

drove them off the lot, with outrageous violence—beating them with sticks, and stoning them; using very extraordinary language and making the most bold and bloody threats. Ten or twelve of them pursued a constable, evidently and avowedly with the intent to murder him; followed him after dark to his house, burst in, and not finding him, sacked it completely. They also destroyed the doors and windows of another house, from which a gun was fired at them, and told the people in it, that if another gun was fired from there, they would surround the house, set fire to and burn every body in it.

Some of them was heard to call on their companions to fall in and form the ranks—that then was their time, if they meant to be free. In the examinations that have since taken place, it appears from declarations that were made, that a rising was contemplated. Yet there was evidently no rational or practical scheme; nothing but stupid violence. The next day the re-action commenced; 4 were committed to the county jail; about ten or twelve were soon expected to follow them; many were flogged and suffered to return to their homes. Patrols were set on foot, that now scour the forest and country every night.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

##### *Section of Bounty Lands.*

All persons entitled military bounty lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the war department, so long as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz.

"A land warrant will not be issued to an executor, nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining military land warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the war department; nor does it recognize any pretended *Land Office* for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any state of the American union.

Aug. 22, 1815."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind the applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "*The Secretary at War, Washington city, D. C.*" Their communications should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

#### Battle of the Horse-Shoe.

*Extract of a letter from Highwasse, Tennessee.*

"With regard to the rifles presented by the president of the United States, as a reward for the extraordinary enterprise of three young Cherokee warriors, I must give you a short history.

"The Creeks were fortified on a point of land formed by the Tallapoosa river, at a place which, from its shape, obtained the name of *Horse Shoe*. The river was deemed a sufficient security, on account of its depth, and that part of the point adjoining the country was strongly fortified by the Creeks, quite across the isthmus, with large square timber, well put together, and raised high. General Jackson approached the works with such artillery as he had; the Cherokee warriors having been posted on the opposite side of the river, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the Creeks. He then commenced a cannonade on the works, while the Cherokees and Creeks fought across the river with small arms. The general found that his artillery was too light to make any effectual impression on the works—the Cherokee warriors, at the same time, found that their fire across the river promised nothing; they grew impatient; & three young Cherokees plunged into the river, while the battle was raging, and swam towards that point of the Horse-Shoe where the Creeks had secured their water craft. As these three brave Cherokees approached the shore, they were fired at by the Creeks, and one was wounded—two reached the shore unhurt;—each of these seized a canoe and re-crossed the river; the two canoes were then filled with other Cherokees, who crossed over and seized a number of canoes, and returned. By these means, in a short time nearly all the Cherokees landed themselves on the Horse-Shoe, attacked the creeks there, drove them and burned their cabins. General Jackson, finding that the Creeks were attacked in their rear, on their own fortified ground, made an assault on their works by *escalade*, and carried them with the loss of some valuable officers and men; but, notwithstanding the works were carried, the Creeks fought obstinately till night, when a few escaped. It was estimated that about seven hundred Creeks fell in the action. The Cherokee warriors suffered considerably, as well as the American troops. A regular regiment, commanded by col. Williams, lost a number of men in carrying the works. Col. Williams assured me, that had it not been for the enterprise of the Cherokees in crossing the river, as above stated, nearly his whole regiment would have been cut to pieces."

#### FROM THE COLUMBUS GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his brother in this town, dated

*Shelbyville, Ten. April 5, 1817.*

DEAR BROTHER,

"Through the blessings of Providence, I am once more enabled to inform you that I am again in the land of the living. You have no doubt been much surprized at not hearing from me long ere this; but I must inform you that immediately after I wrote to you from this state last May, I joined a company of horsemen for the purpose of at-

taching ourselves to the patriot service in East Florida; we marched immediately to St. Augustine and there learned that there was no main body of patriots existing, that they had all dispersed; a few had gone to St. Antonia to join general Toledo, who it was said had left New-Orleans, for that place. Our little party consisting of about forty five, to follow their example, and in our way thither we fell in with about two hundred royalists who were scouring the country. We were soon surrounded and forced to fight or surrender; we immediately engaged and after having twenty-five of our party killed, the rest of us being every man wounded, were rushed upon, seized and bound fast and carried to the governor, who without hesitation sentenced us to the mines for life. The mines in the Floridas were so full of Americans, that our party then reduced to sixteen, (four having died of their wounds) was ordered with about fifty more to be sent to the king's mines in South America. In crossing the Isthmus however, 4 of us escaped by swimming to the British brig Syphax, whose captain very generously treated us until we fell in with a patriot privateer which I went on-board of and remained until the 4th of March, when I landed at Savannah and came immediately to this state."

S. G. GARDENIER.

J. B. Gardnier.

*From the Charleston Gazette, April 10.*

#### BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

The British schooner *Friendship*, capt. Willey, arrived at this port yesterday, in 10 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The day he sailed capt. W. was boarded from the independent privateer brig *Patriot*, com. Taylor, and informed that all the ports in the island of Cuba were under a strict state of blockade by his squadron, and requested him to report it in the United States.—His force amount to 12 or 13 sail, among them one ship, the remainder brigs and schrs. The commodore treated capt. Willey with marked politeness and respect, as is his constant practice to all nations except the Spanish. He expressed his determination of continuing the blockade as rigorously as possible, and declared he would never be captured by any Spanish vessel while his *magazine held out*. The vessels of the squadron are continually cruising round the island, and intercept a great many Spanish merchantmen and slave traders, the prisoners of which are set ashore.

*London, Feb. 18.*

On Saturday evening, the *Orontes* frigate, captain Cochrane, arrived at Portsmouth from the *Maritius* the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. The *Orontes* left St. Helena on the 4th ultimo and brings a full confirmation of the reports some time in circulation, of a restless spirit having broken out among Bonaparte's companions at St. Helena. Las

Cases and his son had been expelled from the island, and had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the *Griffin* sloop of war when the *Orontes* left that settlement. The charges against Las Cases and his son are, for carrying on an improper correspondence with persons of some notoriety in various parts of Europe, but more particularly in France. It was however, strongly suspected at St. Helena and the Cape, as we have already hinted to our readers, that Las Cases had no other object in view, but that of separating himself from Bonaparte, who had of late become so peevish and discontented, that all around him were kept in perpetual misery. As a proof of the correctness on which this surmise is founded, Las Cases actually refused to take leave of Bonaparte previous to his quitting St. Helena, although most pressing invited and urged to this act of common civility. It is supposed that Las Cases, whose habitual cunning and dexterity of dissimulation were never equally declined the parting interview, lest anything should occur to frustrate the fixed resolution of quitting service, with which, from his appetite for intrigue, being completely baulked, he has long since had abundant reason to be disgusted. Bonaparte was reported to be in bad health when the *Orontes* left St. Helena. He still obstinately adhered to this haughty resolution of not taking exercise within those limits which subjected him to the escort of a British officer. His medical attendants have informed him in vain that his health would suffer from this privation of air and exercise.

The *Orontes* has brought home from the Cape another of Bonaparte's attendants a Pole, by the name of Piontowsky, not Piontowski, as the public have been made to believe, in order to connect him with the celebrated Polish family of the latter name. This person has also been dubbed a colonel by common fame, which is an honor to which he has no claim. He merely held the rank of sub-lieutenant in some obscure Polish regiment in Bonaparte's service, and he literally forced himself upon the British government, who giving credit to his story, gave him a passage to St. Helena, in a store ship which followed the *Northumberland*. On his landing at St. Helena Bonaparte said he did not know him, and would not see him for many weeks. Some kind of distant acquaintance was, however, ultimately formed between them, but Monsieur Piontowski not finding the speculation upon which he went to St. Helena, at all profitable or even agreeable, immediately contrived so as to get transmitted to the Cape and from thence to Europe.

We ought not to omit mentioning, that while Piontowski was occupied at St. Helena, a kind of under plot was attempted in London by an Italian singer to whom he was married a few days previous to his leaving Portsmouth. This lady displayed the most eager anxiety to follow her