EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XIX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1836. No. 32.

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Saturday Morning
BY
Alexander Graham,

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Commissioners' Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Court, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to public Sale, on the premises on Wednesday the 10th day of August next at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. the whole of the lands and real estate in Talbot county of which James Ridgaway, died, seized and possessed, situate, lying and being in the Chappel District. This estate consisting of about sixteen hundred acres of land has recently been divided into six farms, on some of which are tolerable good improvements—Any further description of this estate is decided unnecessary as those wishing to purchase, will no doubt view the property previous to the day of Sale. The terms of sale prescribed by the order of the Court are as follows, viz: a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers as to the right and title of the heirs and legal representatives of the said James Ridgaway, who are of the full age and as to the right and title of each, heir and legal representatives of the said James Ridgaway who is a minor, a credit until such minor shall arrive at full age. The payment of the whole of the purchase money, to be secured by bond or bonds to the State of Maryland, with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale The interest on the portion of the minors to be paid annually upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money, the commissioners, will execute good and valid deeds to the purchasers or their local representatives.

JOSEPH TURNER,
WILLIAM ROSE,
G. TURBUTT,
THOMAS O. MARTIN.
Commissioners.

july 9 ts

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of Joh Wright, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payments, otherwise their accounts will be placed immediately in a proper train for collection.

JAMES BENNY, Admr.
of John Wright, dec'd.

july 23 3w

ATTENTION

26TH REGIMENT!

The Companies attached to the 26th Regiment of Maryland Militia are requested to meet at their usual parade ground, on or before the 10th day of August next, for the purpose of electing their officers, in order that returns may be made to the Executive in due season.

JAMES BARTLETT,
Col 26th R. M. M.

july 23 3t

STRAY.

Strayed from the farm on which Mr. Geo. Noble lives, on the 17th ultimo.—A Sorrel Filly, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, of fine form and very compact. This filly has a long switch tail, and an uncommonly thin mane, but no marks; she is but partially broken. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to Mr. George Noble or to the subscriber.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 23 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON
Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for passed favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, & continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

march 5, 1835.

For Sale or Rent,

That convenient dwelling situate on Harrison street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Stevens. This house will be rented or sold on very convenient terms. App'y at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber, THOS. O. MARTIN.

Dec 19th.

Easton & Baltimore Packet
THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP



THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths, and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will recive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr N. Jones, as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skilfull sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant.
SAMUEL H. PENNY.

Feb. 27 tf

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county. S. H.

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvant Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 29th day of July, 1836.

EW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

July 30

$200 REWARD.

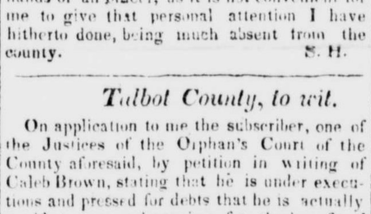
Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday 13th inst. a negro man named Noah Pinder, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and very black. Noah had several kinds of clothing among them I recollect a steel mixed frock coat—white hat, a palm hat and perhaps a black hat, a pair of towe pantaloons. I will give one hundred dollars if he is taken in the county, one hundred and fifty dollars if out of the county and within the State, and the above reward of 200 dollars, if taken out of the State, if he be delivered to me in either case, or secured so that I get him.

WILLIAM ROACH.

East New Market, July 30, 1836.

The Delaware Journal, will insert the above 3 times, and forward account to this office.

EASTON SHORE JOCKEY CLUB
RACES,



WILL commence, over the Easton Course on Wednesday 21st September next, and continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullit, Esq. about half a mile from Easton and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

Easton, July 30.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Storer, of Ohio, in defence of the character of Gen. William Henry Harrison, [delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 6, 1836.]

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The debate upon this bill has already been sufficiently protracted, and every member of the committee, I am satisfied, is prepared, to vote upon the question it involves. I am prepared, & have been for the last four weeks, to meet the appropriation for the naval service with my hearty sanction. I had not intended to offer any remarks on the subject under discussion, and would have been content to have remained a hearer rather than a speaker, if I had not heard, within the last few days, a tirade upon this floor, which a proper sense of public, as well as private duty, will not permit me to pass by without the most unequivocal animadversion.

Sir, I regard the navy and army, though different arms of the public defence, and requiring the adaptation of different means to their effective usefulness, yet upon one point that both must unite. I mean that *esprit du corps* which alone can elevate and sustain the character of either profession. It is vain for any Government to rely on the mere appliances of war, the physical material of an army or a navy alone, unless her soldiers and her sailors are gallant men, and their well-earned reputations are preserved. I would say hallowed in her history, every noble incentive to effort is extinguished, every glorious throb of patriotic enthusiasm is hushed We may improve, by the expenditure of millions, our navy yards, we may increase our marine, we may erect new fortifications, and, if you please, add to the numercial strength of our army; but unless the true American spirit exists throughout the Union, unless it pervades this hall, that spirit, which rejoices in the triumph of our arms, and mingles in the holy enthusiasm that is enkindled at the recital of heroic deeds, the sun of American glory is set. Who sir, will fight for freedom, when the only reward he can expect from his country is the neglect, the pity, or the scorn of those for whose defence he has perilled his life, and expended his fortune?

Sir, this is a war among the tombs, and the hand that would pluck the laurel from the brow of the true soldier, would obliterate his epitaph. It is no matter upon whom such an assault is made, the living or the dead, he who has survived the battle shock, or he who has fallen in the thickest of the fight; better, far better, would it be, that no trace of American chivalry should be found in our annals, that no record of our martial deeds should remain for future ages if the leaves of our history are to be thus recklessly torn out and scattered to the winds.

I have been induced to rise and ask the attention of this committee, while I reply to the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hawes,) who addressed the House on Monday last. That gentleman, in his discussion of the Kentucky resolutions on the public lands, devoted the greater part of his speech to an attack upon a distinguished citizen, who has long held a high place in the estimation of the American People. Sir, that citizen is my personal friend; he is one of my immediate constituents; above all, he is the candidate of a numerous and proud-spirited portion of his countrymen for the highest office in their gift; he stands before the people of this Union, aided by no Government press or Government patronage, his friends have no rewards to distribute, and do not act upon the principle that punishments even, are to be enforced in the day of political retribution, he and they profess to love their country more than party; and governed as they believe, by a sacred regard to the constitution and the laws will not surrender their freedom while they have the ability to assert and defend it.

The gentleman from Kentucky attempted, though very discursively, to trace the military character of Gen. Harrison from the battle of Tippecanoe to the surrender of Proctor's army at the Thames. He did not refer to his early career in the Northwest, nor to that decisive engagement on the Maumee in 1794 when, as the aid-de-camp, of Wayne, Gen. Harrison, acquired an enviable reputation for valor and military talent. These events, sir, were passed over, whether because they were unknown, or did not suit the object the gentlemen had in view, I cannot now decide. I leave to others the solution of the doubt, and commend the study of our early history to those who have taken the characters of our "war worn soldiers" into their exclusive keeping. Before I close my remarks, I shall allude to these events again.

What reason does the gentlemen give for his attack; so ill timed, and I must say, so ungenerous? Why, sir, he affects to reply to a passing observation of his colleague, uttered two months ago in the debate upon "the fortification bill of the last session." Since that period the gentleman has had the floor, and might have been gratified with a hearing; but he has postponed his remarks, until it would seem some political object was to be subserved by the destruction of exalted worth and heroic valor.

The spirit of party is insatiate; it is propitiated by no sacrifice: it is softened by no appeal. Sir, it has no heart. Its altar, like the brazen image of Moloch, is always heated for its victims; and while they are writhing in burning torture, the followers of that party, like the devotees of old, cry aloud to their idol, and imprecate new vengeance upon the sufferers. Ah, sir! we may go further with our illustration: the political juggernaut of the present day, like the Indian temple, is the centre of attraction, and of infallibility also; around it the crowd thickens, and from it the faithful dispense their lessons of political wisdom—lessons learned from one common source, and taught as not to be controverted, questioned or impugned. Beneath the wheels of this cumbrous mass, some are willing to prostrate themselves for the glory of the cause, while others give impetus to its dessolating progress. And is it at the great feast of Brahma, that we are called on to witness the ceremony of party immolation? Must our eyes behold the preparation for these barbarous rites until the last pang of the victim is lost in the shouts of those who minister at the sacrifice? Must we see all this, and yet be told that we should hold our peace; that our only answer must be that of expressive silence? Sir, I cannot consent to such a system, and come what will, with a clear conscience, & an unshaken spirit, however feeble may be my power, I repudiate it as fatal to liberty, and destructive of all high and generous impulses.

The gentleman from Kentucky has imputed to Gen. Harrison a total want of military conduct in the bloody battle of Tippecanoe, and directly charges, on the authority, as he says, of the report of the times, that, trusting "to the faith of an Indian chief, he suffered his army to be drawn into a position which required the greatest bravery to prevent their overthrow," and again, he asserts that "the General was at the head of brave troops, who failed only in shedding glory on their country for the want of a proper commander." These, sir are his charges, gravely made upon the floor of this House, in the presence of an American Congress. [Here the Chairman reminded Mr. Storer that he was discussing a subject not before the committee; but hearing the cry of Go on, go on, from many members, Mr. S. proceeded.] I know, Mr. Chairman, that the debate is not strictly in order; I am but replying to the gentleman who took occasion to address the House upon the Kentucky resolutions, and found opportunity, as well as permission, to indulge in those attacks which I am now endeavouring to repel. He sir, I presume, will not be allowed to take the course he did, while I am compelled to be silent. I know full well that the present period is the only one, when an opportunity will be offered me to defend the reputation of a gallant soldier. I deem it, sir, as the *"tabula in naufragio,"* upon which I am to contend with the winds and waves of party violence; as the only ground where I can stand without being controlled by the caprice of party rule, or the more odious tyranny of the previous question. As it is, then, my only hope, I shall follow out the gentleman's course, and controvert, as I trust I shall, his several positions.

The battle of Tippecanoe is matter of history; it was fought 24 years ago, when the gentleman from Kentucky was a youth; and whatever are the sources of his information, let us appeal to the annals of the times—for by them at last the question must be determined. When Gen. Harrison was called into the field he was Governor of the Indian Territory, and such was the confidence of the President of the United States, Mr. Madison, in his military qualifications, that a regiment of regular troops, and one, too, which signalized itself afterwards, was placed under his command. His little army, in addition to that regiment was composed of several companies of Indiana militia, a small corps of mounted riflemen, and a troop of horse from Jefferson county, Kentucky. The officers who led these brave men were distinguished for their talent and valor; and when, in the stillness of the night, the crack of the rifle broke upon their slumbers, they sprang with their comrades into the midst of the fight Sir, there was no flinching there, it was a glorious though a bloody field; when, with a force of seven hundred men, more than nine hundred well armed and desperate savages were compelled to give way; and the fact that such perfect order and discipline prevailed throughout that scene of carnage, exhibits in the strongest light the talent and the firmness of that gallant soldier, whose voice, to use, the language of one who fought at his side, was heard wherever danger was most pressing, above the noise of the battle."

Sir, before the lamented Col. Daviess join ed Gen Harrison, he addressed a letter to him, from which I ask to read an extract:

"The object of this letter is to say that I am very desirous to be with you in this service, and certainly will attend, if I am duly informed of the day of rendezvous. It is but rare that any thing of the military kind is done; it is still more extraordinary that a gentleman of military talents should conduct matters of this kind when they *are* to be done; since the land is infested with Generals so grossly incompetent Now, under all the privacy of a letter, I make free to tell you, that I have imagined there were two men in the West who had military talents: and you, sir, were the first of the two. It is thus an opportunity of service much valued by me. I go as a volunteer, leaving to you, sir, to dispose of me as you choose. No commission, I know, can be had; so I shall be a soldier. Perhaps some few young men may join me here and go on.—If I had a full troop, I should like to be in the van guard, very willing to be responsible for the good look out.

"J. H. DAVIESS.

"His Excellency Gov. HARRISON.

"*August* 24, 1811."

Such was Joseph H. Daviess, whom to name is but to honor. He fell at an early age and in the midst of his fame, and if his departed spirit could be invoked to describe the horrors of that night, I feel confident the gentleman from Kentucky would learn a lesson that he would not through all time forget; he would be told that there was one who yet survived the "fire and the smoke" of battle, who in the post of danger was the cool and intrepid soldier and wherever his form was seen, or his voice was heard, his name was the 'war cry' of his troops.

I select, sir, from McAffee's History of the War in the West, a work published in Kentucky, and whose author is a warm supporter of the present administration, a work composed and published at the conclusion of that war, the following statement, which I ask the gentleman from Kentucky specially to peruse: "An idea was propogated by the enemies of Governor Harrison, after the battle of Tippecanoe, that the Indians had forced him to encamp on a place chosen by them, as suitable for the attack they intended. The place, however, was chosen by Majors Taylor and Clarke, after examining all the environs of the town; and when the army of Gen. Hopkins was there in the following year, they all united in the opinion that a better spot to resist Indians, was not to be found in the whole country.

To sustain these assertions, I offer the certificates of General Taylor, of Indiana and Col Snelling, formerly Captain in the 4th Infantry.

"The above account, taken from McAffee's History of the War in the Western Country as it relates to the situation of the camp occupied by the army under the command of Governor Harrison, on the night between the 6th and 7th of November, 1811, is entirely correct. The spot for encampment was selected by Colonel Clarke (who acted as brigadier major to Gen. Boyd) and myself. We were directed by Gov. Harrison to examine the country up and down the creek until we should find a suitable place for an encampment. In a short time we discovered the place on which the army encamped, and to which it was conducted by us. No intimation was given by the Indians of their wish that we should encamp there, nor could they possibly have known where the army would encamp until it took its position. The only error in the above extract is, in saying that Major Clarke and myself were sent back, by which it would appear that the army retrograded to take up its encampment. This is not the fact. The army filed off in front of the town, at right angles to the Wabash, to reach its encampment. It has ever been my belief that the position we occupied was the best that could be found any where near us, and I believe that nine tenths of the officers were of that opinion. We did not go on the Wabash above the town, but I am certain that there was no position below it that was eligible for an encampment.

"WALLER TAYLOR."

"*February* 22, 1817."

"My situation as a platoon officer prevented my having a personal knowledge of the transactions above related so far as respects the selection of the encampment of the army under General Harrison, by his staff officers; but, having carefully perused the extract from McAffee's history, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be substantially correct; and that, in my opinion, the ground on which the army encamped combined the advantages of wood, water, and a defensible position in a greater degree than any other ground in that section of the country: the ground on the Wabash was wholly unfit, the bigal and being destitute of water, and the interval (or bottom land as it is called) being without wood, and incapable of being defended.

"J SNELLING,
Lieut Col 6th Infantry.

"WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1817."

I trust the committee are now satisfied that the encampment at Tippecanoe was not selected by the advice of an Indian chief, and I fear that the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, on every other point to which he has referred, will be found to be sustained by no historical evidence. Sir, has the gentleman read the annals of his own State, and forgot ten tribute that his countrymen paid to the hero of Tippecanoe in December 1811? Yes, when, by a solemn vote of her Legislature, while her members were in mourning for the loss of Daviess, Owen, and other gallant spirits who fell, fighting for their country, a resolution was passed, to which I beg leave to refer

"*Resolved*, That in the late campaign against the Indians on the Wabash, Gov. W. H. Harrison has, in the opinion of this Legislature, behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct, in the late battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of the nation."

This was the language of the boldest and the best of Kentucky's chivalry, while her legislative halls were hung with mourning, and when, if any unkind feeling existed against General Harrison, it would have been displayed. It was the warm, the enthusiastic expression of generous feeling, spurning the influence of those who would check its course and boldly asserting what it honestly believed. Will the gentleman expunge this record? will he blot out a page from Kentucky's history, and destroy one of the monuments that his own proud commonwealth has erected to the soldier and the patriot? I cannot believe it.

But, sir, I would not confine the attention of this committee, more especially of the honorable gentleman, to the recorded approbation of his own State. I must read another homily to him, in the form of a certificate of the officers of the 4th regiment:

"The battle of Tippecanoe having terminated a campaign which lead us to victory and honor, it is with pain we behold aspersions in the public prints aiming to destroy the confidence of our country in our late commander-in-chief.

"Gov. Harrison having relinquished the command of the army lately employed against the Indians, and probably as an officer left us forever, the present statement cannot be attributed to servile flattery, but to the true and honest expression of our real sentiments in favor of a general whose talents, military science, and patriotism entitle him to a high rank among the worthies of the Union, and whom we consider injured by the gross misrepresentations of the ignorant or designing, who are alike inimical to the best of governments and the best of men.

"We therefore deem it necessary to state, as incontestible facts, that the commander-in-chief, throughout the campaign & in the hour of battle, proved himself the soldier & the general; that on the night of the action, by his order, we slept on our arms and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the most savage cunning of the enemy in eluding our sentries, and rapidly in rushing through the guards, we were not found unprepared: that few of them were unable to encounter our camp, and those few doomed never to return: that in pursuance of his orders, which were adapted to every emergency, the enemy were defeated with a slaughter almost unparalleled among savages. Indeed one sentiment of confidence, respect and affection towards the commander in chief pervaded the whole line of the army, which any attempt to destroy we shall consider as an insult to our understandings and an injury to our feelings.

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or savage foe, we should march under the command of Gov. Harrison, with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame.

JOEL COOK, capt 4th infy.
JOSIAH SNELLING, capt 4th U. S. infy.
R. C BARTON, capt 4th infy.
O G BURTON, lieut. 4th infy.
NATH F. ADAMS, lieut 4th reg't, infy.
CHARLES FULLER, lieut. 4th reg't.
A. HAWKINS, lieut. 4th infy.
GEORGE GOODING, 2d lieut. 4th infy.
H. BURCHSTEAD, ensign 4th reg't. U. S. Infantry
JOSIAH D. FOSTER, surgeon 4th infy.
HOSEA BLOOD, act. assist. surg. 4th infy.

On the 7th and 27th of December, 1811, the several corps of Indiana and Kentucky volunteers had meetings and passed the most spirited resolutions, approbatory of the skill, talent and bravery of their general; and both branches of the Territorial Government of Indiana, by their President and Speaker, addressed their Governor in a style and manner which bespoke their high estimate of his services; and is there an Indianian who lived in those perilous times, whose bosom will not echo back the same exalted sentiment? I appeal to the gentleman from that State, now a member of this house,—(Mr. Carr,) who bore a part in that battle-field, and ask him to sustain me in the assumption I make in behalf of the feeling of his fellow-citizens.

But before I leave this division of my subject, I cannot refrain from citing a passage from an unpretending volume, written by a private soldier of the 4th regiment. Sir, it is the unvarnished story of a brave man, composed at a distance from his general, and under no other influence than truth and justice; and I commend it to all who hear me, more particularly to the delegation from New Hampshire, as a citizen of that State is the author of the production. It was published in Keene, in 1816, by Adam Walker, and, at the 31st page, may be found the extract to which I allude:

"General Harrison received a shot through the rim of his hat. In the heat of the action his voice was frequently heard and easily distinguished, giving his orders in the same calm, cool and collected manner with which we had been used to receive them on a drill or parade. The confidence of the troops in the general was unlimited, and his measures were well calculated to gain the particular esteem of the 4th regiment. All kinds of petty punishments, inflicted without authority, for the most trifling errors of the private soldier, by the pompous sergeant, or the insignificant corporal, were at once prohibited. A prohibition of other grievances which had too long existed in this regiment, at once fixed in the breast of every soldier an affectionate and lasting regard for their general, the benefit of which was fully realized in the conduct of the troops in the engagement, as well as throughout the campaign."

Lower Seneca Town, August 29, 1813.

The undersigned, being the general, field, and staff officers, with that portion of the Northwestern army under the immediate command of General Harrison, have observed with regret and surprise, that charges, improper in the form as in the substance, have been made against the conduct of General Harrison, during the recent investment of Lower Sandusky. At another time, and under ordinary circumstances, we should deem it improper and unsalutary thus publicly to give any opinion respecting the movements of the army.—But public confidence in the commanding general is essential to the success of the campaign, and causelessly to withdraw or to withhold that confidence, is more than individual injustice—it becomes a serious injury to the service. A part of the Force of which the American army consists, will derive its greatest strength and efficacy from a confidence in the commanding general, and from those moral causes which accompany and give energy to public opinion. A very erroneous idea, respecting the number of the troops then at the disposal of the general, has doubtless been the primary cause of those unfounded impressions. A sense of duty forbid us from giving a detailed view of our strength at that time. In that respect, we have fortunately experienced a very favorable change.—But we refer the public to the general's official report to the Secretary of War, of Major Croghan's successful defence of Lower Sandusky. In that will be found a statement of our whole disposable force, and he who believes that with such a force, and under the circumstances which then occurred, General Harrison ought to have advanced upon the enemy, must be left to correct his opinion in the school of experience.

On a review of the course then adopted, we are decidedly of the opinion that it was such as was dictated by military wisdom, and by a due regard to our own circumstances, and to the situation of the enemy. The reasons for this opinion it is evidently improper now to give, but we hold ourselves ready at a future period, and when other circumstances shall have intervened, to satisfy every man of its correctness who is anxious to investigate and willing to receive the truth. And with a ready acquiescence, beyond the mere claims of military duty, we are prepared to obey a general whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merit that of his country.

Lewis Cass, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Samuel Wells, Col. 17th R. U. S. I.
Thos. D. Owings, Col. 28th R. U. S. I.
George Paull, Col. 17th R. U. S. I.
J. C. Bartlett, Col. Q. M. G.
James V. Ball, Lieut. Col.
Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col.
George Todd, Maj. 19th R. U. S. I.
William Trigg, Maj. 28th R. U. S. I.
James Smiley, Maj. 28th R. U. S. I.
Rd. Graham, Maj. 17th R. U. S. I.
Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17th R. U. S. I.
E. Kukill, Maj. and Ass't. Insp. Gen.
E. D. Wood, Maj. Engineers.

Sir, what language did the people of Kentucky hold, after all these difficulties I have refered to had transpired? Did they regard the imputations now made upon General Harrison as well founded? No sir, their language was that of strong confidence, not of doubt or suspicion—of a deep conviction that Gen. Harrison possessed all the qualities of the head and the heart to command their implicit reliance. The venerable Shelby—and is there a Carolinian here whose soul does not kindle at the name of King's mountain? he the hero the and patriot, placed himself under the command of that man who was not in the "fire and smoke of Sandusky." And need I mention Henry and Desha, Allen Caldwell, King, Chiles, and Trotter, of Adair and Walker, of Johnson, M'Dowell and Barry, and Crittonden, who, with their chivalrous troops, fought under his banner?

Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's colleague, (Mr. Chambers,) who bore an honorable part in the events of that period, to sustain me.—He was the aid-de-camp, of Harrison; and is, thank Heaven, a living witness to this committee that his venerated General was all that his country could ask to sustain her safety and her honor. To another colleague of the gentleman, (Mr. Underwood,) who bears upon

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