

board la Vengeance, and carrying off without the least resistance, the whole crew, who were then lodged in the goal. The captain of the corsair, on the next morning gave you information of the affair; you sought redress in the judicial authority, which, having taken the necessary measures to discover the authors of the murder committed in those disorderly hours, dismissed the crew of the corsair of Vengeance, who were acknowledged innocent, with the exception of five or six men who were suspected of being concerned, and were accordingly detained in custody, to be dealt with to the severity of the laws. Spite of the partiality which this same authority had shown in this affair by only arresting the French and setting at liberty the American and English seamen, who at least were equally culpable, the French crew submitted without murmuring, to the decision of that authority; far, therefore, from supposing, that at the moment in which they saw themselves declared innocent and at liberty, a most detestable combination was forming, to assassinate them unarmed and defenceless. The same day at 4 in the afternoon, a troop of American and English sailors armed with sticks, firelocks and pistols, raised themselves under the orders of one W. Fountain, capt. of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia, and one Miller, capt. of the brig Champlain, of New-York. Stimulated by the presence and encouragement of several of the principal traders of Savannah, who, likewise armed with bludgeons and pistols, viz. Andrew Low, and his brother, Taylor McLeod, the two brothers Carothers, J. Miller, Benjamin Maurice all English and Scotchmen; Oliv. Sturges, S. Howard, Seymour, Gardner, and Tufts, Americans; seeing the unguarded state of the vessel, rushed impetuously with horrid yells on board la Franchise, and there assassinated seven or eight unfortunate seamen, whom they found on deck occupied in unmooring the vessel, and menaced the destruction of five or six officers or sailors, who were occupied in the magazine, who seeing their lives were in danger, and their comrades murdered, endeavored naturally to defend themselves, and fired five or six shots on their assailants, one of whom was mortally wounded, capt. Miller, one of the chief actors of these atrocities.

These unfortunate people, surrounded on all sides, now fought their safety in flight, la Franchise remaining in the power of the rioters; his majesty's flag was torn down and trampled under foot, and replaced by the American; the ship thrown into the utmost disorder, is drawn out from the wharf to be set on fire; the drum beats to arms, the militia assemble, a detachment is brought upon the wharf and finds the rioters masters of the Franchise; they leave them in undisturbed possession, and repair to the Vengeance, where a party of the assassins were already engaged with twenty five or thirty sailors, who had united in a body on board, but without arms or ammunition, for all that was on board, had been stowed away in the magazine; they thought, however, that pointing their cannon against the rioters, would deter them, and this could only have been a feint as it was notorious that they had no ammunition, and that not a piece was charged. The detachment of militia then took possession of the Vengeance, struck the French flag and raised the American flag, and conducted the ship to a more distant wharf, with the professed intention of removing her from the fury of the populace; but in fact to give them the pleasure of seeing her set on fire, as the Franchise had been. But a more horrid scene was passing at the same time at another place; and we dare to affirm, under the protection of the public authorities, some members of which have fought after, and even heaped their hands in the blood of the French—several of our sailors resigning themselves to their accustomed gaiety at a remote place, hearing the drum beat to arms, repaired in haste to their respective ships; but destitute of every species of arms and weapons: but how can we represent to you, without indignation, the picture of their assassination—these unfortunate and unoffending men, unconscious of what had happened, were assailed on all sides, and fell under repeated blows to the manifest satisfaction of the militia, a part of whom remained cold spectators of this scene of horror, while another part joined the assassins: two of our unfortunate seamen, the captain of arms, and second master of the Franchise, after having been felled by cut-throats, were pierced with swords and bayonets—the first, by a man named

Miers, a major of the militia, and by one named Rugs, and the other one named Seymour; the other poor men, who were not butchered, were given up to negro slaves, to be conducted to prison, who treated them most brutally, under the very eyes of the chiefs of the police, and in a manner so revolting, that a naturalized French merchant, of the name of Antoine Cardy, scarcely a youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age, overwhelmed with blows whilst conducting to prison, took the liberty of asking the city marshal, Glenn, why this young man was not treated more humanely, but received no other answer from the chief of the police, than a cuff against the French, and the presenting a pistol at him, which happily missed fire. Whilst this scene of barbarity was transacting every Frenchman, though not of either crews, but suspected of being attached to his government, was given up to the power of the assassins; one among others pursued by them, was murdered defenceless, by a Scotch merchant, named McLeod.

During the night which followed this day of crimes, the murderous gangs betook themselves to the houses of naturalized Frenchmen, peaceable citizens, who having every thing to fear, from these cannibals, found safety in flight, such as the Messrs. Dupon's, merchants, reputable for their probity and attachment to their country one of whom has long exercised the functions of chancery of the vice consulate in this city; they were obliged to abandon their houses and affairs, to avoid a certain death: we ourselves have not been able sooner to make you our report, as we were obliged to conceal ourselves.

At this moment being the 16th, at 4 in the morning, the Vengeance burns; the detachment of the militia, who had taken possession of her the evening before at 5 gave her up at 2 in the morning to the assassins and incendiaries; conducted still by the same leaders, particularly by Samuel Howard the merchant. According to the most authentic reports this same militia permitted the most gross insults to the French flag as well as injurious treatment to the 25 seamen who were found on board, and were afterwards conducted to the jail, which at this moment is crowded with our mariners, arrested solitary and unarmed but who had the good fortune to survive the inhuman blows which they received on their way to the prison.

The author of this criminal and infamous outrage, will in vain urge in their justification, a quarrel which arose between our seamen and the Anglo-Americans among the prostitutes; similar scenes take place every day in all ports where foreign sailors meet together; but the city in which a similar event occurs does not consider itself authorized to organize a system of insult against the flag of a sovereign, or the assassination of his subjects, and the destruction of their property. The conduct of our mariners in this little part of Savannah, is so far from having furnished the least pretext to the authors of this horrible outrage, that we invoke our testimony M. the consul, and that of all the honest inhabitants, to prove that for more than 3 or 4 months, during which time our sailors have been unemployed in this city, the police has never preferred against them the smallest complaint. The rigorous attention we have paid during our last cruise, to the orders of our government, relative to the neutrality of the American flag should have induced us to hope that we should meet in the ports of the United States, that security and protection which two friendly governments owe each other—but we have just been convinced in a shocking manner, that the English have succeeded in rendering some Americans the instruments of the hatred they bear to the French, as well as that system of destruction which they carry on wherever the forbearance of the one and the fanaticism of the other lend them arms. In support of the proofs which establish the verity of your assertions to the horrors just committed, we will hint to you a positive information which has been given you by some well informed persons, which clearly proves that one of the causes of the destruction of our vessels is to be found in the recent arrival of several English ships at the port of Amelia, which has lately served as an entrepot to the British mercantile introduced, contraband, into the United States, and which it was feared we should capture. The critical situation in which we and our officers behold ourselves, only permitting us the time to acquaint you with the principal parts of this disastrous scene,

we submit to you the present report, Mr. Contul, with an intreaty to transmit to our Montigneur le ministre plenipotentiaire, in expectation of the procès verbal which will occupy ourselves in preparing, with our officers, as soon as we can meet with security, in order to particularise all the facts relative to this event, as well as the losses we have sustained.

We are, with respect yours, &c.

To M. Le Consul.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

SPECIAL COURT OF CHANCERY,

September, 1811.

John Holker }
vs. } In Chancery.
John Edgar. }

IN Chancery on bills original and amendatory, on motion of the Complainant by his counsel. It is ordered that William Prince be appointed and he is hereby appointed a commissioner in said cause, and is ordered that the said commissioner, having given notice to the parties, by advertisement previously published three weeks successively in the Western Sun, of the time when he will attend a proceed at the clerks office of this court, to translate into English, all papers filed as exhibits in this cause, and that he annex a column to the translation of every account, invoice, &c. expressed in livres or other foreign coin, for the insertion of the amount in current money of the United States, and that the said Commissioner as set down in such column, the amount in current money of the United States, of every sum stated in foreign coin, and that he make statements of the amount due to the Complainant at the close of the three years, in the articles of the copartnership mentioned on each of the following principles.—First, by calculating the profit made on the goods from such data as are furnished by Edgar himself.—Secondly, by calculating the profit at six hundred per cent. without deducting therefrom the salary of Tournier.

In both estimates, interest must be calculated on the balance; one calculation at the rate of five per cent. and another calculation at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the period of one year after the expiration of the three years in the articles of copartnership mentioned, until the time of filing the original bill. And it is further ordered that the said Commissioner after he has commenced the business, continue the same by regular adjournment until it shall be gone through, and that he give notice to the parties or their agent attorney, at the time of each adjournment, when he will attend again, and it is ordered that he report specially, any matter of fact which either party may request to have reported not embraced in this order, which can be collected from or supported by any document in the cause, and that he report to the Court at their next term—his whole proceedings under this order accompanied with a regular journal of times of meeting and adjournments, and that when he shall report any fact specially as above, he state at whole request it was so reported.

A true Copy,
Test, H. HURST, c. c. c.

NOW NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in conformity to the above order, I will attend at the clerks office of said court, at Vincennes, on the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to perform the articles by the said order required, and that my fittings shall continue from time to time by regular adjournments, until the business is completed, of which place, day and time the parties will please take notice.

W. PRINCE,
Comm. in Chancery.

Dec. 8, 1811. 11—3t.

VINCENNES LODGE,

December 24, A. L. 5811, 1811, A. D.
Resolved unanimously, That the Members of this Lodge wear Grape on their left arm for the space of one month, as a testimonial of the respect in which this lodge hold our late M. W. Grand Master, Joseph H. Daviels. And the sincere regret the Lodge feel at the untimely and unfortunate fall of the said Joseph H. Daviels, together with brothers Thomas Randolph and Isaac White; who were killed in the battle with the Savages on the morning of the 7th ult.
By order of the Lodge.
ROBT. BUNTIN, Jr. Secy P. T.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Vincennes, the last quarter, which, if not taken out within three months, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A | |
| E. T. Andrews, | Wm. D. Aufanent, |
| Joseph Allen, | James Anderson, |
| William C. Bain, | |
| B | |
| Thomas Banks, | Reuben Bellah, |
| David Boland, | Reafon Benfon, |
| Peter Barger, | James Baird, |
| Pierre Bonneau, | Robert Buntin, |
| Mark Barnett, | Nicholas Beauneau, |
| Thomas Burbridge, | Daniel Baldwin, |
| John Brandford, | Henry Berskid, |
| John C. Balthus. | |
| C | |
| Margaret Cook, | James Clay, |
| Joseph Clark, | Joel Combs, |
| Adlai Campbell, | John Collins, |
| David Caldwell, | Leonard Crosby. |
| D | |
| John F. Dufour, | William Duglas, |
| John Drummens, | Chapman Dufala, |
| Isaac Decker, 2; | Thomas Downs, 2; |
| E | |
| Dexter Earll, 2; | David Edie, 2; |
| Lieut. Edwards, | James Elliott. |
| F | |
| Davis Floyd. | |
| G | |
| John Gray, | Nathan Gunnel. |
| H | |
| John Hadden, | John Hunter, |
| Jacob Han, | James Halenes, |
| Josiah L. Holmes, | Wm. W. Holms, |
| William Hewitt, | Simon Hutchinson, |
| James Hodgins, | Elisha Hall, |
| Jacob & John Houx, | Samuel Hackley, |
| William Hoggatt, | John Harbin, |
| Thomas Higden, | |
| J | |
| Leaven Jones, 2; | G. W. Johnston, 2; |
| James Jones. | |
| K | |
| John King. | |
| L | |
| Messrs. J. & R. Long, | Israel Lamb, |
| William Lamb, | Solomon Lamb. |
| M | |
| John McClure, sen. | Daniel McClure, |
| Peter McIntosh, | Isaac M Coy, |
| John McCoy, | James Mead, |
| Samuel McClelland, | Isaac Miner, |
| John Mills, | John Mark, |
| John Milburn, | Joseph Michel, |
| Samuel Marshall, | Jas. McCampbell, |
| Jonathan Marney, | John McKay, |
| Peter Mallory, | John Marshal, |
| Antoine Marechall. | |
| N | |
| John I. Neely, | Elizabeth Neal. |
| O | |
| Antoine Oneille, | Gen. Obouffier, |
| James Owens. | |
| P | |
| Daniel B. Potter, | Lewis Probit, |
| William Price, | William Perry, |
| Thornton Posey, | Dennis Pennington, |
| R | |
| Samuel Roques, | Henry Reece, 2; |
| Thos. Rangolph, 3; | Leonard Ralphsnider, |
| John Reed, | William Roberts, |
| Timothy Rayment, 2. | |
| S | |
| John Smith, | Josiah Shields, |
| Ezekial Solomon, | Ebenezer St. John, |
| Speir Spencer, 2; | Smith Story, |
| Joseph Sevier, | Wm. B. Smith, |
| Mrs. Jesse Slawson, | Monsr. Semo. |
| T | |
| Samuel Thompson, | James Teflan, |
| John Templeton, 2; | Jonathan Taylor, |
| Samuel Thorn, | Cassandra Thorn, |
| John Tipton, | But Town. |
| V | |
| W. C. Vandeventer, | Mr. Phenordall, |
| W | |
| N. E. Westfall, 3; | Adam Walker, |
| Saml. W. White, | Edward Wilson, |
| Joseph Wright, | Saml. Woodruff, |
| Spencer Wood, | John Wilkinson, |
| James Whipple, | Mrs. Winchel, |
| Silas Wells, | William Watfon, |
| Jesse Willis, | John Whiteley, |
| Ebenezer Welton, | John Wheeler, |
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