FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE (GEO.)
JOURNAL, MAY 5.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The army under gen. Jackson arrived at Suwannee, 107 miles from St. Marks, on the 15th of last month. The Indians being apprised of the approach of our troops, had removed their women and children, and the most valuable part of their property, to a place of safety. The town was defended with some spirit, by about 300 negroes and savages, for 8 or 10 minutes, when they broke and fled—five were left dead on the field, 3 were taken, and a number it is thaught lost their lives in attempting to cross the river, which opposite the town is a wide & beautiful stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen They were pursued as far as a *want of provisions* would permit, without effect. Corn, skins, and other property to a large amount was destroyed, and the town, handsomely situated, and supposed to contain 600 huts, reduced to ashes. A schooner, with a valuable cargo of goods consigned to *Arbuthnot* [WOODBINE] who had a store at Suwanney, was laying a short distance below—a detachment had been sent to take possession of her, & little doubt was entertained of success, though the fact had not transpired when our informant left camp. The army on its way down, fell in with a small party of the enemy; one was killed & three made prisoners. During the whole time the whites sustained no loss, although they suffered greatly from hunger, fatigue and want of clothing, many of them being barefooted.

The Georgia troops took up the line of march for home on the 20th, and it is expected arrived at Hartford yesterday, where they will be forthwith mustered and discharged. The principal part of the friendly Indian warriors have also returned, with positive orders from gen. Jackson, to destroy Hopaunay's town on Flint river, against which the governor authorised the attack that by mistake was made on Chehaw. Gen. Jackson, with the regulars, Tennessee volunteers, and a few friendly Indians, has gone to PENSACOLA, of which place it is understood immediate possession will be taken. Strong garrisons are left at St. Marks, fort Gadsden and fort Scott.

The Indians, though routed and dispersed, are not, we apprehended, effectually subdued. We understand, owing to the unhealthiness of that part of Florida in the summer, hostilities will cease till fall, when they will probably be renewed. To ensure peace from these savages hereafter, a lasting impression must be made upon their fears which can be accomplished only by severe chastisement.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information states, that on his return from the army he passed through a part of the Chehaw settlement lately destroyed, and saw and conversed with some of the Indians who had escaped. They were still much alarmed, and expressed great surprise at the attack upon their town, having they say always been friendly. We are gratified to learn that they estimate their loss in killed at only 10 or 12—and that they do not intend to retaliate, but mean to rely for reparation on the known generosity and magnanimity of our government.

Extract of a letter from Major General Jackson to Governor Rabun dated

Bowlegs Town, Suwanney,
20th April, 1818.

SIR,

I have reached and destroyed this and the other town in this vicinity, and having captured the principal exciters of the war, I think I may safely say, that the Indian war, for the present, is terminated. This happy circumstance enables me to dispense with the further services of the Brigade of Georgia Militia, commanded by Brigadier General Glascock, and at their solicitation, have ordered them directly to Hartford, to be mustered, paid and discharged.

"The last campaign has consisted more of rapid movements and manœuvring than of hard fighting; but from every occurrence, I have the utmost confidence that in the event of a hard fought action, every officer and soldier under my command would have sustained the true American character, and have realized the best hopes of their country.

"I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Com'g."

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHEHAW VILLAGE.

Mr. Pearre has politely favored us with the following account of the destruction of the Chehaw Village:—"On the 28 h we reached Jimmy's Town, a part of the old Chehaw village; and here we were informed of one of the most infamous outrages that ever disgraced the human form. It would even give a darker shade to the blackest deeds of an Algerine pirate. On our near approach to the village, we saw a party of mounted warriors retiring very fast into the swamp, and sent on our pilot ahead to inform them we were friends and would not injure them. He did not succeed in overtaking them, but found another party at the landing who had come in for provisions. When we approached they appeared friendly, but very much alarmed. We enquired for provisions having none among us, and were told that they had none. They informed us that their town had been attacked & destroyed; that their warriors were lying out, & that they had only come in to get something to eat. We were struck with astonisment at the fact; but could get no information of the cause or the authors of this base transaction. All we could learn was that a party of mounted men had entered their town with a white flag, and fired on them, while the hand of friendship was extended to them; that they had killed old Howard with six other men, and three famales, an old woman, a girl and a child; that they had burnt all their houses, plundered every thing they could lay their hands on, and made a precipitate retreat. Of the cause they were as ignorant as we were. They expressed no sentiments of hostility, but relied on the justice of our government for reparation, and seemed to think that it would be amicably settled, and here I hope government will not disappoint them. We informed them we were confident government could not have authorised the measure, and that the commanding general was entirely unapprised of it; that Gen. Glascock at the head of the Georgia Mititia, was in their neighborhood, and would afford them protection; that they might with safety call in their warriors, old men, women and children, which they did. On our arrival at Fort Early, we were informed of the facts. A Mr. Wright, who was elected in Savannah to command a company of militia from that place, which afterwards, in consequence of his being sick and unable to command, elected the 1st lieut to command the company, who was regularly mustered into service as the captain of that company, and is now in command of the company in the U. S. service—he (Wrght) came to Hartford, reported himself captain in service assumed the command of some cavalry and infantry ordered out for the protection of the frontier, obtained permission of the Governor of this state, to burn Phelemie's and Hoponnie's towns, which General Jackson had passed near and permitted to stand, and with this command wished to *immortalize* his name, (in which I fear he has too fatally succeeded,) went on, disregarding orders, permission and instructions—left Phelemie's town to his left on the river—stopped 10 miles short of Hoponnie's, and commenced a most wanton and unprovoked attack on the old men, the women and children of a town, the friendship of whose inhabitants to the people of the United States had never been doubted since the revolution, and whose warriors, with the exception of a few who were out hunting, followed Jackson to the field to chastise the enemies of our country, who liberally shared in the fatigues and privations of the campaign, and were actually in the service of the United States, when this band, more barbarous than the most savage Indians, were firing on their mothers, their wives and their children, who were remaining at their homes secure in protection from the whites, and participating no solicitude only for the return of their sons, their husbands and their brothers, and anticipating the happiness which that event would bring with it; and while their old chief, whose silvery head and tottering limbs might have begotten pity even in the most savage beast of the forest, and whose services to the country should have procured the good will of all, stood exposed to the fire of the whole battalion, with the flag of peace extended, begging for mercy, and making the most solemn asseverations of his peaceful intentions, and that he wished no war.—Even after he had fallen to his knees, he held the flag extended and begged for mercy—but inhumanity stopped not here—He was again fired at, and after they had mudered him, the ornaments were torn from his ears."

AN APOLOGY

Worthy of the Outrage!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

In the anxious hope that there was some mistake in the circumstances of the narration, we have for some days forebore to lay before our readers the account, too fully confirmed, which we now publish of the unfortunate massacre of a party of friendly Indians in Georgia, whilst engaged in the peaceable persuit of their domestic avocations. This horrible incident is of a character to excite the commisseration of the most implacable enemy of the Indian race. It is an outrage on humanity, which cannot be too sincerely lamented, nor too fully atoned.

There is even for those Indians who take up arms against us, a palliation for their offence—they are misled by foreign artifice; they are under the influence of a religious impulse entitled to pity, though to no more respect than we are willing to allow to all fanaticism. They should be conquered by beneficence rather than by force; and it is always painful to find the last resort unavoidable, as in the present war. It is lamentable indeed to find that in the progress of the war the friendly have been confounded with the hostile, and that our fellow beings have been hunted like the buffalo and the deer, and slain with as little remorse, and as little discrimanation.

In grieving over this incident—in calling upon the government to relieve the surviving sufferers, and bind up the wounds of the broken hearted—far be it from us to pretend to pronounce on the character of it, as deducible from the conduct of the perpetrators. We certainly incline to believe, from the evidence we have seen, that it was one of those unfortunate mistakes, which during a war, have frequently occurred, on the ocean and on the land, under commanders the most intelligent and skilful. Bodies of the same army have frequently encountered each other, in consequence of mistaking one another for parties of the enemy, and discovered their error only when mutual loss compelled them to desist from the combat. Instances of such accidents are to be found in the greatest battles ever fought though they more frequently occur in skirmishes, such as those which have characterized the present Indian war; and may be more readily pardoned in the heat of pursuit, to a party of exasperated militia, led by a merely nominal commander. Let us hope, that the enquiry, which is to be immediately instituted into this transaction, will eventuate in proving that one Indian town was mistaken for another, and that we may have the consolation of finding, that what we know to have been a cruel slaughter of unresisting friends, was not also an act of cold blooded treachery. But, should it prove otherwise, as citizens of the United States we wash our hands of the shame of the transaction: such an act could not stain the character of a people who would view it with unanimous abhorrence.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM MAY 19.

FROM EUROPE.

We have been favoured by Mr. Topliff, with London papers to the 10th ult. and a Bristol paper of the 11th—received by captain Spalding.

Mr. Topliff has also loaned us a Liverpool paper of April 9—received by capt. Baxter.

The possible return of the British army from France has been mentioned by ministers in parliament; but it is made to depend on the French government & people satisfying all the just claims on them.

A bill is before the British parliament to consolidate the import and export duties. At present exports to European countries and to the U. S. pay one half per cent ad val. To all other parts even British Colonies, one per cent. The new law proposes to place them all at three quarters of a per cent: which of course, raises those to the U. S.

It is recommended that vessels should only pay the tonnage duty in proportion to the number of tons of freight they may have.

The attention of parliament has been invited to the devising of some mode to make it more difficult, or impossible to counterfeit the bills of the bank of England—and private bankers are to be prohibited issuing bills under £5.

Private Bankers are to be allowed to issue small notes on proving they are interested in the public funds to the amount of the notes, and such interest is to be reserved by government to secure those who may take the notes, from loss.

The restriction on the Bank of England, (as to paying specie) was to be continued for another year.

A law has been passed by the British parliament reducing and limiting the number of hours that children shall be required to labor in manufactories where they are employed—and providing for their instruction. An attempt is also making to lessen the number of hours which adults shall be required to labor, and prevent children from being hired till they are 12 years of age.

The British Revenue for the quarter ending April 5 1817, was £6,510,215 for the quarter ending April 5, 1818, £10.247 207.

A very severe Auction Law is before parliament. No auctioneer can sell his own goods or have them sold at vendue; all articles must be exposed some time before sale; there must be a catalogue to include every article, and the owners names must be stated.

The India trade of Liverpool has increased so much that they propose to build three India warehouses, and a and a new custom house.

The increase this year in the British Woollen manufacture is—in narrow Cloth 1 582,947 yards—in broadcloths 2,412 135.

The vessel bound on a voyage of discovery into the Arctic Regions, sailed form England April 5.

The Universities in England, are entitled by law, to copies of every new publication in England, gratis, for their libraries. They assisted in obtaining the copy-right law, which is for 28 years or for life.

The celebrated Mrs. Hannah Moore, was at Bristol, England, in April, dangerously sick.

The new king of Sweden has decreed that the Quakers in his dominions shall only reside in particular towns designated.

15 young Egyptians have been brought to Italy for their education.

Syracuse, and many other places in Sicily, is said to have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings by an earthquake. A church fell at one place and killed three priests and 65 other persons. An Earthquake was felt in the Appenines, at the same time!

The damage done in Sicily by the Earthquake is estimated at 20,000,000 of dollars. No damage appears to have been done at Palermo.

11,000 persons perished in an Earthquake at Catania, Sicily, 1698.

A London paper of April 10, says "yesterday the Lottery commenced drawing. No. 12,085, being the first drawn blank, was entitled to *four fifths of Port Wine*, and was sold in shares at the fortunate office Martin & Co."

Republicanism in France.

A private communication from Paris, dated the 2d April, and from a quarter which we have found to be generally correct, says—"There has been formed at Paris, a political club, under the presidency of old General La Fayette. The number of its members at present amounts to 36. It is not a loose association, like that of the libereaux, Messrs. Lafitte, Perrier, or Davilliers, but a club eminently political, where the highest questions of state are discussed.

"Among the principal members are mentioned, Messrs. Lanjaunais, and the Duc de Broglio, Peers of France, the Deputies D'Argenson, Bauvelin, Dupont de l'Eure, and Bignon; the men of letters, Benjamin Constant, Jay, Ronjoux and Aignau.

"In one of the last meetings of this Club, the members discussed the advantages of a Republican government, like that of the United States, and it was unanimously agreed that it was the best possible government, far superior to the highly boasted government of Great Britain. I mention it with regret, but I am forced to confess that the Republican Party makes considerable progress in France, and especially in Paris." *Cork Pa.*

WASHINGTON, May 22.

HAIL STORM.

IN WASHINGTON. A violent hail storm came on, yesterday, at half past five, and continued about a quarter of an hour, from about N. N. E. The stones fell about a foot deep in front of this office, and were nearly an inch in diameter; their impetuosity broke the window glass of most of the houses fronting to the N. and many thousand panes in the houses and public offices were pelted to pieces in a few minutes. Garden plants and fruit trees are much hurt, and in many cases destroyed; but the most material injury of all must have been done to the grain crops. We have not heard how the windows of our neighbors in Georgetown have fared; we learn, however, that in the eastern section of Washington it was not so destructive as in the first and second wards. Part of the walls of two newly erected houses at Greenleaf's Point fell in; one of them belonged to Mr. Lewis, (lately burnt out.)

It would be curious to trace the progress and extent of the storm, [as on a similar occasion Dr. Franklin once did,] which, it is thought was limited to a few miles in its discharge—Our "window'd raggedness" will afford a fine harvest to the glaziers, but a "sorry sight" to the landlords.

IN ALEXANDRIA. Last evening, a little after six o'clock, our town was visited by a most tremendous hail storm, which came on from N. E. and continued about 20 minutes, in which the earth was covered. Some of the stones measured full 2 1 2 inches in circumference Fortunately they did not drive much, otherwise the destruction in window glass must have been immense—The damage, however, was considerable.

MAY 23.

Further effects of the Hail Storm.

We have various and afflicting accounts from different quarters, of the mischief and ravages occasioned by the hail storm of Thursday evening last; but there is no information yet as to its line of extent south-eastward, and it is hoped that its width did not exceed two or three miles. It appears to have been discharged from two clouds but a very few miles north or north-eastward of the city, one branch taking its course south-eastward and the other a more western direction from the Potomac above the falls: it was severely felt about three miles from Alexandria on the Winchester turnpike road, and did considerable damage in Alexandria, although it was not felt in Georgetown. Mostly all the houses having a north-easterly exposure, between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch of Potomac, have suffered severely in their windows, as well from the severe wind as by the fall of hail-stones, which were generally about the size of a hickory-nut, and in greater quantities than heretofore known in this quarter.

By recent accounts from below this, it appears that these two clouds united a little beyond Alexandria, and burst with dreadful havoc at the station of Fort Warburton, entirely destroying the remains of the old shattered and once hospitable mansion on its eastern front; those on the western and north corner having met their share of affliction from former causes, such as lightning, the invasion and its consequent burnings, encampments, mischiefs from the fort and its works, &c. It is stated to have been there far more violent than in the city—that the lawn before the house was fully covered with hail stones of incredible size, such as to be as large as a three or four pound shot; a great portion of others two inches in diameter—that it lasted about fifteen minutes—that several large birds fell killed with it—fences were levelled—horses and cattle fled for shelter under the thickets of cedar on the hill sides, and the sheep wedged themselves in herds, with their noses to the ground for cover to their ears &c.—that the boughs of fruit trees in blossom were scattered as feathers before the wind, and mostly all the productions destroyed.

FORMATION OF CLOUDS.

A singular, though curious and satisfactory hypothesis, respecting the formation of clouds, has lately been published by an anonymous writer. He conceives them to be not merely one continued mass or body of vapour, or mixed gasses, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with oxygen and hydrogen gasses. It is known that clouds consist almost entirely of these gasses. To illustrate his opinion, he therefore took a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gasses combined, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former to 14 of the latter and immersed the stop cock in soap suds. He then inflated the bubble that hung to it by compressing the bladder, and on passing an electric spark through it, it detonated with a loud report, and the two mixed gasses were converted into water, equal in weight to the decomposed gasses.

From this experiment, he adduces the argument, that though it frequently thunders without apparent rain yet it is only when the thunder is at a distance; and that invariably as a clap of thunder is heard, rain falls under the cloud, in proportion to the loudness of the report. [*London Paper.*

FROM THE PITTSBURG MERCURY.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

It has been remarked that frequently the human mind, in the last stages of its earthly existence, has been endowed with something like a prophetic spirit of the future. Whether that was the case in the striking incident now about to be recorded, it is not pretended to say. The facts are however unquestionably true; and are well known to many of the officers of the American army. The coincidence of the circumstances is indeed, very striking; and the facts deserve to be recorded, not only as an evidence of the undaunted bravery of the American officers; but as a signal instance of the fulfilment of their own predictions.—About two hours previous to the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater, news had arrived in the camp of the 9th regiment that the British were advancing. A number of the officers of the ninth, among whom were captain Hull, lieuts. Turner & Burgett, & capt. David Perry, had assembled together in a little squad; were chatting in a friendly and jocular manner; and were commenting upon the news they had heard of the approach of the enemy. One of the company observed—"well, we shall have warm work to day—some of us shall be killed—who shall they be?"—Another in the same tone of jocularity replied, "Captain Hull," and held up his hand. The company all joined in holding up their hands, and capt Hull among the rest—"Who next?" rejoined another.—"Lient. Turner was the reply, and the vote taken in like manner. "Well but there must be more than two—who next?" was asked, "Lieut. Burgett" was the reply, and carried by a similar vote—"We want a representative in the British camp—who shall be our representative?—who shall be taken prisoner?"—All eyes immediately turned to capt. Perry, who being quite in his dishabille, had excited some raillery.—"Capt. Perry shall be our representative," was the unanimous reply, and unanimous vote.—Captain Perry immediately retired: and in a few moments returned, shaved and cleanly dressed, & in a jocular tone asked whether he now made an appearance suitable for their representative.

The order for forming the line of battle came—The different gentlemen repaired to their different posts.—The dreadful conflict commenced. The *first* officer that fell in the 9th regiment was captain *Hull*, fighting gallantly at the head of his company—the *second* lieut. *Turner*—the *third* lieut. *Burgett*, all displaying the most undaunted and determined bravery—whilst capt. *Perry*, as if fully to complete the previous prediction was taken prisoner by the enemy, and carried captive into the British camp! So striking a concidence of circumstances rarely occurs; and these incidents have frequently been the subject of conversation and remark among the American officers, since the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater.

EXPEDITION IN TRAVELLING.

A journey between Philadelphia and New York by one of the Steam Boat Lines, can now be performed in about *eleven hours*, being a distance little short of 100 miles. Passengers who leave one place at 5 o'clock in the morning arrive at the other at 4 in the afternoon.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore, the journey by way of New Castle and Frenchtown, can be performed in *fourteen hours*, but we regret that the time of departure and arrival is not such as to make the tour as agreeable as might be. The sleeping on board a steam boat in warm weather with a croud of passengers, is exceedingly unpleasant, and we cannot but think that the intercourse between the two cities would be much more extensive, if the boats were to start from both places at 5 in the morning, so as to reach their places of destination before night. This should at all events be the arrangement of one line, for an opportunity would thereby be afforded to travellers to see a number of objects in the Chesapeake, which have become memorable from the visit of the British to its head waters during the late war.

The present plan however is no doubt highly convenient for those who pass from one city to the other upon business. A person may leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Baltimore on the following morning before day light, *spend the day at Baltimore until 5 o'clock in the afternoon*, and reach home in less than 48 hours. A short time since, the following remarkable instance of expedition occured. A gentleman in Baltimore wishing information on a subject, left that city at 5 in the afternoon, [two hours after the closing of the northern

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