that if they would immediately abandon the Prophet & return to their own tribes their past conduct would be forgiven & that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so, & that there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed he said that he was certain that they would put the Prophet to death. I think upon the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th inst. it took every waggon to transport the wounded. We managed, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed.

It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more early discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th inst. but if I had employed two thirds of the army as out posts it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a chain of centinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between without discovery, and having the army in such readiness that they can get to their alarm posts at a moments warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides & the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the centinels and the guard had done their duty even the troops on the left flank would have been prepared to receive the Indians.

I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of our killed & wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed and every attention has been and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty six to forty on the field. They were seen to take off not only the wounded but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug; one of them was opened & found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing twelve buck shot which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you, sir, that Col. Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential service in the command of Fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country that I have thought it best to commit this despatch to my aid-de-camp Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who is also one of our Supreme Judges) is a man of integrity and honor, & you may rely upon any statement he may make.

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

P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner, and of three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered.

The Honorable W. Eustis,
Secretary at War.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—(CONCLUDED.)

(No. 1.)
(Translation.)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. RUSSELL.

SIR, *Paris, 4th May*, 1811.

I hasten to announce to you that H. M. the Emperor has ordered his Minister of Finance to authorise the admission of the American cargoes which had been provisionally placed in deposit on their arrival in France.

I have the honor to send to you a list of the vessels to which these cargoes belong; they will have to export the amount of them, in National Merchandize, of which the 2 3ds will be in silks.

I have not lost a moment in communicating to you a measure perfectly in accord with the sentiments of union & of friendship which exist between the two powers.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

(Signed) DUC DE BASSANO.

(No. 2.)

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

SIR, *Paris, 8th May*, 1811.

I had the honor to address to you on the 6th inst. by various ports, several copies of the note of the Duke of Bassano, to me on the 4th, containing a list of the vessels, the admission of whose cargoes had been authorised by the Emperor.

The list comprises all the American vessels which had arrived, without capture in the ports of France, or the kingdom of Italy, since the first Nov. and which had not already been admitted, excepting the schooner Friendship.

The papers of the Friendship had been mislaid at the Custom house, and no report of her case made to the Emperor.

As the New Orleans Packet and her cargo had been given up *on bond* in January last, there can be no longer any question with regard to their admission; but to make their liberation complete, the bond should be cancelled.

All the vessels mentioned in the list; excepting the Grace Ann Greene, had come direct from the United States, without having done or submitted to any known act, which could have subjected them to the operation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees had these decrees continued in force.

The Grace Ann Greene stopt at Gibraltar, remained many days there, and in proceeding thence to Marseilles was captured by an English vessel of war. The Captain of the Grace Ann Greene, with a few of his people rose upon the British prize-crew, re-took his vessel from them and carried her and them into the port to which he was bound.

The Captain considered this re-capture of his vessels as an act of resistance to the British Orders in Council and as exempting his property from the operation of French Decrees professedly issued in retaliation of those Orders.—He likewise made a merit of delivering to this Government nine of its enemies to be treated as prisoners of war.

His vessel was liberated in December and his cargo the beginning of April last, and there is some difficulty in precisely ascertaining whether this liberation was predicated on the general revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees or on a special exemption from them owing to the particular circumstances of the case.

It is somewhat singular this vessel was placed on the list of the 4th instant when she had been liberated and her cargo admitted so long before.

It may not be improper to remark that no American vessel captured since the 1st Nov. has yet been released or had a trial.

These are the explanations which belong to the measure I had the honor to communicate to you on the 6th instant, & may afford some assistance in forming a just appreciation of its extent and character.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your faithful and assured sesvant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(No. 3.)

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 11th May, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor to present to your Excellency a list of the American vessels, which according to the information I have obtained, have been captured by French privateers since the first of November last and brought into the ports of France. All proceedings in relation to these vessels have been suspended in the Council of Prizes, with the same view, no doubt as the proceedings in the custom house had been deferred with regard to those which had arrived voluntarily. The friendly admission of the latter encourages me to hope that such of the former at least as were bound to French ports, or to the ports of the allies of France, or to the United States, especially those in ballast, will be immediately released & that orders will be given to bring on the trials of the remainder, should such a course be judged indispensable, without any unnecessary delay.

The measure for which I now ask, being in perfect accord with the friendly sentiments which prevail between the two countries, I persuade myself will obtain the early assent of His Majesty.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

His Excellency
The Duke of Bassano, &c. &c.

List of American vessels taken by French Privateers, since the first of November, 1810, and carried into the ports of France.

Robinson Ova, from Norfolk to London, cargo tobacco, cotton and staves, taken 21st December, 1810, into Dunkirk.

Mary Ann, Charleston, do. cotton and rice, 3d March 1811, do.

General Eaton, from London, to Charleston, in ballast, 6th Dec. do. Calais.

Neptune, do. do. do. 7th Dec. do. Deippe.

Clio, do. Philadelphia, English manufacturrs, do. do. do. vessel lost off Trequier, part of the cargo saved.

Two Brothers, Boston, St. Malo, cotton, indigo, potashes, cod fish, fish oil and dye wood, 20th, do. do. St. Malo. N. B. This vessel was taken within the territorial jurisdiction of France.

Star, from Salem, to Naples, coffee, indigo, fish, dye wood, &c. 2d February, do. Marseilles.

Zebra, from Boston, to Tarragona, 40,000 staves, 27th January, ditto, ditto, ditto.

(No. 4.)

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 6th May, 1811.

I feel it my duty to represent to your Excellency, that the American brig, Good Intent, from Marblehead, with a cargo of oil, fish, cocoa & staves, bound to Bilboa, was captured in December last by an armed launch in the service of the French government, and carried into Santander. Mr. J. P. Rattier, the Consul of His Majesty the Emperor at that place, has taken possession of the cargo and sold that part which was perishable, retaining in his hands the proceeds and placing in depot the articles unsold, until he shall receive the superior orders of his government.

The present flattering appearance that the relations between France and the United States will be preserved on the most amicable footing, encourages me to hope that the case of the Good Intent, after the long detention that has occurred, will attract the early attention of the French government, and that the property will be restored to the American owner.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

(No. 5.)

DUC DE BASSANO TO MR. RUSSELL.

Paris, 25th May, 1811.

SIR,

The object of the letter you have done me the honor to address to me the 7th of this month, was to remonstrate against the sequestration of the American ship the 'Good-Intent' which had been carried into St. Andero by a French vessel.

The Minister of the Marine to whom I hastened to write on the subject, has just answered me, that the case is carried before the council of prizes, which is alone competent to decide on the validity of the capture. He adds that it is before that tribunal, that the owners of the Good-Intent, ought to be prepared to establish their rights and that he will have no other agency in this affair than to cause to be executed the decision which shall be made.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)
LE DUC DE BASSANO.

Mr. Russell. Charge des Affairs
of the United States of America.

(No 6.)

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 2d June, 1811.

By the letter which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 25th ult. I perceive that the Minister of Marine declines interfering in the case of the American brig, the Good-Intent, except to enforce the decision which the Council of Prizes may render.

As the Good-Intent was captured bound to a port in the possession of the French armies, by a launch in the service of the French government, I had persuaded myself that she would not be treated as a prize, but that she would be restored like the John and the Hare of Civita Vecchia, without the delay of a formal trial. It was in this expectation, that I omitted to place her on the list of American vessels captured since the 1st of November last, which I had the honor to address to your excellency in my note of the 11th ult. If His Majesty the Emperor should find it improper upon being made acquainted with the circumstances of this case to distinguish it from cases of ordinary capture, I presume there will be no objection to extending to it the benefit of any general decision which may be taken in regard to those mentioned in the list aforesaid.

I pray your Excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)
JONA. RUSSELL.

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano.

(No. 7.)

MR. RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 18th May, 1811.

On examining the list of vessels whose cargoes have been admitted, and which your Excellency did me the honor to enclose to me in a note dated 4th of this month, I have discovered that the schooner Friendship has been omitted.

This vessel, as I am informed, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th of December last, with a cargo of coffee, which from long detention, has suffered considerable damage. As there is no circumstance, within my knowledge, to distinguish the cargo of this vessel from those which have been admitted, I doubt not that her case will be enquired after, and that she will be placed upon the same footing as the others.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)
JONA. RUSSELL.

His Excellency the Duke of Bassano,
Minister of Exterior Relations.

(No. 8.)

MR RUSSELL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 10th June, 1811.

SIR,

I conceive it to be my duty to represent to your Excellency, that the condition, attached to the admission of American property in France, to export two thirds the amount in silks, is attended with great inconvenience and loss to the American merchant.

A general requisition to export the nett proceeds of imported cargoes in the produce and manufactures of the French empire, would have been so obviously intended to favor its industry and to prevent any indirect advantage resulting to its enemy by the remittance of exchange, that the right and policy of the measure would have been universally acknowledged. The American merchant, in this case, permitted to select from the various and abundant productions of the arts and agriculture of France, those articles which the habits and tastes of the American people demanded, might freely and advantageously have exercised his commercial skill for the advancement of his interests, and hoped from the profit on his investments here to obtain an indemnity for the losses on his outward voyage.

The condition, however, imposed on him to receive two thirds of these investments in a *particular article* takes from him the faculty of profiting of his experience and information, adapting them to the wants of the market for which they are intended. The holder of this article becomes, by this requisition, the master not only of the price, but of the kind and quality of his merchandize, and his interest will strongly incite him to abuse the power which he feels. He knows full well that the purchaser cannot dispense with this merchandize, and that sooner or later, he must accede to the terms, on which it is offered. Should indeed the American merchant, from his repugnance to invest his funds in an article forced upon him, loaded with the arbitrary exactions of the seller, refuse for a while to receive it, yet beholding these funds inactive and wasting on his hands, and his vessel perishing in a foreign port, he must eventually yield to the duress which he suffers.

Such are some of the evils to which the condition in question will expose the American merchant in this country.—In the U. States it will be by him still more severely felt.

The overstock of the article forced by this condition on the market there, exceeding the consumption, must necessarily become a drug, and the American merchant, after having taken it here against his will, and paid for it more than its ordinary value, will be compelled in United States to keep it on hand, or to sacrifice it for the most it will bring. Thus alternately obliged to purchase and to sell under unfavorable circumstances, he will have to add to the losses of the outward voyage, the losses on the returns, and the sum of them both may amount to his ruin.

These disasters of the merchant must inevitably impair, if not extinguish the commercial intercourse between the two countries. This intercourse exposed to the unusual perils, & *oppressed with unprecedented burdens*, has already nothing in the voyage hither to tempt the enterprise of mercantile men, and should it be embarrassed with the restrictions of this condition, rendering the homeward voyage also unprofitable, it must undoubtedly cease. It is in vain to expect the continuance of any branch of trade which in all its relations is attended with loss to those who are engaged in.

I have taken the liberty respectfully to submit these observations to your Excellency, not without a hope that a consideration of them lead to a remedy of the evils which they suggest.

I pray your Excellency to permit me to renew the assurance, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(No. 9.)
(Translation.)

The Minister of Foreign Relations has the honor to inform Mr. Russell, Charge des Affaires of the U. States, that he will be happy to receive him at any time to day before 2 o'clock, if it should be convenient to him.

He begs him to accept the assurance of his perfect consideration.

Paris, 13th July, 1811.

PUVEYOR'S OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Dec. 5th, 1811.

The present situation of the United States, impressively suggests a considerate anticipation of the most serious possible exigencies. Though many articles of supply for immediate use are in our public and private stores, though many articles are continually imported, though breaches of the laws may occasion some supplies in peace and captures may produce some in war, though the constant operations of our established manufactories, afford more than we can want of some commodities, yet it appears beneficial & necessary to make an early and universal operation with respect to the exhibition and examination of our local add general resourses and capacities.

It is respectfully hoped and trusted, that it will be found convenient and prove agreeable to every gentleman in public station to give such direction to one copy of this paper, as will ensure its reception, by three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens in their respective states and districts.

It is hoped, that those three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens, will promptly take the proper and necessary measures to communicate this paper to every township, hundred, town, ward, or other *smallest* section of our counties, cities and boroughs, in order to ensure *a general* and *effectual* attention to the measure.

The gentlemen described and other public spirited and intelligent citizens in the wards, townships and other *smallest* sections of the cities, boroughs and counties are respectfully invited to procure every master-manufacturer and all persons dealing in raw materials, to make an early and full communication by mail, addressed to this office, shewing with exactness, their respective residences. kinds of goods manufactured, and current prices, and the quantities and whole amount, if they think proper.—Two forms of such a communication are subjoined, for uniformity and explanation.

This operation may be easily made. The information, which may be obtained, when digested by this office, will place the resources and capacities of the country more fully before the various branches of the government, so as to enable them to act as the nature of their powers and duties may appear to require or admit. It will facilitate the operations of the purchasers for the public supplies, whom it will enable to deal with manufacturers adjacent to the divisions of the public forces, and distant from their offices.

Very considerable advantages, costing nothing, would result to manufacturers from this measure. by the light it would give upon the subject of this spontaneous and very increasing branch of the national trade and business. Not only would the public agents and the people at large, be enabled to know how, and where they could procure supplies of American manufactures, but the legislature and the Executive, with its assistants, would be enabled to consider, for every necessary purpose, the value, the quantity, the local situations, the instruments and means, the capacities, the denominations or kinds, and other facts relative to the manufacturers of the U. S. their stocks of *domestic* and foreign raw materials and their goods and merchandize.

A note of any manufactures, on hand, at this time, or which could be completed within a few months, might be an useful addition to the communication; particularly of blue, grass green, buff, white, black and scarlet broad cloths, at prices above two dollars, and narrow in proportion; white swanskins and white plains above fifty cents; strong woollen vest-back cloths; woolen or worsted lining stuffs, blue, green, &c. Blankets of 3 to 3 1-2 pounds weight, 6 feet long 4 1-2 feet wide, and twilled; white linen 28 1-2 inches wide, above 35 cents, or any other proper military goods.

TENCH COX,
Purveyor of Public Supplies.

Form of a Manufacturer's Statement.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, of the Township of Northampton, county of Berkshire and state of Massachusetts, makes & sells broad clothes at two dollars & one-half, to three dollars per yard; blankets at three to three dollars and one-half each; narrow cloths at one dollar and one-third, to one dollar and one half per yard; total of goods in a year 4231 yards of broad cloth, 7368 yards narrow cloth and 413 blankets. Total value 25,511 dollars and 45 cents.

The said George Williams employs and moves by water one carding machine and 150 spindles; and by hand four hundred and ten spindles in woollen manufacture.

Another form of a Manufacturer's Statement

PHILIP J. HAHN, No. 33, Washington-street, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, makes and sells wool hats at 90 to 100 cents each, rorum, castor, or common fur hats at 4 to 5 dollars each, and fine hats at 5 to 6 and one-half dollars each; total quantity of goods in one year, 4390 wool hats, 1103 rorum, castor or common fur hats, 208 fine fur hats. Total value 10,453 dollars.