forward and receive: their letters, by mail, free of postage or at a reduced rate; this regulation is necessary to the soldier whose pay may not always be sufficient to defray the expence of communicating with his family, and providing for his other wants; this indulgence is due to the citizen who, in the character of a soldier, stands foremost in defence of his country. A law similar to that now proposed has been passed several years ago in England.

A VOLUNTEER.

Camp at Greenbush, Oct. 2.

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1812.

"**RUPERT, No. 1**"—is on file for insertion: the length of the communication and the time of the week it was received, prevent its insertion in our present number.

We have some other *Communications* lying for consideration, among which that signed "CESAR" contains, as we suspect, some allegations that are not well founded.

We prepared some observations on the unfortunate surrender of Detroit by Gen. HULL; but have, at the instance of a friend, laid them aside for the present, lest it might be construed into an attempt to influence the investigation which will probably be ordered, agreeable to the General's request; we were the easier led to this temporary relinquishment of the subject, lest our comments, however candid, might subject us to the imputation of partiality or that of being biased by party motives.

WAYS & MEANS—Among the reports of the week, it is stated, that all Spanish vessels, sold since the war, are ordered, by the British government, to be captured.—This is among the most probable of the rumours of the week. The resources of England have been truly great but not exhaustless—the national expenses of England are certainly at present in inverse ratio, with any ordinary or justifiable resources within her control—the expenses are on the increase, the resources on the decrease, the balance must be provided somehow or somewhere—the *Orders in Council* are no longer productive; other measures, among which the above may be reckoned, must be resorted to—the Wars which England sought, through motives of ambition or pride, now involve her political existence, and must be persevered in by her as long as possible expectation may look for measures, however improbable, nor will any event, which may originate in her councils, be just cause of surprise—she will not die willingly; and, in order to preserve life, she must resort constantly to the political paces—"*Ways and Means.*"

BRITISH IMPOSITION—It appears that the British cruisers bring into Halifax the American vessels returning from England with licences, in order that they may be "liberated on paying costs."

INDEMNITIES FOR PAST INJURIES, SECURITY AGAINST FUTURE AGGRESSION—This is the maxim which rules British policy. With their own measure let justice be meted to the enemy—Canada can be taken; it can be kept—the possession of it will secure to America *indemnity for past injuries, security against future aggression.*

APPOINTMENT—Col. Henry Proctor, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, *pro tem.* It is reported that he is to shortly supersede by gen. Harrison.

PATROLES—Such as are intended for reconnoitering or gaining intelligence are generally furnished from the cavalry, except the enclosed state renders it impracticable to em-

ploy them. In such case infantry only must be detached on this service.

These patrols must never omit sending out an advanced guard and flanking parties to be formed in the same manner as has been already laid down for advanced and rear guards.

The strength of the advanced guard and flankers must depend upon circumstances; but the precautions to be observed are invariably the same: no appearances, however favorable, will justify, for a moment, a departure from rules, upon the strict observation of which the safety of the whole often depends.

CONVOYS, ESCORTS & BAGGAGE GUARDS.—The object of an Officer entrusted with a Convoy or Escort is to conduct it in safety to the place of its destination.

Though opportunities should present themselves for annoying his enemy, he is not for a moment to step out of the path of his duty, or suffer any other consideration, however tempting, to occupy his attention.

He will detach in front and on his flanks parties to *feel* his way. The remainder of the party will march in two divisions, one in front, the other in the rear of the Convoy; from the latter of which a rear guard will be formed in the manner already directed in our last number.

The line of march must be shortened as much as possible—in other words, where two or more waggons, can move together in line, such a disposition must be observed in preference to following each other.

When villages or defiles present themselves they must be examined minutely, and the head of the Convoy not suffered to enter them till the report of the Patrols convinces the commanding officer that it can be done with safety.

Though these rules apply only in the neighbourhood of an enemy or in an enemy's country, yet, we think it right to recommend an observance of the forms in marching even in the interior of our own country.

While the Convoy is passing, every commanding height and advantageous situation in the front and on the flanks should be occupied. After passing, the line & order of march will be resumed. When Cavalry composes a part of the detachment, they should, where the country will permit, flank the whole, as, in case of necessity, their rapid conveyance of intelligence will afford more time to prepare for the reception of an enemy.

When an attack is apprehended, the patrols and advanced guard form the chain to protect the Convoy, till waggons are 'parked,' that is formed into a square—the horses in the centre and the Infantry posted behind the carriages.

For disobedience of orders on this duty, punishment should be inflicted in the most summary manner.

Practising the formation of advanced and rear guards—of Patrols and Escorts would be a most useful employment for the militia—their time would be well spent which certainly is not the case when days are devoted to the tiresome repetition of "Stuben's manoeuvres."

LOVE OF COUNTRY.—We learn with pleasure that eight young men of the first families, in the county of Amelia, (Va.) and some of them possessing independent fortunes, had enrolled their names as privates in the *Peterburg Volunteers*. A master of the Corps, this spirit of *amor patrie* was noticed by the officers on appropriate terms, which was greeted with applause from the whole Corps.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Pittsburg, 25 Sept. 1812.

"I have spent several of the most active years of my life in the neighborhood of or travelling between the settlements of Indiana. I know them well, and you may be assured that the United States have little to fear from their hostility: they are treacherous, and they possess, in a high degree, it's concomitant, cowardice—they will plunder and murder where they can with impunity or without the danger of being opposed by an equal force, but rely on it, they will disappear from every thing like organized or real force—the American troops, now proceeding or preparing to proceed against them, will not meet one of them—the cowardly savages will fly to their no less cruel abettors, if they can be well paid; but, as they act on no honorable principle, *they will prove treacherous even to their allies, the moment the fortune of war proves unpropitious.*"

List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States
(Continued from Niles's Weekly Register.)

91. Brig.—laden with timber, taken by a Salem privateer, recaptured by the English, and taken and sent into Gloucester by a Lynn privateer.

92. Brig William, from Bristol (Eng.) for St. John's with a cargo of coal, butter and sundries, sent it to Boston by the Rossie, com. BARNEY, of Baltimore.

93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99. One Ship, five brig and a schooner, all laden with fish and timber, captured by the Rossie and burnt.

100, 101. One brig and a schooner, captured by the Rossie, and sent to Newfoundland, with the crews of the above vessels, 808 in number, on parole and receipt, for exchange. Commodore Barney sent also his compliments to admiral Sawyer, desiring the poor fellows might be fairly treated and promising a large supply very soon!

102. Schooner Industry, from Newfoundland for St. John's, sent into New-York by the Benjamin Franklin, of that port.

103. Schooner Perseverance, from St. Augustine for Nassau, in ballast, sent into Charleston by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.

104. Ship Sir Simon Clark, 16 guns, 39 men, from Jamaica, for Leith, with a cargo of sugar, manna, coffee, &c. worth from 100 to \$150,000, sent into Norfolk by the Globe of Baltimore.—She was gallantly carried by boarding after a brisk cannonade of a few minutes. The second lieutenant and the drummer were killed on board the Globe, and one wounded.

105. Brig Honduras Packet, 2 guns and 12 men, with a valuable cargo of rum and dry goods, from Jamaica to the city of St. Domingo, sent into Charleston by the Mary-Ann of that port.

106. Brig Amelia, 10 guns and 17 men, from Malta for Havanna, with a valuable cargo of wine, castle soap, oil, &c. &c. sent into Charleston by the Mary-Ann of that port.

107. Schooner Mary, from Georgetown for Jamaica, laden with cotton, captured by the Mary-Ann and burnt.

108. Schooner.—(armed) after a smart brisk, taken by the Mary-Ann and released to discharge her prisoners.

109. Schooner Mary, from Jamaica for Quebec, with 146 punchons of rum; vessel and

cargo worth \$ 30,000, sent into Salem by the John of that port.

110. Brig Elizabeth, from Gibraltar for Quebec, ballast, burthen 300 tons, 1 gun and 12 men, sent into Salem by the John as above.

111, 112, 113. Three brigs laden with lumber, taken by the John and released.

114, 115. A schooner and a sloop, from St. John's for Halifax, laden with lumber, sent into Gloucester by the John as above.

116. Brig general Blake, (under Spanish colors) said to have British papers sent into Charleston by the revenue cutter Gallatin.

117. Brig—, from Jamaica for Halifax—sent into Charleston by the Bunker-Hill, of New-York.

118. Brig James, sent into Falmouth by the Bunker-Hill, as above.

119. Ship Apollo, 8 guns, burthen 400 tons—sent into Salem, by the John, of Salem.

120. Ship Royal Bounty, 10 guns, burthen 700 tons—captured by the Yankee, of Bristol, R. I. after a smart action of 20 minutes, in which the captain, the two mates and two seamen of the Royal-Bounty were wounded, and a boy killed; two men were wounded on board the Yankee. The vessel being old was destroyed.

Summary.

Forts Harrison and Wayne are safe, although rumour stated them both to have been taken, the probability of such events gained much credit for the various reports. Fort Harrison was attacked by a considerable body of Indians but gallantly and successfully defended by a small and sickly garrison of 12th ult. Col. W. Russell marched from Vincennes with 600 mounted rangers and 500 infantry and was to be at Fort Harrison on the 16th. The army under Gen. Harrison reached Fort Wayne on the 12th ult. Several expeditions were forming or formed against the Indians, detachments from the army destroyed the Indian towns of Elk Hart, the Forks of the Wabash, and the late Turtle's town; the cowardly savages everywhere fled, on the appearance of the troops, destroying and plundering as they retreated.

It does not appear that the American armies have attempted any thing against the British. It seems to be the intention not to re-enter the enemy's country without a force, the respectability of which, both as to numbers and munitions of war, will leave little to fear and little to doubt; Gen. Harrison had with him about 5000 men; Gen. Hopkins with 1500; Gen. Winlock had as many at Vincennes; 1400 were at Urbana; 1500 Virginians were to have joined Gen. Harrison; the Governor of North Carolina published an address to the Citizens of that state, in which he exhorts them to offer their services to the general government, "the enemy" says the Governor "will quickly be taught, that out of this reverse of fortune, will eventually grow an army capable of bearing down all opposition, and of dictating its own terms within the walls of Quebec." The general sentiment is that the late stain must be wiped off; the army burns with desire to be led to victory, and persons of the first fortunes and talents have volunteered their services as privates.

In consequence of the movement of considerable bodies of British troops on the St. Law-

rence, General Bloomfield has ordered all the militia under his command, to the same quarter. We understand they are to rendezvous opposite the village of St. Regis about 70 miles from Plattsburg.

It appears that several of the citizens of the United States have discovered a disposition to aid in an expedition in support of the patriots of Mexico. The government of the U. States will doubtless, under present circumstances, discourage any participation of the Citizens in such an enterprise; it is however impossible to foresee how far the conduct of England, in conjunction with her Spanish allies may render the immediate aid of the United States, in support of the revolutionists, a measure of prudence.

The vessels which have been cleared from England with licences and been sent into Halifax by British cruisers have been generally released. It is intended by the British government to furnish licences to such American vessels as will take American produce to Spain and Portugal to feed British soldiers, and may return to the way of England provided they return with British manufacturers. If England can thus progress, and induce the Americans to remain on the lines without entering Canada, then indeed they will be able to carry on a war like a peace, but Congress will soon meet and order things otherwise.

FOREIGN.

The Poles fall into the views of Bonaparte with an obsequiousness that must be highly flattering to him; their first object is to get rid of their old masters; their second, to be restored to a kingdom as before the partition of their country. In their first object they are to be gratified so far as respects the government of Russia, but their *de-irrever* in reply to the Polish deputation, informs them that the interest of his ally the emperor of Germany must not suffer by any future arrangement as to the kingdom of Poland.

The London Courier states that a general engagement took place between the Russian and French armies in which the former lost 50,000 and the latter 30,000 men, this account, as well many others respecting affairs in the north of Europe, seems to want confirmation.—The most probable aspect of things is, that Bonaparte has been unsuccessful in some skirmishes and affairs of posts, but that nothing has occurred materially to alter his prospects. The Russian policy is to retreat, destroying in their course every means of supplying the French, and thus to draw them into a situation where the concentrated Russians might place their whole fortune in the fate of a battle, which, if it should prove successful, would force the French to retreat through a desolated country; but the genius of Bonaparte is not to be thus outwitted by the brainless lead of the Russian Emperor. Considering how superior the French army is in point of military tactics to that of Russia, the superiority of French policy, and the discontentedness of the Russian soldiers, we cannot be cause of surprise, if we shall soon hear that the French armies will be victoriously in possession of the rich and well cultivated province of Moscow.

Accounts from the Peninsula bring nothing new, the disasters to the French army are multiplied. Joseph Bonaparte has left Madrid, but what troops he could safely take off of it, but whether with a view to retrieve the disasters of general Marmont, or to succeed in securing retreat, remains yet to be learned.—

It may be reasonably expected that Madrid will fall into the power of the British.

Riots continue in England; the starving manufacturer gives loose to feelings too severe to be repressed—open rebellion, is not however, the worst consequence of the British impolicy; the private associations, supported by men who are not actually starving, but tired of a government incapable of communicating or securing happiness, seem to prepare the way for a change that may give peace to the world.

The following is believed to be an accurate statement of the British ships and vessels of war on the Halifax station, and on our coast:—

Ship Africa,	Capt. Bastard,	64 guns
Acasta,	Kerr,	50
Shannon,	Brooks,	38
Spartan,	Brenton,	38
Stattira,	Stackpole,	38
Jano,	Saunders,	38
Nymph,	Epworth,	32
Belvidere,	Byron,	36
Maldstone,	Burditt,	36
Orytheus,	Pigot,	36
Zelus,	Townsend,	32
Tartarus,	Pasco,	20
Indian,	Jane,	18
Lynx,	—,	18
Prometheus,	Robinson,	18
Brigs Colibri,	Brown,	13
Goree,	Byng,	13
Ringdove,	Dowers,	13
Recruit,	Shenhouse,	13
Young Emulous	Mulcaster,	14
Plumper,	Bray,	12
Sch'r. Paz,	—,	10
Five schooners of four guns each.		

Daily expected, under Adm. Sir J. B. Warren

Prince of Wales	Douglas,	98
San Domingo,	Gill,	74
Porcupine,	Elliot,	54

Extracts.

Supplies for the Army.—The *Aurova* informs us that abundant provision has been made to supply the army with clothing of American manufacture. Large quantities of home made Kerseys, of a very superior quality, have been contracted for an ind part received. A single woolen manufacturer in New Hampshire has contracted to furnish five thousand yards of cloth per month.—Even blankets appear to be coming forward in sufficient quantities. One individual has offered to furnish a million of pounds of gun powder per annum. The price of all these articles are considerably reduced, and the editor says, the supplies from domestic resources are so ample as to keep foreign monopolists and forestallers in check; and after the present year, such are the resources of the country, that we shall not require a single article of foreign manufacture to supply the army, should it be required to clothe 30,000 men.

[Ed. Rep.]

The following extract of a letter from a respectable source in St. Louis, Missouri territory, exhibits a most distressing picture of the dangers to which the inhabitants of our Western Frontier are exposed, in consequence of the fall of Detroit: The fact of the horrible massacre of the garrison of Chicago our readers will recollect has been already announced.

[Nat. Int.]

"Fort Chicago, on the Illinois, was evacuated on the 15th. of last month, and the officers and soldiers put to death one mile from the place." Three women and nine children were among the slain; the credulous captain Wells (Indian agent) had his breast cut open & his heart roasted and eaten by the chiefs present. Fort Madison (Bellevue) is now besieged by 400 Pottawatomies Kickapoos, and Sauks. The factory is burnt down; by the garrison or Indians, we have not been able to learn which. The Indians have 200 warriors stationed on the Mississippi to protect the besieged party and upwards of 500 more in small parties, harassing our frontier. The enemy expects a reinforcement of 1200 Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, with Winnebagoes to break into our settlement. These savages are rendered bold and are more than themselves by success. We have but 17 regular troops at Belle Fontaine, and our settlements are so remote from one another, that you will no doubt hear of the most heroic examples of bravery from this quarter, as we are determined not to lose an inch of ground as long as life lasts or powder or lead can be had.— This moment a spy has come in; he observed a number of wounded Indians carried from fort Bellevue; 300 Indians have gone to Vincennes settlement and besiege Fort Harrison."

Kentucky Patriotism. Never, in any age or country, has there been more patriotic ardor witnessed, than is at this moment to be seen among the citizens of this state. Kentucky seems ready to precipitate itself in a mass upon the British and their infernal allies, the Indians. Hull's disgraceful conduct, the horrid and indiscriminate massacre of the garrison of Chicago—the late murder of the helpless families in Indiana—the siege of fort Wayne and Harrison—seem all to have blown up a flame that can only be extinguished by the blood of our enemies. By the 18th of this month there will be from the best accounts at least ten thousand Kentuckians on their march in arms, to revenge their brethren who have fallen—redeem their country's honor, and humble their insulting foe.—The ashes of the brave is the soil of freedom. Let not the tories of New England, or the secret or avowed enemies of the war, the friends and advo-

cates of British insolence and usurpation, exult too soon. Their hour is at hand—we are not yet prepared to kiss the hand that wields the tomahawk and scalping knife against the heads of our old men, our women and infants.—[Kent. Gaz.]

Promotion.—We are pleased to learn that, as a testimony of approbation of the gallantry displayed by lieutenant Morris, of the navy, in the recent action between the *Constitution* & *Guerriere*, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of *Captain* in the navy of the United States. [Nat. Int.]

Patriotic liberality.—The citizens of Catskill, have contributed a quantity of vegetables, and seventy dollars in cash, to the relief of the soldiers belonging to that village and town, now on duty at Staten-Island.

Plundering.—On the 10th inst. a boat from the Canada shore, landed a number of soldiers near Surgeon point, who stopped a waggon and seized a quantity of leather, and afterwards entered the house of Mr. N. Lay, (the family having previously fled to the woods,) and pillaged all the wearing apparel, not even excepting the small articles of women and children's wear—all the bed furniture, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.—all the provision they could carry off—all the kitchen furniture, they could not take they destroyed—and afterwards took a calf tied near the house, and carried off the booty to their boat. Dr. Lay's loss was not less than 300 dollars. The house of Mr. Gates was then plundered of 60 or 70 dollars worth of furniture, &c. Another house was plundered of several articles, the amount of which we have not ascertained. We understand that measures will be taken to reclaim the property.

The assemblage of persons who have gone from the South-western States or Territories across the Mississippi and into Mexico, on an illegal and unauthorised expedition against Mexico, crossed the River Sabine on the 9th, and arrived at Nacogdoches on the 12th, where they were received by the people with open arms. Colonel M'Gee, who commands them; it is said, proposed remaining there a few days for reinforcement.—The city was taken possession of in the name of Don Bernardo Gaudicus, a popular leader of that country; and the avowed design of the expedition is to revolutionize the province, and to establish a republican form of government therein. It was said we recollect, that General John Adair was to have commanded

this expedition; but we do not see his name mentioned in the course of its progress. [Nat. Int.]

Splendid Cruise of the privateer Decatur.

The privateer brig *Decatur*, Nichols, from a cruise of 47 days, arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday the 22d ult. She has captured 11 sail of English vessels, viz.—the Duke of Savoy, and Elizabeth, arrived some days since; brig Pomona, from Aberdeen, for St. Lawrence, (and sent her to Halifax, as a cartel with prisoners); brig Devonshire, from Timnouth for St. John, (sent to France); brig Concord from do. for do. burnt—brig Hope, from do. for do. (sent to Halifax as a cartel); barque Wm. and Charlotte, from Quebec for Portsmouth E. with lumber, ordered in; ships Dian, from St. Thomas for Liverpool, and Commerce, from Demerara for Glasgow, & brig Fame, for Dublin, all w't' rum, sugar, &c. and ordered into the U. S. The *Decatur* has made 120 prisoners, 60 of whom sent to Halifax, and the remainder on board; has not lost a man during the cruise, and has but 30 of her crew on board, 81 being absent in prizes, or arrived previous to her. In point of sailing, she surpasses the most sanguine expectation of every one. It is supposed there is not a faster sailer. About 80 flags of various kinds were displayed on board her—the English Ensign Union down.

From the Western Intelligencer.

The council with the Indian tribes on the western frontier having been concluded, the commissioners deem it their duty to give to their fellow-citizens a concise view of the proceedings and result.

The Delaware and Shawanoe tribes together with several of the Kickapoos, Seneca, Mingo, & Wyandots attended. The commissioners according to their instructions have endeavoured to ascertain their views and dispositions. They informed them of the, inevitable consequence of any act of hostility on their part. That the President stood in no need of their assistance in the war with Great Britain, and that for their own sakes he desired them to remain quiet and pursue their usual occupations. The chiefs in behalf of the tribes that attended have made professions of friendship and attachment to the United States, have in the most positive manner declared their determination to adhere to and observe the existing treaties, to remain neutral in the present war, and to reject the overtures of the British (which they state to have been repeated and pressing,) to engage in it. They have engaged by

the most solemn promise to restrain their young men from hostile acts against us, and have agreed to be responsible for their conduct, and to prohibit hostile Indians from going to their towns, and to give notice of any premeditated hostility. The commissioners presume not to judge of the sincerity of professions, especially of the professions made by savages, it being the alone prerogative of the supreme ruler of the Universe to judge the heart, but considering that their conduct will accord with their obvious interest, and having taken every possible means to ascertain their views, have from the result of their inquiries formed the opinion that their professions are sincere, and accordingly in virtue of their instructions given the tribes who attended assurance that no act of hostility will be committed against them by any citizen of the United States while they observe a peaceable conduct.

The commissioners were of opinion that the non attendance at the council by any tribe after having been invited was such evidence of an hostile disposition, as to justify the suspension of the delivery of their annuities or present.—No goods, either as annuities or present, have been delivered except to the tribes who attended, nor has ammunition or other implements of war been given in any case.

R. J. MEIGS,
T. WORTHINGTON, } Commissioners.
JER. MORROW, }

A volunteer Company is raising in Staunton, and a company of Cavalry and one of Riflemen in Lexington, Va. the whole to join the north, Western Army.

The little town of *Chillicothe* (Ohio) and its immediate vicinity, furnished one hundred and fifty mounted Riflemen (volunteers) for the North-Western Army. Fifteen hundred of the militia of Mason, Cabell, Kenawha, Greenbrier, Hampshire and Hardy counties, have ere this, agreeable to the orders of the Governor, rendezvoused at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio. A number of wagons loaded with Camp equipage, &c. for this army, passed thro' Staunton the week before last.

About 1000 volunteers for the rendezvous at Meadville, passed through Pittsburg on the 18th. Also a detachment of 250 recruits, under the command of Maj. M'Clunney, from Carlisle.

It is mentioned, under the head of Greensburg, Sept. 17, that nine companies of Volunteer Infantry and Riflemen, had, a few days before, passed thro' that place for the North-Western Army, un-

der the command of Brig. Gen. HARRISON.—150 U. S. recruits passed through, destined to General DEARBORN'S Headquarters. [Pet. Int.]

The patriotic town of *Tolland* has completely organized a Company of Volunteers to the President of the U. S. under the laws of the Union, and Commissions have been sent for.

From other parts of the States, reports speak favorably, that a similar tribute of devotion to the National cause, is in a fair way to be paid. [Amc. Mercury.]

The late success of the combined armies in Spain, may possibly raise the spirits of the British government, and render them more insolent than ever, the more especially as the transactions in the North of Europe, must divert, for a time, the attention of Bonaparte, from the affairs of the Peninsula. But how transient will be their joy. The loss of all their possessions in this hemisphere will be as a death blow to them. Baffled in their intrigues and attempts to create a division of our Union, deprived of their HUMANE auxiliaries, the Indians; their merchants in a languishing state, and their manufacturers in open revolt, they will have at last, however reluctantly, to bow the knee, and supplicate for terms.

Boston, Oct. 6.—We understand that the U. S. frigates *President*, *com. Rodgers*; *United States*, *com. Decatur*; *Congress*, *capt. Smith*; sloop of war *Hornet*, *lieut. Lawrence*, and brig *Argus*, *lieut. Sinclair*—the whole under the command of *com. Rodgers*, will sail this day, wind and weather permitting.

Gun boat no. 43, has been wrecked at Newport. When on the rocks, the gun broke loose, and fell to leeward and partly on a boy. In endeavouring to extricate the boy, *capt. Blodget*, 8 men and the lad perished. The other gun-boats on that station were safe.

A number of citizens of Philadelphia and Chester, lately paid a tribute of respect to *Captain Porter* and the officers of the *Frigate Essex*, by inviting them to an elegant dinner at the latter place, after which a number of appropriate toasts were drank, from which the following are selected:

1. THE UNITED STATES:—their first war achieved *Independence*; their 2d. shall command *Justice*.

8. *The Gallant Constitution*:—an hour of battle; an eternity of fame!

9. *The Sword*:—a boaster *shews it*; a hero *uses it*.

10. *The American Tar*:—*glory for his Country, vengeance for himself*.

13. A democratic Government to the Ocean, with an universal right of suffrage.

16. Sir James Yeo—to be pitted for his folly; for his information, send him a page from the log book of the Constitution.

19. The American Fair:—Tar and Feathers; the *Tar* and *Feathers* in their caps.

Volunteer.—The memory of lieutenant *Bush*, who lately gloriously fell on board the Constitution—his valor and his virtue will long live in the memory of his countrymen.

The present war against England—swaged for the dearest and most inestimable rights of a free and independent nation—may the united plagues of Egypt come upon the house and person of the wretch who refuses to raise his arm and open his purse to secure gallant American sailors from cruel, ignominious bondage, and American property from Anglo-Algerine depredations.

Hallowed be the manly tears shed by heroes when their country's honor was tarnished by a traitor.

The memory of Gen. Montgomery—may his spirit be roused by the cannon of the United States, before the walls of Quebec. Del. Pap.

Postscript.

Since closing our summary, the following information reached us. The allied army, under command of Lord Wellington, entered Madrid on the 12th August. This event, so much to be expected, was followed by several other advantages against the French.

It was reported and generally credited at Lisbon that the siege of Cadiz was raised.

Commodore Rodgers has sailed with the ships under his command, except one sloop, he was to be reinforced in a certain latitude by other vessels of war.

The privateer schooner *Hiram* of Bristol (R. I.) has been lost at sea—the shocking particulars, as far as received, will be detailed in our next.

We notice further successes by the private armed vessels of the United States, which will be detailed in course.—Among the arrivals is that of the *Teazer*, after a cruise of 27 days, during which time she TEAZED the enemy most confoundedly.

— Buffalo, Sept. 22.

The War.—On the 16th inst. a boat belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, of this village, was freighted for Erie, went out of port in the morning, but the wind hauling unfavorably, she made but little progress: in a short time, a British armed boat came out from under point Abino, and gave chase; the boatmen run a shore a few miles above 18 mile creek, abandoned the boat & tried to obtain assistance from the people on shore, but obtaining

only 3 or 4 old muskets, in bad order, they could make no opposition: the British boat came up and towed away the deserted boat, with all the property, which consisted of 45 barrels of salt shipped by Gen. Porter for Erie, the remainder of the loading chiefly belonging to Mr. Lovjoy, whose loss is not less than 1,000 dollars.

[*Ont. Mas.*
The following Extract, from *COBBETT'S WEEKLY* (London) *POLITICAL REGISTER* was written immediately after advices were received of the declaration of war by America against England. Our readers will derive advantage and instruction from its attentive perusal.]

EDIT.

“ Now, however, we are at war, and even now new falsehoods are attempted to be palmed upon us. But does the reader not perceive, that if America has declared war, she is at war? And that if she is at war, there must be a treaty before there can be a peace? To make a treaty of peace will require some months at any rate; and does the reader suppose that the Americans, after the expense of arming has been encountered, will disarm till she has obtained satisfaction upon all the points at issue? The acts of aggression (as she considers them) on our part are many; and does the reader suppose that the mere news of the repeal of the orders in council will satisfy her? Besides, if there were no subject of disagreement but that of the orders in council does not the reader perceive that the repeal has not been full and complete, and unequalled, and that if it were so, America cannot be expected to disarm without some sort of compensation? What! is our government to commit upon the Americans whatever acts of aggression she pleases; and, after that, when America arms and declares war, are we to suppose that, to effect an instant peace, we have nothing to do but to put a stop to our aggressions? I do not take upon me to assert that they are aggressions; but supposing them to be such, as I really think they are, does the reader suppose our government possess a licence to commit acts of aggression, and to put forward its mere cessation of them as a ground for peace with the offended party? This is not the way with our government, either abroad or at home.

It is always talking of “indemnity for the past and security for the future,” and why are we to suppose that the American government will not talk the same way? If a man offend our government, does it say “cease to offend us, and there is an end of the matter?” No, this is not the language it is now making use of to the people in the Luddite counties. It punishes them, when it can catch them; and shall it lay down as a maxim, that it is never to be made

responsible for what it does? The reader may be assured that the Americans do not consider us exempted from the usual laws and principles by which nations regulate their conduct towards each other and he may be further assured that the inquiries relative to the state of our manufacturers will not when read in America tend to lower her tone. She is now armed, she has got over her great reluctance to enlist soldiers and to fit out armed vessels; and she will in my opinion, never lay down her arms, that is to say she will never make peace with us, until we agree to make her ample compensation for her losses and injuries under the Orders in Council, and also agree to desist from impressing any persons on board her ships at sea. Are we prepared for this? Are the associates of Percival ready to give up these points? Are they ready to pay for what has been captured under regulations which the Americans regard as a violation of their right; and are they ready to make it a crime in any English officer to seize seamen on board American ships at sea? If they are, we shall certainly soon be at peace with America; if they are not, my opinion is, that we shall have war with her till those points are given up.

I beg the reader to bear in mind, that very soon after my imprisonment commenced, I began my most earnest endeavors to prevent this war, the most fatal I fear of all the the many wars in which we have been engaged since the present King mounted the throne. I was enabled to tell pretty exactly what would come to pass, unless we redressed the grievances of America without delay—I had letters from America, written by persons of a little more understanding than appears to be possessed by those from whom our lawyers get their information. I did not know to what extent the merchants of America might submit to have their property seized; but I was well assured that the American people would no longer suffer their seamen to be impressed upon the open sea. This was positively told nearly two years ago; and I am now particularly anxious to impress it upon the minds of the ministers; for they may be assured, that the American government, if it has actually declared war, will never make peace till that point is settled to the satisfaction of the American people; till, in short, we agree to desist wholly from taking any person whatever out of an American ship at sea.

I am aware how stinging it will be to some persons in England to yield one jot to America. I am aware how much more they hate her government than they hate that of France. I am aware how glad they would be to hear of the United

States being swallowed up by an earthquake. Not so however, the people of England generally, who do not grudge any thing that is yielded to America so much as they do what is yielded to other powers. They do not, besides, see very clearly the advantages they are to derive from the keeping down of the Americans by the means of the English navy. The do not see the benefit that is likely to accrue to them from any thing, the tendency of which is to press upon a free people in another country. Nothing, I am convinced, will ever make an American war popular in England.”

Newly Invented Camp Tent.

Inverness, (Scotland,) June 26.

As every man which is calculated to lessen the privations and add to the comforts of our brave soldiers while exposed to all the hardships of War, must be gratifying to every lover of his country, we have particular pleasure in laying before our readers, the following description of a portable Camp Tent invented by Mr. Nicholson, Adjutant of the Northern military district, and which we are persuaded will be found to possess so many advantages as will entitle the inventor to the gratitude of the army, and the approbation of the government.

In its appearance Mr. Nicholson's tent resembles an Officer's marquee more than the one now in use. It is square at the top, distended by four ram rods, and supported by a mallet in the centre, stretching out as it approaches the ground and covering a space of 7 feet by 7, affording ample room for four men to sit or lay down. The covering is made of canvas and divided into four sections one of which is carried by each of the four men by whom it was last occupied, each section being so contrived as to answer the purpose of an excellent cloak, sufficient large to secure their arms and accoutrements, from the injuries of the weather, while it scarcely adds 2 pounds weight to the burden of each when rolled up and appended to a knapsack.

To make a section answer the purpose of a cloak in any climate, a lining made of Scotch blanketing may be added to or taken from it at pleasure, and this addition will serve the double purpose of an almost impenetrable cloak by day, and a comfortable covering by night while it supercedes the necessity of and is much lighter than a great coat.

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