



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY Thomas Perrin Smith, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Copy of a letter from Major Genl. Andrew Jackson, to the Governor of Tennessee.

H. Quarters, 7th Military District, Tennam, Nov. 15, 1814.

SIR, On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach sent Major Pierce with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the Governor of Pensacola.

On the morning of the 7th I marched with the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th, and 44th infantry, part of Gen. Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and part of the West Tennessee Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammonds, (Col. Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Major Blue of the 39th, and Major Kennedy of Mississippi Territory.

The governor met Cols. Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally; mercy was granted and protection given to the citizens and their property—and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the fort until nearly at 12 o'clock at night.

Never was more cool, determined bravery displayed by any troops; and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the 8th I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move, tremendous explosions told me that the Barancas, with all its appendages, was blown up.

The steady firmness of my troops has drawn a just respect from our enemies—it has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the U. States—the good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the Spaniards of our friendship, and our prowess, and has drawn from the citizens an expression, that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British.

In great haste, I am, respectfully, sir, ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS, formerly a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, and lately a Brigadier General in the army, is elected by the Legislature of that State, Governor for the ensuing year.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty between the U. States of America and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, Seneca, & Miami nations of Indians, was concluded and signed on the twenty second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by the commissioners of both nations, fully and respectively authorized for that purpose, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the U. States on the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1814, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which Treaty is in the following words, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the U. States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, Senecas, and Miamies.

The said United States of America, by William Henry Harrison, late a Major General in the army of the U. States, and Lewis Cass, Governor of the Michigan Territory, duly authorized and appointed Commissioners for the purpose, and the said tribes, by their head men, Chiefs and Warriors, assembled at Greenville in the State of Ohio, have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be binding upon them and the said tribes.

ARTICLE I. The United States and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, and Senecas, give peace to the Miami nation of Indians, formerly designated as the Miami Eel River and Weea tribes; they extend this indulgence also to the bands of the Putawatimies, which adhere to the Grand Sachem Tobinipee, and to the Chief Onoxa, to the Ottowas of Blanchard's Creek, who have attached themselves to the Shawanoese tribe, and to such of the said tribe as adhere to the Chief called the Wing, in the neighborhood of Detroit, and to the Kickapoos, under the direction of the Chiefs who sign this Treaty.

ARTICLE II. The Tribes and Bands above mentioned, engage to give their aid to the United States in prosecuting the war against Great Britain, and such of the Indian tribes as still continue hostile; and to make no peace with either without the consent of the United States. The assistance herein stipulated for, is to consist of such a number of their warriors from each tribe, as the President of the United States, or any officer having his authority therefor, may require.

ARTICLE III. The Wyandot tribe, and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stoney Creek, the Delaware and Shawanoese tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the U. States throughout the war, again acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said States, and of no other power whatever; and agree to aid the United States, in the manner stipulated for in the former article, and to make no peace but with the consent of the said States.

ARTICLE IV. In the event of a faithful performance of the conditions of this Treaty, the U. States will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese and Miamies, as they existed previously to the commencement of the war.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Commissioners, and the said Headmen, Chiefs and Warriors of the before mentioned tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals. Done at Greenville, in the State of Ohio, this twenty second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States, the thirtieth.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. LEWIS CASS.

In presence of James Dill, Secretary to the Commissioners, John Johnston, Indian Agent, B. F. Sickney, Indian Agent, James J. Nisbet, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Preble county.

SWORN INTERPRETERS. Antoine Boludi, sworn interpreter, Wm. Walker, sworn interpreter, Wm. Conner, sworn interpreter, J. B. Chandonnai, sworn interpreter, Stephen Redceded, sworn interpreter, James Pettier, sworn interpreter, Joseph Bertrane, sworn interpreter, Thomas Ramsay, Captain 1st Rifle Regiment, John Conner, John Biddle, Colonel 1st Regt. Ohio Militia.

SHAWANOESE. Tea-was-koota, or blue jacket, (L. S.) Tah-cum-tequah, or cross the water, (L. S.) OTTOWAS. Wa-tash-ne-wa, or bear's legs, (L. S.)

W-a-pa-cheek, or white fisher, (L. S.) Foo-ta-gen, or bill, (L. S.) Augh-que-nah-que-se, or stump tail bear, (L. S.) U-co-ke-nuh, or bear king, (L. S.) SENECAS. Coon-tind-nau, or coffee house, (L. S.) Tog-ton, (L. S.) Ee-dos-que-runt, or John Harris, (L. S.) Cen-ta-ra-tee-roo, (L. S.) SHAWANOESE. Cule-we-cus-a, or black hoof, (L. S.) Tami-we-tha, or butter, (L. S.) Pi-ka-ka, or wolf, (L. S.) Pone-na, or walker, (L. S.) Sna-mo-ne-cho, or snake, (L. S.) Peme-ha-na, or turkey flying by, (L. S.) Wee-na-ka-sis-a, or yellow water, (L. S.) Quo-ta-wah, or siming, (L. S.) So-cum-che-nah, or frozen, (L. S.) Wy-ne-que-eh-sika, or corn stalk, (L. S.) Quo-ee-ep-eh, or Captain Lewis, (L. S.) DELAWARES. Tai-un-shrah, or Charles, (L. S.) Ti-un-daka, or John Bole, (L. S.) Ee-oh-ah-ah, or throne seat, (L. S.) Kick-oh-ee-eh, or Captain Anderson, (L. S.) Le-mot-ti-nuck-juis, or James Nantioke, (L. S.) La-oh-ni-chie, or Bauber, (L. S.) Jo-on-queake, or John Queake, (L. S.) Kill-buck, (L. S.) Neach-coringd, (L. S.) Montgomery Montaine, (L. S.) Capt. Buck, (L. S.) Hop-hoo-que, or moles, (L. S.) Capt. White Eyes, (L. S.) Capt. Pipe, (L. S.) McDaniel, (L. S.) Capt. Snap, (L. S.) WYANDOTS. Tar-he, or crane, (L. S.) Har-rone-yough, or Cherokee boy, (L. S.) Te-ar-rone-au-ose, or between the legs, (L. S.) Men-on-con, (L. S.) Rush-ar-ra, or Stockey, (L. S.) Se-no-shus, (L. S.) Zash-u-on-a, or big arm, (L. S.) Te-au-dut-tu-sooh, or punch, (L. S.) Tap-uk-sough, or John Kuks, (L. S.) Ron-oh-ness, or sky come down, (L. S.) Tee-en-doo, (L. S.) Ron-ai-s, (L. S.) Omaint-sir-ar-nah, or Bowyer, (L. S.) SENECAS. Cun-tah-ten-tah-wa, or big turtle, (L. S.) Ben-on-negu, or wiping stick, (L. S.) Co-rach-cooke, or reflection, or civil John, (L. S.) Coon-au-ta-nah-coo, (L. S.) See-is-ta-nee, [black], (L. S.) Too-ten-an-dee, or Thos. Brane, (L. S.) Hane-use-wa, (L. S.) U-ta-un-tus, (L. S.) LUT-AU-QUIS-ON, (L. S.) MIAMIENS. Pecoh, (L. S.) La-passiere, (L. S.) Ashe-non-quah, (L. S.) Osage, (L. S.) Na-to-wee, (L. S.) Me-eh-ke-ke-ka-ta, or the big man, (L. S.) Sa-na-ma-ni-on-ga, or stone eater, (L. S.) Ne-she-pee-tan, or double tooth, (L. S.) Me-oo-sa-ni-a, or Indian, (L. S.) Che-qui-a, or poor racoon, (L. S.) Wa-pe-pe-che-ka, (L. S.) Chis-que-ne-ja-ebow, (L. S.) Ke-wa-se-kong, or circular traveling, (L. S.) Wa-pa-sa-ba-nah, or white racoon, (L. S.) Che-ke-me-li-ne, or turtle's brother, (L. S.) Pecon-de-qua, or crooked, (L. S.) Che-que-ah, or poor racoon, or little eyes, (L. S.) Sho-wi-lin-shua, or open hand, (L. S.) O-ka-we-a, or porcupine, (L. S.) Shaw-a-noe, (L. S.) Ua-u-an-sa, or young wolf, (L. S.) Me-sha-wa, or wounded, (L. S.) San-yue-com-ya, or buffalo, (L. S.) Pe-que-a, or George, (L. S.) Keel-swa, or sun, (L. S.) Wah-se-a, or white skin, (L. S.) Wan-se-pe-a, or sun rise, (L. S.) An-ga-to-ka, or pile of wood, (L. S.) POTAWATOMIES. Too-pin-ne-pe, (L. S.) O-nok-a, or five medals, (L. S.) Me-te-a, (L. S.) Con-je, or bear's foot, (L. S.) Na-noun-se-ca, (L. S.) Cha-jobbe, or one who sees all over, (L. S.) Me-shon, (L. S.) Pe-nosh, (L. S.) Che-ca-noe, (L. S.) Nesh-coo-a-na, (L. S.) Ton-guish, (L. S.) Ne-baugh-ga, (L. S.) Tonguish, or Chippeway, (L. S.) Wes-nan-c-sa, (L. S.) Che-cock, or crane, (L. S.) Ke-poe-ta, (L. S.) Mac-koe-ta, or crane, (L. S.) Pa-pe-ket-cha, or flat belly, (L. S.) KICKAPOOS. Ke-too-te, or otter, (L. S.) Ma-ko-ta-ne-cota, or black tree, (L. S.) She-sho-pa, or duck, (L. S.) Wa-pe-kon-uin, or white blanket, (L. S.) Anoo-eh, or the man hung, (L. S.) Che-ka-s-ka-golon, (L. S.)

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the U. States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty, & every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the twenty first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty ninth.

JAMES MADISON. By the President, JAMES MONROE.

FROM GOBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF SEPTEMBER 24.

AMERICAN WAR.

The following account of a battle, and of a victory, on our part, gained over the Americans, is, perhaps, the most curious of any that ever was published, even in this enlightened, Lancaster-school country. Before I insert it, let me observe, that the scene of action lies in the heart of Canada, though, from the accounts that we have had, any one, not armed against the system of deception that prevails here, must have supposed that there was not a single American remaining in Canada. The victory in question is said to have been gained near the famous Falls of Niagara; and we shall now see what sort of victory it was, according to the account of the commander himself, and which account will become a subject of remark, after I have inserted it.

[Here he inserts the British official account of the battle of the 25th July, in which they admit a loss of killed 84—wounded 539—missing 193—prisoners 42—Total 878.]

Was I not right, reader, in calling this a curious account? Did you ever before hear, except from the mouths or pens of some of our own commanders, of a victory of this sort before? It is a fault which I have always to point in our histories of battles, that we never begin as the historians of all other countries do, by stating the strength of the armies on both sides. We are left here to guess at the force in the field. We are not told what was even our own strength on the occasion.—If we had been furnished with this information, we should have been able to judge pretty correctly of the nature of the combat, and of the merits of the two armies. When we find that there has been a total loss of 878 men, including a vast proportion of officers, we must conclude that the "drubbing" has been on the Americans only; for the army under General Drummond did not, in all probability, amount to more than three or four thousand men! There appears to have been only four battalions of regulars engaged, which would hardly surpass 2000 men. What the militia might have amounted to I cannot tell; but as far as I am able to judge from the account, I should suppose that we have lost, on this occasion, one man out of every five; so that this is a sort of victory that is very costly, at any rate. But, except in victories of this kind, whoever heard before of such numbers of missing and prisoners on the part of the victors? When armies are defeated, they have, generally, pretty long lists of missing and prisoners; but when they gain a victory, and, of course, remain masters of the spot on which the battle has taken place, how odd it is to hear that they have so many people taken and lost, the latter of whom they can give no account of! And, especially, how odd it is, that so many of these taken and lost persons should be officers, and officers of very high rank too! Never, surely, was there before a victory attended with circumstances so much resembling the usual circumstances of a defeat. The commander severely wounded; the second in command severely wounded, and made prisoner into the bargain; the aid-de-camp to the commander made prisoner; several Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels wounded; a great number of officers and men missing and made prisoners. If such be the marks of a victory gained over the Americans, I wonder what will be the marks of a defeat, if, unhappily, we should chance to experience a defeat? At any rate, taking the matter in the most favourable light, what a bloody battle this must have been! To be sure that is a consideration of little weight with the enemies of freedom, who would gladly see half England put to death, if they could thereby have their desire of exterminating freedom in America gratified. But this is not all. The battle has not merely been bloody, but it has afforded a proof of the determined courage of the American army, and leads us to believe, that if we persevere, the contest will be long as well as

bloody; and it is the length of the contest that we have to fear. The malignant wise man who writes in the Times newspaper, expresses great sorrow that the "heroes of Toulouse" were not arrived in Canada previous to the late victory.—But what could they have done more than to render the "success of our arms complete?" And this, we are told, was the case without their assistance.

The same writer, in the same paper, complains of the Sovereign of Holland, for sending an ambassador to Mr. Madison; and observes, that, if he had waited a few months, he might have been spared the humiliation of sending an embassy to Madison and his set. Hence it would appear, that this wise man gives our fleets and armies but "a few months" to conquer America. It was thus that the same sort of men talked in the memorable times of Burgoyne and Cornwallis. But, in those times, America had not a population of two millions;—she had no government; the greater part of her sea-ports were in our hands; we had a fourth part of the people for us; and the rest were without money, and almost without clothing and arms.—I shall not deny that we may, by the expenditure of two or three hundred millions of money, do the Americans a great deal of mischief. I dare say that we shall burn some of their towns, and drive some thousands of women and children back from the coast. But, in the mean while, America will be building and sending out ships; she will be gaining experience in the art and practice of war; she will be pushing on her domestic trade and manufactures; she will be harassing our commerce to death; and our taxes will be increasing, and annual loans must still be made. It is provoking, to be sure, but it really is so, that we must leave the Americans in the enjoyment of their real liberty; in the enjoyment of freedom, which is no sham; must be content to see their country the asylum of all those in Europe who will not brook oppression; we must be content to see America an example to every people, who are impatient under despotism, or [dreadful alternative!] we must be content to pay all our present taxes, and to have new ones added to them! Nay, after having, for several years, made these new sacrifices in the cause of a "regular government, social order, and our holy religion," it may, possibly, happen, at last, that America will remain unharmed; that, having been compelled to learn the art of war, she may become more formidable than ever; and that, in the end, her fleets, in the space of ten years, may dispute with ours that trident, which we now claim as our exclusive property. Already do we hear persons, who are eager for giving the "yankees a hearty drubbing," ask why this is not done? They are already impatient for the conclusion, before the beginning has well taken place. They ask why the heroes of Toulouse were not at the late victory? How unreasonable this is! Just as if the government could convey them in a balloon! Besides, were heroes to have no time for repose? Were they to be set on the moment they had been taken off? The government, to do it justice, have lost no time. They have sent out men as fast as they could get them ready. But it requires time to transport men, and guns, and horses, and oats, and hay, and straw, to America; to say nothing about bread, and beef, and pork, and butter, and pease, and rice.—Nay, we see that they had to send out the timbers for ships to Canada, where, one would have supposed, there was wood enough, at any rate. If we were to get possession of New York, I should not be at all surprised to hear that the ministers were sending fuel thither for the cooking of the men's victuals. This is very different from what was seen in Portugal, Spain, and France. We shall find no partisans in America; and especially shall we find nobody to take up arms in our cause. All must go from this country. It is a war of enormous expense; and we must expect to pay that expense. If it comes to a close in seven years, I shall think that we have very good luck. The troops who are going out now, and who have been held in readiness to go out for so long a time, will hardly be able to pull a trigger before next June.—By that time the Americans will have half a million of men, and five men to an arm, and who is to subdue half a million of men, armed for the defence of their freedom and their homes? How did the people of France, as long as the sound of freedom cheered their hearts, drive back, hunt, and lash their invaders. And, have the Americans less courage or less activity, than the French? How silly is it, then, to expect to conquer America in "a few months!"—It is a little strange that the government have published no extraordinary gazette, giving an account of the great "victory" of which we have been speaking. They are not, in general, backward in doing justice to our winners of victories. But it is useless to say much about it. Time will unfold the truth; and, according to all appearance, we shall have time enough.