



MADISON,

September 3, 1817.

Brigade Appointments.

Major HENRY P. THORNTON, is appointed Brigade inspector.

Major ELISHA GOLAY, is appointed Brigade Quarter Master, in the 5th Brig. and 3rd division Indiana Militia, who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

A. A. MEEK, Brig. Gen. Com. 5th Brig. I. M.

COMMUNICATION.

The Citizens of Madison are requested to meet at the Court-House on Monday next at One o'clock P. M. & by their vote determine whether they will have this Town incorporated under the existing law of the State.

A CITIZEN.

Aug. 30, 1817.

In pursuance of the foregoing notice, the citizens of this place met at the court house, and after having chosen the necessary officers to preside and record the proceedings, &c. proceeded to express by their votes, their wishes on the subject of accepting the general act for incorporating towns, &c. After the votes were taken and counted, it appeared that but 5 of the citizens who attended were opposed to it—but a large majority being in favor—it was determined to organize this village in a corporate capacity, as soon as the law will permit.

In pursuance of the above determination, the citizens of Madison will meet at the court house on Monday next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. and proceed to elect the corporation officers required by law.

A CITIZEN.

Sept. 3, 1817.

DONER, N. H. JULY 16.
WAR NEWS.—Many and repeated are the complaints of the Newspaper readers, that their contents are uninteresting—no battles, no empires lost, no cities overthrown. To this class of readers, who delight to brood o'er tales of battered limbs and streaming veins, and all the glorious miseries of carnage, we are enabled to present an account of a most desperate rencontre which actually took place in a neighboring town, a few days since. The time was on a militia muster day; the battle ground, in the public street. The facts related as are given by a gentleman who was an eye witness to the battle.

A company of infantry was quietly halted in the street, when soon a detachment from a company of horse artillery, under the command of a sergeant, made their appearance, with their field-piece, on their march towards

their gun-house. To this detachment the infantry were determined to give battle, or put to ignominious flight. They accordingly extended themselves across the street through which the artillery were obliged to pass, in the form of a crescent. When arrived near the infantry, the commander of the detachment demanded the reason for the road's thus being obstructed, & was given to understand, that an unconditional surrender of his detachment must be made, or the tug of war immediate ly commenced. The blood of the high-souled commandant and his fearless band, indignant boil'd at the base proposition to surrender; and altho' the odds were great, prepared for the fight. Both parties were unprovided with powder and ball: the affair was therefore to be decided by the sword & bayonet. The signal for action was given, and the artillerists well mounted, made a dauntless charge upon the enemy's centre, and endeavored to force it. It recoiled, unbroken. The two wings of the infantry immediately joined, by which manœuvre the artillerists were completely surrounded; but they were not conquered; far from it; they presented an unflinching front, and returned the numerous thrusts and blows from their adversaries' bayonets & muskets with a steadiness and ardour becoming the truly valorous, and actually gained ground. The contest had lasted about fifteen minutes, when it was terminated by the interference of the civil authority of the town, and an armistice concluded on the spot. In this battle, though conducted with the greatest spirit, none were "put hors de combat." A number of the combatants were wounded, but none dangerously, and many sabres and muskets were broken.

From Reifs Philadelphia Gazette.

It may not be amiss to notice the movements in our navy. There may be something brewing. We are told in the public prints that the destination of the Franklin 74 is changed; that the John Adams is ordered to be fitted out, and that the ships ordered to be built by congress are to be forwarded with all possible expedition. The Saranac, capt. Elton, has just sailed from this port, and the Ontario, capt. Biddle, is on the eve of sailing.

By the arrival yesterday of the schr. Evening Post, in ten days from Port au Prince, and only 5 from land to land, we learn, that on the 23d of July, the United States frigate Congress, capt. Morris arrived there with an agent to demand satisfaction for injuries received from the two sable chiefs, Petion and Christophe. The following account of her voyage is furnished by an officer on board.

"The frigate Congress, commanded by captain Morris, arrived at Port au Prince on the 22d of July; she came into port in handsome style without a pilot.—The next morning, a salute was fired by the Congress, and returned by the arsenal. Captain Morris and his officers waited on President Petion the next day, and were much pleased with the natural dig-

nity of his deportment. The President expressed the great pleasure he felt in beholding for the first time an American frigate in his port. Unfortunately the absence of Mr. Taylor, our late consul, prevented any definitive negotiation on the object of the frigate's visit: but the marked attention of the President in small matters sufficiently shewed the value he placed on the friendship of the U. States. The officers of government that visited the frigate were greatly pleased with her appearance. In short, the government in selecting capt. M. could not have made a happier choice; his polite deportment to all, and his great science in his profession will produce that respect to the government of the United States, which she is so justly entitled to.

"The frigate left there on the 27th July for the Cape, with Mr. Taylor, minister on board, to make the necessary demands his government may have thought were just from Christophe."

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]
Extract of a letter from a respectable merchantile house in New Orleans, to their correspondents in this city, dated August 3, 1817.

"Flour is now ineffectually offered at 7 dollars per bbl. & even 6 dollars cannot be had for a quantity: never was our market in such a depressed state for every description of produce."

New Diplomatic arrangement.—The Washington City Gazette says, "it is rumored that Mr. Pinkney is to supply the place of John Quincy Adams, Esquire, who is appointed Secretary of State, and that Mr. Rush the present Attorney General, is to succeed Mr. Pinkney at the court of St. Peters burg.

New-York, August 3.

John Quincy Adams, his Lady and family, arrived here this morning in the ship Washington, capt. Forman, in 54 days from London, and 48 from Cowes. Mr. Adams has left John Adams Smith as Charge des affaires at the Court of St. James, until another minister shall arrive.

Commodore Sir James Yeo has arrived here in the inconstant frigate, and has brought us 405,000 dollars in specie. Now this looks pacific; not many years ago, we were chasing Sir James round the lake, without being able to catch him; he comes now voluntarily into our waters, and brings his welcome with him.

A new College is to be established in Virginia, to be called Central College. A great subscription is making for its endowment. Messrs. Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, Cooke, Cabell, Divers, Nichols, and Patterson, subscribe 1000 dollars each.

Boston, July 30.—Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Thomas, Epes Ellery, master, in 48 days from Lisbon, with 64 thousand dollars for the United States bank and 34 thousand for the owners, and sundry others.

EUROPEAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Spain—Conspiracies, bigots and the Inquisition.

France—Humiliation and cripition—

"Upon my head they placed a less crown,
And put a barren sceptre in

gripe."

England—Splendid poverty—Paupers, and Prince

Criminals.

Ireland—Riots and Starvation

Russia—Colossal projects and colossal means.

Austria—Poland—Switzerland—Dark shades in a dark picture

Italy—The Pope, the Lazarus and the Robbers.

The distinguished French general, VANDAMME, has arrived Philadelphia.

R. Mead, Esq. the victim of Spanish injustice, remained in the Castle of Santa Catalina at the dates. Mr. Mead's lady and children have arrived in this country. Has our government ever interfered in this affair?

The battle of Niagara was commemorated by a ball at Pittsburgh, the 25th ult. Gen. Brown attended.

John Tuhi, an Indian youth about 17 years, was executed at Utica, on the 25th ult. for the murder of his brother.

Copper.—The vast masses of copper found around Lake Superior, has been long a topic of conversation. The N. Y. Gazette states, that a body of virgin metal, heavier perhaps than any in the known world, is lying in the bed of the Onatahong river, a stream running into Lake Superior from the South. It is reported to measure in girth, circumference, 12 feet at one end and 14 round at the other. The mass is believed to be composed throughout, and of singular purity.

Extract of a Letter from London of late date.

"We just learn of the arrival in America of a swindler, named Edward Shanahan, who has a secret of obliterating the entire body of a bill, in a manner that defies all discovery; so that the correctness of the signature is no security against fraud."

Extraordinary Crop.—General Charles Jencks, of East Windsor, Conn. raised last year from 54 acres and 34 rods, 471 bushels of rye, 285 do. wheat, 2400 lbs. tobacco, 150 bushels turnips, 160 do. potatoes, 60 tons hay.

Cannon Foundry.—Gen. Jackson is now superintending the erection of a cannon and ball foundry, on Shoal creek, Madison county, Mississippi territory. He had laid off 30,000 acres for the use of the establishment.

DIED.—On Sunday the 24th ult. Elizabeth, infant and only child of Mr. John Pugh, of this town.