## AMERICAN

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Speech of the Hon. Mr. HOLMES:

The Speech of Mr. HOLMES, is recommend. edito particular attention. Mr. Holmes ably reviews the subject of our national politics, and proves, to demonstration, that the government, through the whole complication of untoward and embarrassing circumstances which they have had to encounter, have done every thing that a government could do to conciliate the belligerents, and preserve peace: That the stale charge of French influence is the bantling of a heated, or corrupt brain; and that those who make it, are, in reality, swayed by an undue partiality for that haughty and aggressive power, against whose arrogant encroachments we are now obliged reluctantly to contend. The speech is eloquent and argumentative, and contains a fund of important political information. Chronicle.

## REPUBLICAN ELOQUENCE. SPEECH

OF THE HON. MR. HOLMES, IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS During the debate on the reported answer to the Governor's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT, unreasonable, if I occupy some time in discussing its merits. But in this, I confess, I despair this board. After having, during a war of eighattempt to convert an atheist by scripture; I might as well go into the church yard, rebuke ashes of the dead. No, sir, it is not them, whom expect to convince or to edify: it is an apprehension, that silence may be deemed an acquiescence in these inflammatory proceedings; it stand forth the advocate of my injured country.

I agree with his Excellency, that the liberty of speech is important to a free people, and he | nal. who would restrain it, is a fee to republican freedom-It is a privilege which I highly prize, jects, whom we have naturalized, are the suband which I shall take advantage of in this debate. True, it may be abused: In bad times, trine of perpetual allegiance; or at least, that bad men will endeavor to excite discontent. In the commencement of a war, slander and abuse are wonderfully successful. There was a danger for a while, that the outrages of party might | does not extend beyond the territory of excludrive the administration from office, or compel them to make an ignominious peace .-But truth prevailed: Notwithstanding every attempt to throw a stumbling block in the way of the administration in the days of difficulty and distress, their popularity has increased, and the people are more united than at the commencement of the war. You speak of the growing discontents of the people: Where is your evidence? In the elections. In what elections? In New York, the most commercial state in the union? In New Jersey, where every branch | has been regenerated in a year? In Maryland, where you but just smuggled in your governor? In Vermont, to be sure, you have a minority governor for one year; and, I trust, for one year only. But in the city of New York, at a very late election, the American cause prevailed by a change that was truly astonishing. And all this in time of war, against the incessant clamors and slander of party, without any sedition act, or other act to screen the adminis-

His Excellency informs us, that he has received fifteen hundred stands of arms from the Secretary at War; and you, is the answer, at-Cribute this to your event resolve of June last. To suppose that anticlimax, that complete specimen in the art of sinking, could produce any other effect in the mind of the Secretary of War, than ridicule is to me absolutely incredible. It began with a preamble full of invectives, with a " Whereas," followed by a string of accursations against the whole course of the measures of the administration, and concluded with 2 " Therefore Resolved, that the Adjutant Gemeral be requested to write to Gen. Armstrong for the arms, &c." It was indeed, a production which promised much, and performed nothing. and. I will add, effected nothing.--It is probable that General Armstrong, agreeably to his promise, sent you the arms as soon as they were ready; but none the sooner for your pitiful resolve.

But this war is unjust. Must we travel over this ground again? This charge has been refut. further instances of it! Who were the aggres. ed more than a thousand times. But that makes sors in this business of retaliation? The ad. no difference; they can renew it: though van- | vocates of perpetual allegiance will say Ame. | measures to put an end to the war. These are | his voyage across the sea of time. With his are brought up, and all justified with greater | can, on a visit to England, happens to have a obstinacy than in the British Parliament.

of the French Decrees could be no excuse for | child owes an allegiance which he can never | The orders were suspended, and we immethese orders, if such had been the fact. What, | shake off; and if some thirty years afterwards, | diately proposed a cessation of hostilities, on sir, retaliate upon an innocent neutral the ag- | in defending his soil from British pollution, | the single condition of suspending the practice | quicksands, and meets with inevitable shipgressions which your enemy has committed up- | his house from conflagration, or his wife and | on that neutral? The priority of aggression | children from rape, he happen to be made primakes no difference : Each nation must account | soner, he is condemned as a vile traitor to his | employ, if Britain would abandon impresswith us, for the injury it has done us : I have | majesty, he is sentenced to be hanged by the | ment. A similar offer was made by Mr. Monwondered the government of the United States | neck until he is almost dead, to be cut | roe to Admiral Warren. We passed a law, have ever condescended to discuss the question | down, his bowels torn out by violence and | excluding British seamen from our employof the priority of these edicts; though it is be- thrown in his face, his head cut off, his body | We adopted the proffered mediation of the resolution from the assembly, appropriating yond question that the blockade of the 16th of dissected in quarters, and the quarters to be at | emperor of Russia, and sent ministers to | 50,000 dollars to this object, considering that May, 1806 was far more injurious to American | his majesty's disposal. This is a necessary con- | Petersburg for the purpose of treating; and | no monies can rightfully be drawn from the commerce, than the Berlin Decree of the 21st | sequence of perpetual allegiance, and a faint | this, too, while Russia was at war with Treasury, unless authorized by a law of the Nov. following. This extraordinary Blockade, picture of British humanity. obstructed the commerce of nearly one thousand miles of sea coast, including many important | gines from their inheritances. It is but a France were most powerful, and it was ex- pose; which has been brought in and passed commercial cities, and the mouths of several short time since Mr. Jefferson was an object pected that Austria would join her, Mr. Ma- the Senate. The bill appropriates \$40,000 for ed, mortally; Thomas Carroll, dangerously; large and navigable rivers. But the advocates of ridicule, for his regard for the Indians and dison being under French influence, a tool of the relief of the sufferers in the towns of Hart. Thos. Higginbottom, severely; Jesse Loyal, of Britain say, she had a right to do all this .- his disposition to civilize them. Now that Bonaparte, agreed to submit the dispute to land, Porter, Cambria, Schlosser and Buffa- John Fry, slightly. She had force enough to invest this whole ex- they are the allies of his majesty, all hostility the investigation of the ally of England, and loe, to be applied by the supervisors of the restent, therefore, it was legally blockaded, whe- against them is evidence of a disposition to ex- the most powerful enemy of France. ther the force was applied or not. So I suppose, | terminate them. Never was a charge more gentlemen would contend that some other coast, equally extensive was actually block. aded, because it might be; and in this way | complaint against us; and what good motive | Britain might blockade every port in the world | could have induced his Excellency to infuse | t the same time. But the strongest advocates | into the minds of the people and of these Infor retaliation, have not pretended that it could be justified until after notice of the first aggression, and neglect or refusal to repel it. Upon It will awake them to vengeance, and the innowhat principle, then, was the Order of Council | cent blood which may flow in consequence, of 9th January, 1807 imposed? This was but | may one day be required of us, who dissemi-47 days after the Berlin Decree, and before we | nate charges so groundless and injurious. could have had notice of it; and yet Great Britain had a right, say they, to retaliate on us for an act which we could not prevent, and of which

could be considered but an empty threat.

to pretend that because there is one exception, condemned their own government, and justified | board the ships of another, in search of contra. the aggressions and atrocities of the enemy, in | band goods, and if they find any that are susevery particular, without a solitary exception, | picious, they have a right to carry in the ship an attempt to dissuade them from this course, for trial; that therefore, such officers have a must, in this case be desperate. I might as well ! right to enter on board and take such men as they shall judge their own, without trial, is, I confess, a course of reasoning which I do not the tombs, and expostulate with the sleeping | understand. If this right exists, why do not gentlemen give us the proof of it? They are wise and learned in the law of nations; where is the writer on national law, who has undertaken to establish the right of a nation to enis for the sake of my political friends that I | ter on board the ships of another, and to take such as she may deem her own, without submitting the question to an international tribu-

But gentlemen insinuate, that British subjects of contention; and they insist on the doca naturalized citizen, has but a local protection. That is, inasmuch as allegiance and pro tection are reciprocal; and this protection sive jurisdiction of the nation, so the allegiance is subject to the same limitation. As a consequence of this doctrine, a British subject naturalized here, is obliged to fight against his native country until he gets three leagues from the shore, and the moment he crosses this imaginary line, he is absolved from his allegiance, and obliged to fight for his native against his adopted country This consequence alone, is sufficient to make the proposition ridiculous. But the law has removed every doubt on this subject. Naturalization is defined, the giving a foreigner the rights of a citizen; or converting a foreigner into a citizen. The word itself carries with it its own definition. Our own law has determined its effect. It was decided in New York, that it operates retractively, and places the man in the same situation as if he had always been a citizen. The principle is the same in England. Coke and Blackstone tell us, that, if a man be made a denizen, the children born alter he was denizated shall inherit but not those which were born before. But it is not so in the ease of naturalization; because naturalization has a retrospective energy. But the British statute which provides for the naturalization of such foreign seamen as shall have served two years on board these ships, puts this question beyond doubt-The act makes them | burn? as natural born subjects or natives within the

kingdom. But the answer to his excellency's speech has brought up the question of retaliation; lieved it. In war we must have debts, and in and a wonderful degree of sympathy is excited for his majesty's subjects. Newark is artfully selected, probably as the first aggression. suppose the burning the defenceless villages on the shores of the Chesapeake, are instances of British mercy. The exciting the Indians to indiscriminate massacre, was British mercy. The brutalities of that Vandal, Cockburn, are instances of this mercy! The cold blooded murders of that Goth, Proctor, are debts this way. quished, they can argue still. The right of ricn! With them a man is fixed to the spot Blockade, Orders in Council, and impressment | where he drew his first breath. If an Ameri- the former, embargo, as to England, if she per regulations, he can stem the storms and son born there, though the parent should im-I have said, and I repeat it, that the priority | mediately return with him to America, this

> unfounded, cruel, or pernicious. Wa have used them as children. They had no ground of we agreed, and ministers have been appointed. dians, that the United States are determined to drive them off—The effect is beyond a doubt.

But it is said that this is a war against New England.—Here is the attempt again to excite local jealousies. New England has inter-

Decree, because left rigorous in terms. It was to the period, when we can speak of the king- from British lattachments? Have they no post, or both. contrary to the known law of nations, and Bri- dom of New England; and possibly antici- prejudices, either civil or religious, that draw I it is correctly ascertained, that the British admits not the subjects of one nation to enter of domestic life, which his Royal Highness | country, the | their own without another struggle. on board the ships of another, and to take | does not appear to be overburthened with. I | nation from whom we descended. The tombs | A considerable regular force we understand such as they shall judge their own. The case should prefer him to Bonaparte, because, of our ancestors are there. Every man has a has been ordered on here by the general gois simple, and capable of demonstration. The though he is a military man, I do not believe strong attachment to the land where are de- vernment. ocean is the common highway of nations. On he is capable of doing half so much mischief. posited the ashes of his fathers. We speak it, each has a concurrent, but neither an ex- | Having said this to pacify the Hon. Member | the same language. It has been said by some clusive jurisdiction. If, then, one nation has on his favourite subject. I shall now proceed one, that it was the policy of France to make a right to take such as she shall judge her | to examine that part of the answer which re- | her language the court language of Europe, own subjects in this common jurisdiction, the lates to the Embargo. Gentlemen have a that she might the better, maintain her influother may retake the same subject, if she wonderful faculty of denouncing laws as un- ence at those courts. judges him to be her own. If this nation | constitutional. It was to be expected that has a right to recapture, she has, acertiori, a | that those gentlemen who regard their reputa- | us, who not only gives a language to the court right to resist the first taking—so that pursu- I tion as correct lawyers, would have deliberated | but to the people? The advantage is infinite. ing your principle, one nation claiming a ci- | before they decided. At least it was hoped, | We are inundated with their books, laws potizen in a jurisdiction common to both, has a | that inasmuch as we have a tribunal competent | litics and divinity, are literally imported. The right to take him from another, while this o- to decide this question, and that very speedily student at law, reads English history, politics ther, if she claims him, has a right to re- gentlemen instead of threatening to legislature and law, eulogized by English writers, and sist it. But though the jurisdiction is con- against the legislation of Congress, would have leaves off admiring their constitution, and prowhich the ship belonged, because within the of? The other Embargo was deemed by some | bulwark of our policy, but of our religion .- | thereon. exclusive jurisdiction of that nation. It is unconstitutional, because it was unlimited; but This is not all; British merchants, agents, true that there are cases, in which a bellige. it was decided otherwise in this state; and if I and perhaps spies, speaking the same lan. will speedily reinforce the army. rent may enter on board for certain purposes; mistake not the Hon. Member from Worces. | guage, can deal and negociate with wonderful for instance, to search for contraband goods, ter argued in favour of its constitutionality. facility. and to prevent a violation of blockade. But The objection to the Embargo is, that it resthese are exceptions, and go to prove the rule. tricts the coasting trade, and gentlemen seem by the treaty of 1794, to refugees, to return It is manifest that those exceptions, especially to insist, that the right to regulate commerce with their love of royalty and hatred of repub-When, after eight days deep cogitation | that relative to contraband goods, are the ef- among the several states, means between state | licanism, and to receive and hold lands as citiof the committee, an answer is produced, which, fect of compact. They are part of the con and state. I will read you the opinion of Gen. zens, and you have some of the streams of Bri-I apprehend, will remain a standing monument | ventional law of nations. The natural law | Washington on this subject. (Here Mr. H. | tish influence; streams which, I apprehend, of the degradation of this once respectable state; never defined what articles were contraband. read a communication of President Washington are converging to a torrent; which may one the gentlemen of the majority must not deem it These exceptions, so strictly defined, and lot the Senate, 28th March, 1794, and insisted day sweep away the liberties of our country. feed our enemies. They suffer exceedingly; and perhaps this is cause of more than half | ging the people and throwing every obstacle in the clamor. Gentlemen feel compassionate towards the District of Maine. The people, to be sure, suffer privations, and they are willing to endure them; but they are not starving, nor severely distressed; and very few of them would thank us for our condolence. The embargo was a measure called for by both parties: and the people had rather bear it, hard as it is, than that their enemy should befed. But genby a state law, to repeal the embago, and enforce the repeal against the officers of the genare in earnest, I like this. You have talked long enough. We begin to doubt your nerve. Your rich men have probably made up their minds, as well as those of desperate fortunes. They probably understand the meaning of the word revolution. They have probably thought where they shall be when the wheel stops .--But gentlamen magnify the ill success and disgrace of this war.

This was expected. It seems to be a subject of exultation. I too, regret, as much as any man the disasters of our arms. But it was not entirely unexpected. We had been thirty years at peace; the art of war was of course neglected-our revolutionary heroes have one after another, passed off the stage of action .-In a free country you must begin hostilities without preparation. If you prepare the people will know for what, and if so you tell your enemy, and his preparations will be correspondent, If so you may as well be at war at once. We had to encounter the prejudices of a people inured to peace; and resist a desperate faction who were advocating the enemy and throwing every obstacle in the way of the government. We had to raise troops and obtain money. These obstacles are overcome. And have we met with nothing but disgrace and defeat? Were the defence of Fort Meigs, Fort Stephenson, Sackets Harbor and Craney Island disgraceful? Are our unparaleled triumphs on the ocean disgraceful? Was the success on Lake Ontario, and the complete and signal victory on Erie, when, with an inferior force we captured in fair battle a whole fleet, disgraceful? Give me such disgraces as these, and you are welcome to all the laurels which thicken round the brow of the mighty Cock-

The speech and reported answer speak of debts and taxes. We were once told that a national debt was a national blessing. I never bepeace we must pay them. Taxes sufficient to pay the interest, is all a people at war ought to endure; and this is all we shall be obliged to | ful to the soul. endure. But his Excellency intimates, that the debt will continue as long as the union of the at a crisis, in which it is equally dangerous to states. Was this intended as a hint to the people, that to avoid the debt they must divide the states? I don't apprehend that the people of | ings. But they may prove fatal to yourselves. this commonwealth are yet ready to pay their

Our government, it is said, discover no disposition to peace, and that they have taken no hope is the anchor. Thus, man commences groundless assertions. We offered to remove would remove her edits. We accepted of Erskine's propositions. We declared war on account of impressment and the orders in council. of impressment during the armistice; and offered the exclusion of British seamen from our France, and fighting for England. Inth is legislature, recommended the appointment of But we are charged with driving the abori- situation, at a time when the efforts of a committee to bring in a bill for that pur- ly.

> peace with the allies of France. Has his Excel- plied by the before named commissioners. lency forgotten when Lord Castlereagh claimed his party by the name of "our friends in Congress?" What can influence this government and people in favor of France? It is passion, prejudice, or interest, that creates a partiality of one nation for another. We have no French language, laws, constitutions, manners nor customs. We have no French merchants, received a reinforcement of 1500 regulars from | Beard, dangerously wounded,

What then must bethe power of Britain over | ing important intelligence:

And add to this, Sir, the privilege granted the way both of prosecuting the war, and obtaining an honorable peace. Look at all this, point. and if you are not convinced of British influence, you would not be persuaded should one ar ise from the dead.

Suppose we were at war with France, and a say, that the hand of Napoleon was in this denounce the President as a Nero, exulting at the conflagration of Rome, because he had recommenced a resistence of French agression, should we not have some reason to suspect that this holy man was a little biassed in favor France? I might proceed, but I sicken at the prospect. Gather all the public acts of the Legislature of the province, from the charter of William and Mary, down to the revolution, and I doubt whether you will find so much unequivocal, unalloyed loyalty to the British go

for this, with industry, the handmaid of virtue, is comfortably productive;—it is not the rigor of the climate, for this contributes to health and health to happiness. It is the pestilential atmosphere of British influence, from which they flee. You see on all sides a want of American feeling, and a total dereliction of revolutionary principles. Where are the monuments of our revolutionary glory? What have you done with the sanctuary where a WARREN an Adams and a Hancock, preached the immortal principles of freedom? It is now used, I suppose for the purpose of vallifying the goernment, eulogizing G. Britain, and feasting her agents for insulting the sovereignty of the American peopie? Where is Beacon Hill?-The monument is thrown down-the hill itself swept into the dock, and the tables of stone, on which were written the achievements of the revolution are hidden behind the back stairs of the State House. Why do you hang by your walls the trophies of your victories? They serve but to rebuke us. They are monuments of glory that is departed. Like the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and pain-

I apprehended that your party has arrived advance or retreat. The Union, I believe is in no danger from your intemperate proceed-Man may be compared to a ship, Reason is the helm, passions are the sails, good and bad fortuns are prosperoue or adverse winds, and reason, his passions and his hopes, under protempests which beset him in this course, and will, at last, arrive at his haven in peace, in safety and in triumph. But his helm of reason lost, under the controul of blindfold prejudice or passion, he is driven on rocks, shoals, and wreck .- Take care that this be not the shipwreck of your party.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.

NIAGARA SUFFERERS. The committee in Senate, appointed on the pective towns, the amount to be apportioned | wounded, severely. And when Britain refused this reasonable by Joseph Ellicott of Batavia, William Madsproposition, and proposed to treat seperately, worth of Genesee, and Daniel Davis of Cale. John Burt, Eli Smith, killed; John M. Stewdonia, commissioners named in the bill .- It | art, Stephen Gatlin, Allen Peavy, dangerous-But his Excellency has discovered evidence of also appropriates 5000 for the relief of the Tus- | ly; Joel Knight, Chs. Knowles, severely; French influence in the proposition of Bona- | carora Indians, and 5000 for the Canadians | Capt. King, Wm. C. King, Price Burnhart, parte, that America should treat for a general who have taken refuge in this state, to be ap-

> ERIE, Jan. 28. Letters have recently been received by Major General Mead, from General Hall, commanding on the New York frontier, advising | Benj. Beeland, wounded slightly. him that the enemy is concentrating a large

we did not know! It is in vain to pretend, that y ests peculiar to herself; she must be separate. I agents or spies among us. Can Governor | Kingston. A short time will determine wheth this Order was not a retaliation of the Berlin | The Hon. Chairman, probably looks forward | Strong and his friends boast of minds as free | er this force is to be sent against Malden or this

tain had the power to enforce it; but France | pates, that Josiah the first may be its future | them towards the world's last hope? Sir, it is | are building vessels on Lake Huron. In all had no power to enforce her Decree, and it sovereign. And, sir, though I utterly abhor | vain to disguise it the opposers of the govern- probability, their plan is to attempt the reduca monarchy, if we must have a King, I should | ment are under a very fatal British influence, | tion of the squadron here, should they fail in But it is suggested, that this war is for the be as willing that gentleman should wield the I do not mean by this, to re-take Malden, and erect batteries so protection of British seamen. This charge is sceptre as any other-I should prefer him to Britain, or that they would dare openly to aid as to prevent our vessels sailing up, until they without any foundation. We are contending George the Third; for I do not think him her. I mean to say that they have affect built large enough to cope with for the protection of our own seamen on quite so crazy. I should prefer him to the ments and partialities for Britain, that are ex- ours. They will not surrender the supremacy board of our own ships. The law of nations | Prince Regent, for he possesses the charities | tremely dangerous to the liberties of their | upon an element they have vauntingly called

GEORGIA JOURNAL EXTRA.

Monday, Jan. 31, 1814, An Express from Gen. Pinckney to the Governor arrived here last night with the follow-BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

[OFFICIAL.]

Head Quarters, Sixth and Seventh districts, Fort Hawkins, Jan. 30.

Sir-I have the honor of enclosing for your information copies of despatches received early current on the ocean, it is not so on board ship. taken the means to have a decision in the bably wishing that ours resembled them more. this morning from Gen. Floyd. This addition-Here the jurisdiction is exclusive. The mu- courts of the U. States. Are they afraid to The divine reads English sermons, and some- al proof of the good conduct and gallantry of nicipal law prevails here. VATTEL says, that | trust the Federal Judges ? Do these gentle- | times preaches them, in which the writer takes | the troops of the state in which you preside a person born on shipboard, is considered as men lack wisdom and intregity? Or is it care to boast of the rights of Englishmen; and must be highly gratifying to your Excellency. the natural born subject of the nation to this wisdom and integrity which they are afraid in this way England is believed not only the Be pleased to accept my sincere congratulations

Col. Milton and a derachment of regulars I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your excellency's most ob't serv't, THOS. PINCKNEY. His excellency Governor Early. Camp Defiance, 48 miles west of Gata-

boochie, Jan 27, 1814. Major General Pinckney. STR-I have the honor to acquaint your ex-

cellency, that this morning at 20 minutes past carefully guarded, prove, incontestibly, the ge. | that it was in point.) But that clause in the But why do I pursue this course, to prove the | 5 o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians neral rule, that each nation has an exclusive ju- constitution which authorizes Congres to pro. existence of British influence, when there is made a desperate attack upon the army under of making any impression on the majority of risdiction on board its ships on the centinels, fifare is amply sufficient. Who can doubt of with the British ministry, who justify every a red on them, and with great impetuofity rushed teen months, taken their ground against their there is, therefore, another; that because the the importance of this measure to the com- gression, and whose maxim is, that Britain | upon our line. In twenty minutes the action country and in favor of its enemy; after having officers of one nation have a right to enter on mondefence? We are starving ourselves to became general, and our front, right and left. gislatures are withholding their aid, discoura- flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, & the firmness of the men repelled them at every

The steady sirmness and incessant fire of capt. Thomas's artillery and capt. Adams's riflemen, preserved our front lines; both of party should justify every act of France, and | these companies suffered greatly. The enemy condemn every act of your own government; rushed within 30 yards of the artillery, and would you not have reason to say, that party | capt. Broadnax who commanded one of the tlemen threaten Legislative interferance: Are were under French influence? If, in the pro - picket guards maintained his post with great they prepared for this? They mean surely, gress of the war, one of your naval heroes, bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and should capture and destroy a French ship of then cut his way through them to the armyequal force and we should spread a resolve on on this occasion Timpo oche Barnard, a half eral government. This is coming out. If they | the journals of this Senate, that it was against | breed, at the head of the Uchies diffinguished our morals and religion to rejoice at the event, | himself, and contributed to the retreat of the pickor to thank the hero, would it be uncandid to et guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive, thing? If some reverend clergyman should with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered majors Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with majors Booth's and Cleveland's battalions (who formed the right wing) to prepare for the charge. Capt. Duke Hamilton's cavalry, who had reached me but the day before, was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly vernment as has been exhibited by the public | obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction documents of the commonwealth since the before the bayonet. The signal was given for the charge of the cavalry, who purfued and Well may you complain, that the people are sabred 15 of the enemy, who left 37 dead on emigrating. It is not the sterility of the soil- the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head-dresses and war clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been confiderable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Meriwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompae nied by Capt. Hamilton's Troop, to pursuthem through Caulebee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newnan received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer. The ast. adj. gen'l Hardin was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff was prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity. Their vigilence, the intrepidity of the officers, and the firmness of the men, meet my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows, who have found honorable graves in the voluntary support of their country.

My Aid-de-Camp, in executing my orders, had his horse killed under him; Gen. Lee and major Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honor to themselves, and useful in the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the loss sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that the men which I have the honor to command have done their duty. I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be most respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN FLOYD, B. G. I have the honor to report the following list of the killed and wounded in the action of the morning of the 27th January, 1804.

Capt. Thomas's Artillery. Patrick Ward, Alex. D. M'Farlin, killed; Joseph Selby wounded, mortally; Richard Dent, Thomas Napier, Fielding Rucker, E. Lester, Wm. Culbreath, Colston Copeland. severely; Eli Mash, dangerously; Philip Lo. gan, Gen. Hammond, serj. Lewis H. Kenan, slightly.

Cavalry. Adj't Abercrombie, wounded, severely. Hamilton's Troop-Thos. Blakely, slightly. 2d Regiment of Infantry. Col. Daniel Newnan, wounded, dangerous-

Capt Butt's Company-Capt. Butts, wound-Capt Buller's Company-Jamee Camel,

Capt. King's Company-Leonard R. Harris, Henry Parish, Hardy Stone, James Riley, Major Ivy, Benj. Brown, slightly.

Capt. Gunn's Company-Daniel Malone, Hen. Singleton, wounded, severely; David M'Guirk, Hubbard Mitchell, slightly. Capt. Weatherby's Company-Obey Glascow

Capt. Lee's Company-Serjeant Littleton force on the Niagara strait, and that he has | Pickett, John Thornton, killed; Joseph