in all the counties lately organized for judicial purposes to which the law of the 4th of April 1803, does not extend. A new law containing similar provisions to the law just referred to, has therefore become necessary.

The threatening attitude assumed by the enemy on Lake Erie, and the Delaware, induced the expenditure of a portion of the $50,000 placed by the legislature at the discretion of the executive. —It has been appropriated to the repair of arms, the purchase of ammunition and camp equipage, an account of it and of the monies expended as additional compensation to those of our militia who had faithfully served under any of the requisitions of the president of the U. States, so soon as the proper department shall have been furnished with necessary vouchers, will be laid before you; and also an account of expences incurred by the call of major general Mead on the first brigade of his division for the defence of the United States flotilla then in the harbor of Erie.

The million of dollars authorised by a law of the last session to be subscribed to the loan opened by the United States government, has not been subscribed.—The time necessarily consumed in enacting the provisions deemed necessary by some of the banks before they would pay over the sums they proposed to loan the commonwealth, so far delayed the completion of the loan required by the state, that the books for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the U. S. were closed before a copy of the supplementary law passed by the legislature could reach Philadelphia. Full information of every thing done by the agents I had appointed to negociate & complete the loan, subsequent to my communication of the 25th of March last, shall be laid before the legislature.

Agreeably to a law of the last legislature, a plan has been approved for an arsenal in the city of Philadelphia, & a contract for its execution formed, now nearly executed. The various other duties enjoined on the executive by laws and resolutions, have, I trust, been performed in a spirit correspondent with the motives that dictated the several injunctions.

I have thus, fellow citizens, explicitly communicated such information and recommended such measures as experience and reflection have suggested; & it will be gratifying to my feelings, and I trust not injurious to the interests of our constituents, if you, agreeing in opinion with me shall sanction with your approbation the measures I have suggested. If we differ as to the policy or expediency of any particular measure, I am sure it will be an honest difference and mutual respect will teach us to give credit to each other for upright intentions, pure motives, and conscientious convictions emanating from patriotic princieles. Your selection from and residence in, the various districts of the state, has given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assembles in you such a body of information, of public feeling and public opinion, as never can be collected under any other than a republican government, truly impresses you with the character of representatives of the people, and secures for you that respect and confidence, which necessarily attaches to so important a station. I shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you in the adoption of any measure calculated to promote the freedom, interest, & happiness of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, 10th Dec. 1813.

National Legislature.

IN SENATE

The senate were engaged nearly the whole of Thursday and Friday on business of a confidential nature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. *Evans* from South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Lovette* of New-York, presented the pitition of Jeptha Brown, of the state of New-York praying a pension, in consideration of bodily injuries received in the military service of the United States, Referred.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the northern neck of Virginia presented at the last session, was, on motion of Mr. *Hungerford*, referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures; and the petition of Richard Mitchell, presented in 1812, was on motion of Mr. *Rhea*, referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lousiana presented the petition of Daniel Stewart of Georgia, praying a reimbursement of monies expended by him in laying in the cargo of the British ship Camilla, in 1812, the said brig and cargo being afterwards condemned under the laws of the U. States. —Referred.

Mr. *Luttimore* of Missisippi Territory, presented the petition of Francis Alexander, of Mississippi, praying conformation of title to a tract of land; which petition, together with the petition of the trustees of Green Academy in said territory, was refurred to the committee on Public Lands.

The petition of John Gibson, presented at the last session, was on motion of Mr. *Jennings*, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Fisk*, of Vermont, from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Isaac Williams, Jr. contesting the election of John M. Bowers, a sitting member from the state of New-York, favourable to the petitioner; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Montgomery* of Kentucky.

Resolved, That committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensating volunteers and drafted militia for arms and military accoutrements lost by the inevitable casualties of war; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. *Grundy*, of Tennessee, the galleries were then cleared and the doors closed; and the House remained in conclave until it adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 17.

After going through a good deal of local business, which will be reported in our next, the galleries were cleared & the doors were closed until half past one o'clock, when the House adjourned to 4 o'clock this day.

At four o'clock,

The House again convened, and remain in Session about one hour with closed doors, and then adjourned until Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

FOURTH VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Copy of of a letter from Maj. Gen. Pinckney to the Secretary of War, dated Head quarters, 6th and 7th Districts,

Milledgeville, 7th Dec. 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor of enclosing to you dispatches just received from General Floyd, commanding the troops of the state of Georgia, employed on the expedition against the Creek Indians.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of War.

Camp, west of Chatahouchie, December 4, 1813.

MAJ. GEN. PINCKNEY—

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, an account of an action fought the 29th ult. on the Talapoosie river, between part of the force under my command and a large body of the Creek Indians.

Having received information that numbers of the hostile Indians were assembled at Autosse, a town on the southern bank of the Talapoosie, about 18 miles from the Hickory ground, and 20 above the junction of that river with the Coosa, I proceeded to its attack with 950 of the Georgia militia, accompanied by between 3 and 400 friendly Indians. Having encamped within nine or ten miles of the point of destination the preceding evening, we resumed the march a few minutes before I on the morning of the 29th, and at half past 6, were formed for action in front of the town.

Booth's battallion composed the right column, and marched from its centre.—Watson's battallion composed the left, and marched from its right; Adams' rifle company, and Merriwether's, under lieut. Heneon, were on the flanks; capt. Thomas' artillery, marched in front of the right column in the road.

It was my intention to have completely surrounded the enemy, by *applying* the right wing of my force on Canlehee creek, at the mouth of which I was informed the town stood; and resting the left on the river bank below the town; but to our surprise, as day dawned, we perceived a second town, about five hundred yards below that which we had first viewed, and were preparing to attack.—The plan was immediately changed——three companies of infantry on the left were wheeled to the left into *echelion*, and were advanced to the low town, accompanied by Merriwether's rifle company, and two troops of light dragoons under the command of capts. Irwin and Steele.

The residue of the force approached the Upper Town, and the battle soon became general. The Indians presented themselves at every point, and fought with the desperate bravery of real fanatics.—The well directed fire, however of the artillery, added to the charge of the bayonet, soon forced them to take refuge in the out houses, thickets and copses in rear of the town; many it is believed concealed themselves in caves, previously formed for the purpose of secure retreat, in the high bluff of the river, which was thickly covered with reed and brushwood. The Indians of the friendly party who accompanied us on the expedition, were divided into four companies and placed under the command of leaders of their selection. They were, by engagement entered into the day previous, to have crossed the river above the town and been posted on the opposite shore during the action, for the purpose of firing on such of the enemy as might attempt to escape, or keep in check any reinforcements which might probably be thrown in from the neighbouring towns, but owing to the difficulty of the ford, and coldness of the weather, and the lateness of the hour, this arrangement failed, and their leaders were directed to cross Canleebee creek and occupy that flank, to prevent escapes from the Tallisee town. Some time after the action commenced or Red Friends thronged in disorder in the rear of our lines. The Cowetaws under M'Intosh, and the Tookabatchians under the Mad Dog's Son, fell in our flanks, and fought with an intrepidity worthy of any troops.

At 9 o'clock the enemy was completely driven from the plain, and the houses of both towns wrapped in flames. As we were then 60 miles from any depot of provisions, and our five day's rations pretty much reduced in the heart of an enemy's country, which in a few moments could have poured from its numerous towns hosts of the fiercest warriors. As soon as the dead and wounded were disposed of, I ordered the place to be abandoned, and the troods to commence their march to Chatahoache.

It is difficult to determine the strength of the enemy, but from the information of some of the chiefs, which it is said can be relied on, there were assembled at Autosse, Warriors from eight towns for its defence, it being their beloved ground, on which they proclaimed no white man could approach without inevitable distruction. It is difficult to give a precise account of the loss of the enemy; but from the number which were lying scattered over the field, together with those destroyed in the towns, and the many slain on the banks of the river, which respectable officers affirm they saw lying in heaps at the water's edge where they had been precipitated by their surviving friends, their loss in killed, independent of their wounded, must have been at least, 200, (among whom were the Autosse and Tallassee kings) and from the circumstance of their making no efforts to molest our return, probably greater. The number of buildings burnt, some of a superior order for the dwellings of savages, and filled with valuable articles, is supposed to be 400.

Adjutant General Newman rendered important services during the action, by his cool and deliberate courage. My Aid, major Crawford, discharged with promptitude the duties of a brave and meritorious officer. Maj. Pace, who acted as field Aid also distinguished himself, both these gentlemen had their horses shot under them, and the latter lost his. Dr. Williamson, Hospital Surgeon, and Dr. Clopton were prompt and attentive in the discharge of their duty towards the wounded during the action.

Major Freeman at the head of Irwin's Troop of Cavalry and part of Steele's made a furious and successful charge upon a body of Indians, sabred several and completely defeated them—Captain Thomas and his Company, Captain Adams and Lieut. Hendon's Rifle Companies killed a great many Indians, and deserve particular praise. Captain Barton's Company was in the hottest of the battle, and fought like soldiers. Capt. Myrick, Captain Little, Capt. King, Capt. Broadnax, Capt. Cleveland, Captain Joseph T. Cunningham and Captain Lee with their Companies distinguished themselves. Brigade Major Sharkleford was of great service in bringing the troops into action, and Adjutant Bradnox & Major Montgomery, who acted as assistant Adjutant, shewed great activity and courage. Major Booth used his best endeavours in bringing his battalion to action, and major Watson's battalion acted with considerable spirit.—Irwin's and Steele's troops of Cavalry, whenever an opportunity presented, charged with success.—Lieutenant Strong had his horse shot and narrowly escaped, and Quarter-Master Tenell displayed the greatest heroism, and miraculously escaped, tho' badly wounded, after having his horse shot from under him. The Topographical Engineer was vigilant in his endeavours to render service.

The troops deserve the highest praise for their fortitude in enduring hunger, cold and fatigue without a murmur, having marched a hundred and twenty miles in seven days.

The friendly Indians lost several killed and wounded, the number not exactly known. Capt. Barton, an active and intelligent officer [the bearer of these despatches] can more particularly explain to your Excellency the conduct, movements and operations of the army.

I have the honor to be with high regard, your most obedient servant,

JOHN FLOYD, B. G.

List of the killed and wounded in the action on the 29th Nov. 1813, as furnished by C. Williamson, hospital surgeon.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. Gen'l. John Floyd, wounded severely, Adjt. Gen. Newman, slightly.

CAVALRY.

Irwin's troop.—Whitnill Williams, William Convers, Levin Greer, killed; Elisha Bland, severely wounded, John Mathews, slightly.

Steele's troop.—Gustavus Dwatce, Freeman Penticost, wounded slightly, William A. Tennille, Quarter-master-sergeant, wounded dangerously.

ARTILLERY.

Thomas's company.—John Edington, wounded dangerously, Rogers and Bivins, slightly.

RIFLEMEN.

Meriwether's company.—Ensign Pollard, wd. severely, corporal Roberts, dangerously.

INFANTRY.

Barton's company.—Corporal Perdue, D. Murray M'Cutline, C. Pool, killed, James Nany, Robert Castleberry, wounded severely, Wm. Lafrado, George Cleveland, William Downes, severely.

Broadman's company.—Heedman, wounded slightly.

Cleveland's company.—Hampton Holcomb, Wm. Sparks, Robt. Hines, Hays Blair, wounded severely.

Cunningham's company.—Serjeant Montgomery, Torrence, wounded severely, Attenis, slightly.

M'Kinney's company.—Parker, killed, E. Miller Connont, wounded severely, Lewis Edwards, slightly.

Myrick's company.—David King, killed, captain Myrick, wounded severely, John Baxter, dangerously, John Hackney, John S. Buckham, slightly.

Little's company.—Nathaniel Reynolds, killed, captain Little, Daniel Stallon, wounded dangerously, Irwin Lawson, severely, John Partin, slightly.

King's company.—Ensign Jonathan Hammonds, killed, capt. King, Jas. Coldwell, John Prickett, Elisha Serril, John Hines wounded severely.

Lee's company.—Lt. Wm. Reed, sergeant Robert Smiley, corporal Thos. Dans, James Davis, Wm. Booth, Alexander M'Kee wounded severely, John Boles slightly.

Browning's company.—John Hunt, Williams, wounded severely, John Ray, Horatio Nunnelly, sergt. Council Tillingham, slightly Early Harris, quarter master sergeant, wounded severely.

Signed DANIEL NEWMAN, Adjutant General

Total killed,	11
Wounded	54

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 3.

In the late battle with the Indians general Floyd received a dangerous wound in the knee from a musket ball, early in the action, and continued on horseback till the battle was decided. He was brought to Chatahoochie on a litter. Should the Surgeons be able to prevent spasms, it is hoped he may recover. The ball was not extracted when Capt. Barton left camp. It is the opinion of Capt. B. that from two to three hundred Indians were killed, and the friendly Indians judge the number of hostile warriors at not less than 1500.

Col. Milton it is expected has by this time marched another detachment of Gen. Floyd's army against the hostile savages.

Gen. Adams' detachment of Volunteers has assembled at Monticello, amounting to about 500—ammunition was forwarded to them from this place yesterday—they will march against the Oakfuskee towns in a day or two.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE THIRD VICTORY OVER THE CREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. COCKE, to the Secretary of War, dated.

Head quarters, Fort Armstrong, Nov. 28th, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of Grig. Gen. Jas. White's detailed report of his excursion to the Hillibee Towns.

I am, with sentiments of esteem, your most ob't serv't.

JOHN COCKE.
Major General.

Fort Armstrong, Nov. 24th.

Dear General,

In mine of the 19th inst. by Major Cutlaw, I promised you a more detailed report respecting the detachment ordered by you to the Hillibee Towns, in the Creek nation. In compliance with that promise. I have now the honor to state —That under your order of the 11th inst. I immediately marched with the Mounted Infantry, under the immediate command of Col. Burch. The Cavalry under the command of Major Porter, and a few of the Cherokee Indians under the command of Col. Morgan, with very short rations for four days only. We continued our march to Little Oakfuskie, when we fell in with and captured 5 hostile Creek warriors, supposed to be spies. Finding no other Indians at that place, we burned the town, which consisted of 30 houses, We then proceeded to a town, called Genalga, and burned the same, consisting of 93 houses; thence we proceeded to Nitty Chaptoa, consisting of about 25 houses, which I considered it most prudent not to destroy, as it might possibly be of use at some future period. From thence we marched to the Hillibee town, consisting of about 20 houses, adjoining which was Grayson's farm. Previous to our arrival at that place, I was advised that a party of the hostile Creeks was assembled there. Having marched within 6 or 8 miles of it on the evening of the 17th, I dismounted a part of the force under my command, and sent them under command of colonel Burch, with the Cherokees under the command of col. Morgan, in advance, to surround the town in the night, and make the attack at daylight on the 18th. Owing to the darkness of the night the town was not reached until after daylight—but so complete was the surprize, that we succeeded in surrounding the town, and killing and capturing almost (if not entirely) the whole of the hostile Creeks assembled there, consisting of about 316, of which number about 60 warriors were killed on the spot' and the remainder made prisoners. Before the close of the engagement, my whole force was up and ready for action, had it become necessary; but owing to the want of knowledge on the part of the Indians of our approach, they were entirely killed or taken before they could prepare for any effectual defence. We lost not one drop of blood in accomplishing this enterprize. We destroyed this village; and in obedience to your orders, commenced our march for this post, which we were unable to reach until yesterday. I estimate the distance from this to Grayson's farm, at about 100 miles. The ground over which we travelled, is so rough and hilly as to render a passage very difficult. Many defiles it was impossible to pass in safety, without the greatest precaution. For a part of the time, the weather was so very wet, being encumbered with prisoners, & the troops and their horses having to subsist in a very great degree upon such supplies as we could procure in the nation—rendered our march more tardy than it otherwise would have been.

The troops under my command have visited that part of the Creek nation where the Red Sticks were first distributed.

In justice to this gallant band, I am proud to state that the whole of the officers and men under the command of colonel Burch performed their duty cheerfully and without complaint—that from the cool, orderly and prompt manner in which major Porter and the cavalry under his command, formed and conducted themselves in every case of alarm, I had the highest confidence in them—col. Morgan and the Cherokees under his command, gave undeniable evidence that they merit the employ of their government.—In short, sir, the whole detachment under my command, conducted in such a manner as to enable me to assure you that they are capable of performing any thing to which the same number of men are equal.

It gives me great pleasure to add, that Mr. M'Corry, who acted as my aid in this exdedition, rendered services that to me were indispensable, to his country very useful, and so himself highly honorable.

JAMES WHITE,
Brig. general.

Copy of letter from Col. R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of war, dated.

Highwassee Garrison, 28th Nov.

SIR,

I received a letter last evening from major general Cocke, commanding one of the divisions of the Tennessee volunteers acting against the hostile Creeks, a copy of which I do myself the honor to transmit to you. The repeated defeats of these barbarous allies of Britain have opened their eyes; though late, they are already convinced that friendship with Britain is the direct road to ruin, & their resentment will probably recoil on their seducers.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

The honorable the secretary of war.

Head Quarters, Fort Armstrong, November, 22d, 1813.

SIR,

On the 11th inst. I detached Gen. White with the mounted men and such of the cavalry as had horses fit for duty, accompanied by a few Cherokees, headed by Col. Gideon Morgan, to the Hillibee towns, with a hope that he would fall in with and punish the hostile Creeks in that quarter. On his march he killed three warriors and took six prisoners, supposed to be spies. On the 18th, the Gen. reached Grayson's, one of the Hillibee towns, one hundred miles from this place, where he found a party of hostile Creeks. They were attacked & defeated. He killed at that place sixty one warriors, and took two hundred and fifty prisoners, a part of whom are warriors' the residue women and children, without any loss on our part, either killed or wounded. My Aid, Major Cutlaw, who was with the Gen. arrived yesterday morning, with a report from him. The Gen. speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men under his command, and adds, that the Cherokees, behaved in the best manner. I expect the arrival of the detachment tomorrow.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN COCKE.

Colonel MEIGS.

THE WAR-TAX LAWS,

Passed at the last session of Congress.

As being of the greater consequence, we have inserted, at length, the provisions for laying a direct tax upon stills, and a tax on certain promissary notes.—The other taxes are upon carriages, on refined sugar, on retailers, on sales at auction, and a duty on salt.

The carriage tax operates only on carriages kept for the conveyance of persons, as follows.

On every coach the yearly sum of	$ 20
On every chariot or post chase	17
On every phaeton or coach pannelled above	10
On every other four wheel carriage hanging on steel, or iron springs	7
On every four wheel carriage hanging on wooden springs—on two wheel carriage or steel or iron springs	4
And upon every other four or two wheel carriage	2

On refined sugar, the duty is 4 cents per pound

On retailers.—The tax levies the following annual duties on retail dealers, and if in a town containing more than one hundred families the following are the rates;

On retailers of merchandize, wines and spirits	$ 25
Of wines alone	20
Of spirits alone	20
Of domestic spirits alone	15
Of merchandize other than wines and spirit	15
If in any other place, other than a town of that size.	
On retailers of merchandize with wines & spirits	$ 15
Of wines and spirits alone	15
Of spirits alone	12
*Of domestic spirits alone	10
Of merchandize other than wines & spirits	

On sales by auction, of merchandize, & ships or vessels. This tax levies a duty on said articles of 25 cents on every $100 of the purchase money, with the following proviso—That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any sale or sales by auction of goods, wares and merchandize, made pursuant to or in execution of any rule, order, decree sentence or judgment of any court of the United States or either of them, or made in virtue or by force of any distress for rent, or other cause for which a distress is allowed by law; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy, or insolvency, pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property, and effects for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or either of them, touching the collection of any tax or duty; or disposal by auction of public property of the United

* Distillers, however, having a distiller's license may sell liquor at their own distillery and of their own distilling without a retailer's licence, provided they do not retail less than five gallons at a time.