

Wabash Indians and perhaps ultimately cooperate with Harrison:

Col. Wilcox's reg. (now at Vincennes)	558
Col. Miller's reg. on their march to Vincennes	700
Mounted Volunteers say	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1888</b>

In the above estimate it will be observed that Col. Barbour's reg. which has marched to the aid of Edwards is not included. We have no idea of the force Ohio and Indiana will add to the above.

BOSTON, SEPT. 29.

**ADM. WARREN'S SQUADRON.**

The ship Howard, which arrived yesterday from London, on Tuesday last, in lat. 43, long. 58, was boarded from the San Domingo, of 80 guns, Adm. Warren, from England for Halifax, in company with the Portiers, 75, capt. Beresford. Sailed from Portsmouth Aug. 14. Several large ships, with troops, were to sail immediately after. They had taken nothing; but had retaken on the 20th inst. the British brig Diana, of Glasgow, from Jamaica, bound home, loaded with sugar and coffee, which had been captured by the Swordfish privateer of Gloucester, 11 days previous. The St. Domingo had carried away her mizentopmast in a violent squall the night before, and same time parted company with a brig of war which sailed with them.

Adm. Warren was at first inclined to send the Howard to Halifax, because he had heard that our privateers took all American vessels from England with goods.

**LORD WELLINGTON'S VICTORY.**

The Howard sailed from the Downs Aug. 17; but put into the Island of St. Mary's Scilly, whence he departed on the 24th. While there a paper was procured which contained Lord Wellington's account of the defeat of the French at Salamanca, and the events immediately subsequent. The paper was given to Adm. Warren. The latest dispatches from Lord W. were dated July 28, at Oporto which is about 30 miles south of Valladolid. In the great battle the British had 400 killed and 1900 wounded; the Portuguese 400 killed and 1600 wounded. The loss of the French in killed, wounded and prisoners, was reckoned at 17,000, Marmont was wounded.

Every British Lieutenant General was wounded.

A letter was received from Sir Howard Douglas, (acting with Santocildes who had joined Lord W.) dated Medina del Campo, Aug. 2, stating that his Lordship's headquarters were that day at Cuellar, (E. of Oporto) and that the French had abandoned 4000 sick and wounded at Valladolid.

The British were advancing and daily making prisoners.

Joseph Buonaparte had approached to Segovia, but learning the destruction of Marmont's army, retired again.

The illuminations were general in London after Lord Wellington's dispatches were published, and the prince regent immediately created him Marquis of Wellington.

It was still expected in England that the repeal of the obnoxious orders in council would produce a peace with the United States.

It is again asserted that Russia and Turkey have made peace.

The British were sending further reinforcements to Spain.

The French had evacuated St. Andero, a seaport in the north of Spain, and the British vessels entered the harbour.

**AMERICANS IN CANADA.**

Extract of a letter from Middlebury, September 24.

"I have this moment seen a proclamation of Gov. Prevost of Sept. 19th; by which all the citizens of the United States are ordered to quit Canada by the 15th of October, till which time they may depart with their moveable property, by permission of three of the council. After that time every citizen of the U. S. found in Canada will be considered as a prisoner of war, unless he has taken the oath of allegiance.

Intelligence from Detroit is to September 8. Affairs remain as immediately after the capture.

Gen. Hull arrived at his seat in Newton on Saturday evening last.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 1.

Letter from Capt. Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana Territory, to Gen. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR,

On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after retreat hearing, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately impressed with an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them, and their not coming in convinced me, that I

was right in my conjecture, I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambuscade. He soon sent back to inform me that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders; I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in & buried; they had been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 4th inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from the Prophet's town, with a white flag, among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawnee man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for sometime past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for sometime past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels; I sprung up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block house, which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates as an alarm post. The guns had begun to fire pretty smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceptible at that time; but from debility of some other cause, the men were slow in executing my orders—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broke open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the stock having leaked several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as the night was very dark,) and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that blockhouse adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortifications, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of the several hundred Indians—the cries of nine women and children (a part soldiers and a part citizens wives, who had taken shelter in the Fort—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you my feelings were very unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me.

I saw by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast work might be erected to prevent their even entering there; I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block house and the two ballions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 7 hours,) under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off, of the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast work as high as a mans head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, on every part

of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the galleries in the ballions, and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets returned an hour before day, and running up towards the gate, begged for God's sake to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in as I did not recollect the voice—I directed the men in the ballion, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would, and one them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other ballion, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day light, I had let him in. His arm was broken in a most shocking manner which he says was done by the Indians—which I suppose was the cause of his returning—I think it probable that he will not recover.—The other, they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our fight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the block house) with a strong row of pickets, which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party, as one chief gave his orders in that language, which resembled Stone Eater's voice, and I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands their different language, and several of the Miamies or Weas, that have been frequently here, were recognized by the Frenchman and soldiers next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since. I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and I looked for some person from Vincennes, and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of Rangers that were on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing, as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there, that they can defend with advantage.

Wishing, &c. &c.  
Z. TAYLOR.  
His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I wrote you on the 10th inst. giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I despatched in a canoe found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to-night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country—but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance, from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians waylaying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c. &c.  
Z. TAYLOR  
His Excellency Gov. Harrison.

**Wanted,**  
TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,  
A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.  
September 10.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1812.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for DE WITT CLINTON, of the state of New-York, as President.

A DEMOCRAT.  
October 1st, 1812.

**MARYLAND ELECTIONS.**

City of Annapolis.  
Dr. Claude, 158. T. H. Bowie, 97.  
L. Duvall, 153. A. C. Magruder, 93.

Anne-Arundel County.						
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
Marriott, *	200	91	215	293	232	1031
Belt, *	203	75	213	298	181	970
Hall, *	226	85	212	221	177	921
Duvall, *	200	79	220	190	178	867
B. Allein, *	306	44	28	118	310	606
Warfield, *	238	55	11	155	235	704
A. Dorsey	185	13	18	181	287	665
S. Dorsey	234	35	20	60	294	665
Stockett, *	22	30	14	159	240	465

FOR SHERIFF.  
Groves, 300 186 175 258 255 1214  
Welch, 178 201 68 186 295 923

FOR CONGRESS.  
Kent, 237 248 213 332 210 1240  
Van-Horn, 216 140 31 136 334 857

Those marked \* are elected.

Daltimore City.  
James L. Donaldson, \* 2835  
William B. Barney, \* 2523  
William Pechin, 1406

Messrs. McKim and Moore are elected to Congress, and Mr. Hutchins Sheriff.

The Federal Tickets have succeeded in Talbot, Cecil, Caroline, Dorchester, P. George's, Calvert and Frederick counties. Kent is divided.

Complete List of the General Officers of the U. States' Army.

- Major-Generals.  
HENRY DEARBORN,  
THOMAS PINCKNEY.  
Brigadier-Generals.  
James Wilkinson, Thomas Flournoy,  
Wade Hampton, John Armstrong,  
James Winchester, John Chandler,  
Joseph Bloomfield, Wm. H. Harrison,  
William Hull, John P. Boyd,  
Quarter-Master-General.  
Morgan Lewis.  
Adjutant-General.  
Thomas Cushing.  
Inspector-General.  
Alexander Smith.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

From North Carolina.—A letter from a friend to a change in the administration, dated the 15th instant, to his correspondent in this city, says, "We are already certain that all the electors will be of the right kind."  
[Columbian.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

Messrs. Jefferson's and Madison's hostility to commerce, and their jealousy of the prosperity and enterprise of the Eastern States, is somewhat explained by the following calculations made from official statements. Notwithstanding the boasted superiority of Virginia, let us make some few comparisons between her and Massachusetts. During the revolutionary war, Washington was compelled in spite of local prepossessions to declare, that his hopes of independence rested chiefly on the strength, and spirit, and energy, of New-England. It was then found that the physical strength and resources of the nation lay north of the Chesapeake.

During the war the regular troops raised by Massachusetts and actually in the field, exceeded the regular troops raised and mustered by Virginia nearly 20,000 men. The United States assumed of the debt of Massachusetts \$ 4,000,000 And of the debt of Virginia, 3,500,000 The citizens of Massachusetts funded, 11,500,000 The citizens of Virginia 969,173

The unparalleled increase of her commerce and capital, since the peace, only envenomed the jealousy of Virginians, which the discovery of the resources of the citizens of Massachusetts had excited. In 1791 Massachusetts exported only \$ 2,519,620 Virginia exported 3,113,865 Leaving a balance in favour of Virginia, 594,215 But in 1804 the enterprise of N. England, commensurate with her resources, had so far altered the situation of these states, that Massachusetts exported \$ 16,894,379 And Virginia exported only 5,790,000 Leaving a balance in favour of Massachusetts of 11,104,379

The unequal operations of the embargo between the States of Virginia and Massachusetts.

In 1807 Massachusetts exported	\$20,112
Virginia	4,761
Leaving an amount in favour of Massachusetts	15,350
Tonnage of Massachusetts	450
Do. of Virginia	69
Difference	381
Freights on 450,000 at 24 dolls.	10,800
Do. 69,000	1,656
Balance	\$9,144

They began to feel her influence, and fear her superiority; this induced these devotees to France to cut off all their relations, and annihilate, at one tremendous stroke all their trade.

Between the years 1807 and 1809 the revenue of the U. States has been reduced

In 1807 the revenue was	16,000
1808 do.	10,000
1809 do.	6,500

During the administrations of Washington and Adams, the Democrats made many complaints against the enormous expence of the government. Let us see whether they were lessened when they came into office. No! instead of diminishing they increased the civil list from \$ 497,000 to \$ 1,008,000

Leaving a difference in favour of the former of \$ 509,000

During the administration of Washington \$ 40,000 only were allowed to support ministers in every part of Europe, but in 1804 these economists raised the sum to \$ 108,050.

Another instance of this dreadful economy \$ 100,000 were spent at New-Orleans eight months, where there were only 22 boats and 2 bomb-vessels.

We find, likewise, that \$ 56,000 squandered away upon Wilkinson—If I deduct his pay from this sum, we find \$ 40,000 dollars were left in his hands. This vast sum of 56,000 he was allowed \$ 6,619 for the expenses of his table December 1803, to April 1804, which cost 4 months—And this money was paid over to Jefferson, who caused courts to be established to save the salaries of judges, refused a pittance to ransom our citizens from foreign dungeons. Upon the list of defalcators we find Brown, the collector, a leech, who went off with \$ 100,000—Clark, another collector at the District of Maine, pocketed \$ 30,000. From a report of Mr. Duvall, when comptroller of the navy, we find Mr. Jefferson's office \$ 500 delinquent.

Mr. Jefferson stated in his "Notes on Virginia," that the resources of the U. States would enable them to build and equip ten ships of the line and twelve frigates in one year.

But soon afterwards he and his whole party denounced a navy as an useless, expensive measure of defence. It was contended that foreign commerce was the worth protesting against. Immediately as Jefferson came into office reduced our naval establishment from 16 frigates and twelve ships, to nine frigates and two ships.

Some of the remainder were dismantled others hauled up for speedy destruction the gun-boat system commenced. To the folly of this scheme we need only refer to the report of Mr. Hamilton of June 1809, the present secretary of the navy department.

The frigate President of 56 guns	22
cost	22
55 gun-boats, mounting 56 guns	49
cost	49
Expense of a frigate of 56 guns	12
per annum.	12
Do. of 56 guns, do.	65
Making a balance in favour of the frigate of	53
A gun in a frigate costs annually, Do. in a boat,	1
The complement of men in a frigate of 56 guns,	
For 56 gun boats,	
In frigates 2,330 men can fight 336 gun-boats	

A gentleman well acquainted with the val armaments of Europe, makes the following comparison between ships of war gun-boats—200 gunboats carrying 200 they require men as petty officers commissioned officers 606, making 10,15 English 80 gun ships carry 1200 require seamen and petty officers, 9 commissioned officers 78, making 10,078 Thus it appears, that the English 1200 guns afloat in the strongest ships, we keep 200 mounted on patent carriages mere fresh water pinnaces.

Never was there more alarm than that of Mr. Adams raised occasioned by the democrats, and by way of opprobrium called the Standing Army—But immediately as they came into power, all their fears banished, and they set themselves to work to raise another, which they placed under the command of the ever memorable General Wilkinson. The following official account which cannot be read without pity and indignation, gives us a view of what the army of the United States was in 1800.

Officers sick	114	Privates sick	
Absent	86	Absent	
Dead	16	Dead from M	