

dards, 20 pieces, 1400 prisoners, and two Generals in the battle of October 25.—After taking Saguntum the French marched under the walls of Valencia. The yellow fever continued to prevail at Carthage, old Spain, and at Murcia had died 600 persons.—The Spanish General Lardizabal, has issued an indirect manifesto, calculated to produce dissensions between the British and Spaniards; and the Cortez are proceeding to complete their constitution.—Gadiz accounts of Nov. 11, via Salem mention that in an attack on the French fort of St. Catalon, an English gun boat blew up and was destroyed with its whole crew.—General Ballesteros defeated a French corps under general Semele, near Villamartin, killing and taking several hundreds, and has pushed as far as Utrera, where he is levying contributions and making requisitions. He has already collected 2000 men.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

By the Ganges, arrived at Boston from Tonningen we learn that business at Hamburg was stagnated, not knowing what goods to be imported or exported. A conscription had been made at Hamburg for about 500 men, and the Hamburgers was very submissive to every measure of Bonaparte. All trade with Tonningen entirely and strictly prohibited. The King of Denmark had required a loan from the city of Copenhagen for 4,000,000 mark banco, and required the same (in proportion) from all the ports of the dominions. Danish money had depreciated 8 1/2 for 1, and was worth but 1 8th of its nominal value.—The Swedes and Danes had entirely prohibited the importation of Colonial produce.

Bost. Gaz.

The ind. Blot.

Congress (says the "American's" Correspondent) were put in possession of documents to day [Thursday] which prove there are 6250 impressed American seamen in the naval service of Great Britain 200 of whom have made applications to our government for the procurement of their releases since the 5th of March 1810, the date of the last report to Congress on the subject. Besides this number, there are many poor impressed American tars, who have never had a chance of making known their deplorable condition to the government or their friends. The statement of which this paragraph is only short epitome, was communicated to the house of representatives in compliance with Col. Little's resolution.

[The bill offered some years ago by Mr. Wright in the Senate, ought to be revived and immediately passed into a law. It is not catalogue after catalogue of insults and robberies we need, but means to avenge or redress them. The disease, God knows, has been repeated often enough! Where is the courage, the energetic systematic policy to remedy it?] Whig.

St. LOUIS, January 18.

Indian Depredations.

Extract of a letter to Gov. Howard, from a gentleman at Fort Madison, dated Jan. 17, 1812.

"I am sorry to inform you, that on the 1st inst. a party of Indians, about twenty in number, arrived at Mr. George Hunt's house (Lead Mines) and killed two Americans, and robbed Hunt of all his goods; Mr. Hunt bearing the name of an Englishman, saved his life; at the same time another party of the same Indians went to Pryor's house to kill him, and intended to kill every American they could come near. Their chief observed that the Americans had killed a great number of their people at Tippecanoe, and that they intended to kill all they saw. I expect they went up to the hills in search of more. Hunt and his interpreter, Legotrie, arrived here last night, on his way here he was informed by the Foxes, that a large party of Indians had set out for this place, and they shewed every disposition to be friendly, and promised to save as much of his goods as they could.

* The name of the Prophet's town which was destroyed by Gov. Harrison.

SENATE.

The President communicated the memorial of the House of Representatives of Indiana territory, & praying the appointment of Governor Harrison—which was read.

The President also communicated their

memorial praying Congress to admit the Territory as a free and independent State into the union; and also their memorial praying the office of Sheriff may be made elective, for reasons therein stated at large, which memorials were read.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, these petitions were referred to a select committee, to report by bill or otherwise; and Messrs. Worthington, Gregg, Leib, Franklin and Campbell of Tennessee were appointed the committee.

From the Reporter.

EARTHQUAKES.

Extracts from a letter to a gentleman in Lexington, from his friend at N. Madrid (U. L.) dated 16th Dec. 1811.

"About two o'clock this morning we were awakened by a most tremendous noise, while the house danced about, and seemed as if it would fall on our heads. I soon conjectured the cause of our trouble, and cried out it was an Earthquake, and for the family to leave the house, when we found very difficult to do, owing to its rolling and jostling about. The shock was soon over, and no injury was sustained, except the loss of the chimney, and the exposure of my family to the cold of the night. At the time of this shock the heavens were very clear and serene, not a breath of air stirring: but in five minutes it became very dark, and a vapour which seemed to impregnate the atmosphere, had a disagreeable smell and produced a difficulty of respiration. I knew not how to account for this at the time, but when I saw in the morning the situation of my neighbors' houses, all of them more or less injured, I attributed it to the dust and fat &c. which arose from their fall. The darkness continued till day break; during this time we had eight more shocks, none of them so violent as the first.

"At half past six o'clock in the morning it cleared up, and believing the danger over I left home, to see what injury had been experienced by my neighbors. A few minutes after my departure there was another shock, extremely violent—I hurried home as fast as I could, but the agitation of the earth was so great that it was with much difficulty I kept my balance—the motion of the earth was about twelve inches to and fro. I cannot give an accurate description of this moment; the earth seemed convulsed—the houses shook very much

chimneys falling in every direction. The loud hoarse roaring which attended the Earthquake, together with the cries and screams and yells of the people seem still ringing in my ears.

"Fifteen minutes after 7 o'clock we had another shock. This was the most severe one we have yet had—the darkness returned and the noise was remarkably loud. The first motions of the earth were similar to the preceding shocks, but before it receded we rebounded up and down, and it was with difficulty we kept our feet. At this instant I expected a dreadful catastrophe—the uproar among the people heightened the coloring of the picture—the screams and yells were heard at a great distance.

"One gentleman, from whose learning I expected a more consistent account, says, that the convulsions are produced by this world and the moon coming in contact and the frequent repetition of the shocks is owing to their rebounding. The appearance of the moon yesterday evening has knocked his system as low as the Earthquake has levelled my chimneys. Another person, with a very serious face, told me that when he was ousted from his bed, he was verily afraid the day of judgment had arrived until he reflected that the day of judgment could not come in the night.

"Tuesday 17th—I never before thought the passion of fear so strong as I find it here among the people. It is really diverting, or would be so to a disinterested observer, to see the rueful faces of the different persons that present themselves at my tent—some so agitated that they cannot speak—others cannot hold their tongues—some cannot sit still, but must be in constant motion, whilst others cannot walk. Several men I am informed, on the night of the first shock deserted their families, and have not been heard of since. Encampments are formed of those that remain in the open fields of 50 and 100 persons in each.

Tuesday, December 24th.—The shocks still continue—we have had eight since Saturday—some of them very severe, but not sufficiently so to do much further injury.

I have heard of no lives being lost—several persons are wounded. This day I have heard from the little Prairie a settlement on the bank of the Mississippi, about 30 miles below this place, there the scene has been dreadful indeed—the face of the country has been entirely changed—Large lakes have been raised and become dry land—fields have been converted into pools of water. Capt. George Ruddell, a worthy and respectable old gentleman, and who has been the father of that neighborhood, made good his retreat to this place, with about 200 souls. He informs me that no material injury was sustained from the first shock—when the 10th shock occurred he was standing in his own yard, situated on the bank of the Bayou of the Big Lake, the bank gave way, and sunk down about 30 yards from the water's end as far as he could see up and down the stream. It upset his mill and one end of his dwelling house sunk down considerably; the surface on the opposite side of the bayou, which before was a swamp, became dry land; the side he was on became lower. His family at this time were running away from the house towards the woods; a large crack in the ground prevented their retreat into the open field. They had just assembled together when the eleventh shock came on after which there was perhaps not a square acre of ground unbroken in the neighborhood, and about 15 minutes after this shock the water rose round them waist deep.—The old gentleman in leading his family, endeavoring to find higher land, would sometimes be precipitated headlong into one of those cracks in the earth which were concealed from the eye by the muddy water through which they were wading. As they proceeded the earth continued to burst open, and mud, water, and stone coal were thrown up the distance of thirty yards—frequently trees of a large size were split open 15 or 20 feet up. After wading 8 miles, he came to dry land.

"I have heard of no white person being lost as yet—Seven Indians were swallowed up; one of them escaped; he says he was taken into the ground the depth of two trees in length; that the water came under him and threw him out again—he had to wade and swim four miles before he reached dry land. The Indian says the Shawnee Prophet has caused the Earthquake, to destroy the whites.

"Saturday 28th Dec.—We have had a few more feeble shocks, in all sixty seven."

Of the reigning Sovereigns at the period of the French Revolution, George III alone remains in possession of his throne, if a monarch in his deplorable situation can be said to possess any thing; of the thirteen other sovereigns who then swayed the sceptre of Europe, six have been dethroned, & one of that number publicly executed; three of them have been assassinated, and the remaining four have sunk to their graves under the pressure of foreign and domestic misfortunes. The cause of all this is principally to be found the crooked and hostile system of policy pursued by the ministers of these ill fated monarchs—a system whereby the stability of their own thrones has been shaken, and the blood and treasures of their subjects squandered in pursuit of a phantom, under the specious name of the "deliverance of Europe."

London paper.

DEFENCE OF NEW YORK.

In this season of agitation and alarm, when the "busy note of preparation" is at least talked of in Congress and when in our solemn opinion nothing but actual and efficient preparation can prevent war, it is useful and will be satisfactory to know something of the force appropriated to the defence of New York, the commercial emporium of the United States, the richest and most populous and important city in America.

The militia of the city and county consist of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying do., and one company of veteran volunteers. The field pieces are of brass, in complete order for service, and well provided with ammunition.

Inclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces mounted on travelling carriages, and the small arms and accoutrements in the arsenal under commandant M'Lean are numerous & in perfect readiness, but to what amount we are not precisely informed.

The fortifications belonging to the U. States, exclusive of the forts at the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city are as follows:

City Battery	28—32 pounds.
North do.	16 do.
On Bedlow's Island,	30 twenty fours.
On Ellis's do.	14 thirty two's.
At Castle Williams,	26 forty two's
	26 thirty two's &
	50 fifty's.
Fort Columbus,	43 twenty four's
	57 eighteen's besides field pieces.
Total	290
	Columbian.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

SPECIAL COURT OF CHANCERY,
September, 1811.

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

N 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 copartnery 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 five 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 copartnery mentioned, until the time of filing the original bill. And it is further ordered that the said Commissioners after he has commenced the business, continue the same by regular adjournments 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 shall at whose 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,
Com. in Chancery.
Dec. 8, 1811.

11—3.

NOTICE,
I INTEND to apply to the next March term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Knox and Indiana Territory for leave to establish a Ferry on the Wabash, about five miles above Vincennes, from my land on the North side of the said river to the opposite shore.

A. F. Snapp.
January 3rd, 1811.