THE MILITARY MONITOR,  
AND  
AMERICAN REGISTER.

By T. O'CONNOR and S. WALL.

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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 intened 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 toto, I cautioned the guards to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels 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 sentinels; I sprung up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when I saw an 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 began 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 fortifications, 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 although the barricades were several times in a blaze, the men used such exertions that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breastwork 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 galleries 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 bastard, 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 knew 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 and presence of mind the whole time the loss of one two bastions mounted the roofs of the green corn until we can get a supply, them have neither of voice, and I believe Negro Legs was fired other into lost his life by being too anxious—he got were acquainted with the woods, and privateers captured property to the value tho' the others kept up a were able (while the others kept up a temporary satisfactory, that they were obliged to return. This 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 nett gain. Nor is it probable that, as regards the belligerent operation on the enemy, 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 expence 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 tens of this country less, than any profit of any trade can compensate for.

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)

His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

Z. TAYLOR.

From the Democratic Press.

Privatizing.—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 nett gain. Nor is it probable that, as regards the belligerent operation on the enemy, 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 expence 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 tens of this country less, than any profit of any trade can compensate for.
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 anything of his intention, we suppose that a blockade would 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 detachment 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 words "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 come time, 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 "rest solutions."

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, affords 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 considerations, 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 expense of communicating with his family, and providing for their 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.
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 for consideration, among which that signed "César" contains, as we suspect, some allegations that are not well founded. We have also 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 rumors 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 on the increase, the decrees, the decrements, 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 means of ambition or pride, now involve her management in a specious justification of her conduct.

The strength of the Convoy not suffered to enter them till the march of the Convoy not suffered to enter them until the party will march in two divisions, one in front, the other behind. 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 wagons, can move together in line, such 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 Patrole convinces the commanding officer that it can be done with safety. Though these rules apply only in the neighborhood of an enemy or in an enemy's country, yet, we think it right to recommend an observance of these forms in marching even in the interior of our own country.

While the Convoy is passing, every command should be vigilant, and careful to occupy its position 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 Convoy, the guard must be increased. In the absence of any other measures, the guard must be increased. In the absence of any other measures, the American authorities will have no difficulty to supply the force that will be required.

When an attack is apprehended, the patroles and advanced guard form the chain to protect the Convoy, till wagons 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 Patroles and Escorts would be a most useful employment for the militia—thereir time would be well spent which certainly is not the case when days are devoted to the tiresome repetition of "Stuben's manœuvres.""}

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.


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

100. brig, with a cargo for the Dominions, recaptured 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. Andrew's in Nova Scotia, sent into Charleston by the Nonsuch of Baltimore.

104. Ship Sir Simon Clark, 16 guns, 59 men, from Jamaica, for Leith, with a cargo of sugar, rum, 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, arrived in 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 Havannah, with a valuable cargo of wine, castile soap, oil, &c. &c. &c. sent into Charleston by the Mary-Ann of that port. The Mary-Ann carries but one gun and 50 men.

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

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

169. Schooner Union, from Jamaica for Quebec, with 146 punchoons of rum; vessel and...
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 and the Impo

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:—

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<td>Five schooners of four guns each.</td>
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San Domingo, Gill, 74
Peruvian, Elliott, 24

Extracts.

Supplies for the Army.—The Aurora informs us that abundant provision has been made to supply the army with clothing of American manufacture. Large quantities of home made Kersyes, of a very superior quality, have been contracted for an in 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 necessary to clothe 30,000 men.
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.

"Fort Chicago, the Illinois, was evacuated on the 15th, of last month, and the officers and soldiers put to death one mile from the place. Thirteen 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 Pottawatamies Kickapoos, and Saukés. 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, harrassing our frontier. The enemy expects a reinforcement of 1200 Sioux, Sacés, and Foxes, with Winebagoes 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 have no doubt 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; 30 Indians have gone to Vineennes settlement and besiege Fort Harrison."

Kentucky Patriotism. Never, in any age or country, has there been more patriotic ardour 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 foes.

The ashes of the brave is the soil of freedom. Let not the stories 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—they are not yet prepared to kiss the hand that wielded 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 lieut. Morris, of the navy, in the recent action between the Constitution & Guerrière, 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 of—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 into Mexico, on an illegal and unauthorised expedition against Mexico, crossed the River Sabine on the 8th, and arrived at Nacogdoches on the 12th, where they were received by the people with open arms. Colonel Mc 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 Gaucinet, a popular leader of that country; and the avowed design of the expedition is to revitalize 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 Newport on Monday the 22d ult. She has captured 11 sail of English vessels, viz—the Duke of Savoy, and Elizabeth, arrived some days since; brig Pomona, (sent from Aberdeen, for St. Lawrence, and sent her to Halifax,) a cartel with prisoners; brig Devonshire, from Tromso 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 with 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 saileer. About 50 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, Mingoe & 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 commissioned 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 rendered them the opinion that their professions are sincere, and accordingly in virtue of spirits of 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 speaks favorably, that a similar tribute of devotion to the National cause, is in a fair way to be paid. [Ame. 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 however transient will be their joy. The loss of all their possessions in this hemisphere will be as a death blow to them. Battled 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. 48, 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.
2. The Gallant Constitution.—an hour of battle; an eternity of fame!
3. The Sword:—a boaster shows it; a hero uses it.
4. The American Tar:—glory for his Country, vengeance for himself.

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 haul ing 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 43 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. [Out. Mas.]

The following Extract, from COBETT’S Weekly 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.

"Now, however, we are at war, and even now false schools 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 unqualified, 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 Insulate 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 fear of all 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 stingy 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 mean 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 musket 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 blanketinig 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 surrounds the necessity of and is much lighter than a great coat.

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