

Miss Margaret Coxzens, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining Fort Mechanic. Dr. Cotton, a native of France, a worthy man, killed by the falling of his house in Beaufain-street.

Mr. Peterfon, a native of Germany, grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazyck-streets.

A free mulatto man in Church-street continued.

A French mulatto girl, in King-street. Two mulatto children, either killed or drowned by the falling of a small wooden house which was blown into the mill pond at Cannon's bridge.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Dener, Mazyck-street.

We have also heard of two or three other negroes killed, but did not learn to whom they belonged.

Besides which a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken, or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished, whose bodies have not yet been discovered.

This dreadful visitation is more afflicting than even the ravages of a conflagration. The tornado struck suddenly; passed through the city with the rapidity of lightning, and in an instant involved in destruction and death both the habitation and the inhabitant. No notice of the approaching danger was given, and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers all was involved in ruin. It was preceded by a momentary deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, resembling that of a carriage rattling over a pavement.

Last evening the wind shifted to the south-east, and although it continued to blow with some violence, we trust that the storm has spent its force.

We did not gain any intelligence from Sullivan's Island last evening, but as the tide did not rise so high as on former occasions, we hope that the citizens at present upon the island have escaped without injury.

What effect this severe storm may have had upon the crops on our seaboard, remains to be seen; we think the damage sustained must be considerable.

We trust that our seafaring brethren upon the coast, have been enabled to weather the storm—the shipping in the harbour have sustained but little injury; a few small crafts were sunk by the wharves.

September 12.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's Courier, of the dreadful devastation occasioned by this awful visitation to our city, many other particulars have since come to our knowledge. We shall not attempt to particularise the numerous sufferers on this melancholy occasion, convinced that it would be impossible to give a correct statement of every individual loss. Our opinion of the great general loss which has been sustained, is strengthened by a survey of the ruins, which are even more extensive than we had at first apprehended; an immense number of houses which were not immediately within the vortex of the tornado, have suffered more or less from the falling ruins of those which were more immediately the subjects of its fury. Stairs and tiles, torn from the roofs of the houses, are to be seen in every direction, half buried at the sides of neighbouring buildings; and in some instances joists, and even masonry beams, are found transversed thro' the contiguous buildings. Large masses of lead and pieces of iron which had been attached to houses have since been discovered nearly buried in the walls of other buildings, at the distance of several hundred yards. The more we reflect upon the awful subject, the more we are astonished, that comparatively so few have perished under the ruin. In addition to the deaths of white persons enumerated in our last, Mrs. Stewart's daughter about 12 years old, has since died from the wounds received by the falling of a house in Church-street, and several negroes have also since died of their wounds. The number of deaths altogether, will not, probably fall short of 20.

Among the many instances of divine protection on this awful occasion, the following was peculiarly interesting:—A lady, far advanced in pregnancy, was reposing with her sister on her bed, in an upper apartment, when the tornado reached the house. The noise so alarmed a negro girl in waiting, that she sought for refuge under the bed on which her mistress was lying. A stack of chimneys was struck by the wind with such tremendous violence that it fell on the roof and forced its way through the house to the ground, precipitating the floor along with it. The bed fell with the floors, but the ladies, we are happy to state, escaped without any injury. The negro girl beneath the bed was crushed to pieces.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained on Sullivan's Island, which reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonized heart, whose family or connections were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The carrier of the southern mail, on crossing the causeway on this side of Ashley river

bridge, in a sulkey, was swept off and carried nearly 200 yards—the horse was drowned, but the rider fortunately escaped, with the mail, though it was much damaged.

The effects of the tornado have extended some distance into the country, prostrating trees and fences in its progress.

GEORGETOWN, (KEN.) AUG. 28. A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Volunteers, Attention.—Gov. Harrison will move from Vincennes, about the 20th of September, with an army of militia, and Col. Boyd's regiment, and Major Floyd's battalion of regulars, to chastise the Prophet and his Tribe, who live up the Wabash. The Kentucky troops not being called on it is proposed that such gentlemen as choose will form a corps of volunteer cavalry and proceed to the place of rendezvous, each man having a good horse and armed with a sword, pistols and knife.

The Uniform.—A hat or cap covered with bear skin, blue cloth coat and pantaloons, boots and spurs, (a pair of mockasons of tanned leather and soled, in each man's bag—325c.)

BOSTON, SEPT. 13.

Death of the King Reported. Yesterday arrived the new brig Clifton, Ann, capt. Elwell, belonging to Mr. David Stanwood, from Bath. On Tuesday evening, off Portland Light, spoke a brig 40 days from Dublin for Wiscasset, and was informed of the death of the king of England, and assured it was a fact that might be depended on. She left at Dublin the ship Re-union, and a brig belonging to Bath.

The above vessel may have left Dublin on the 1st of Aug. which is 6 days later than our London dates, and 4 days later than the Liverpool accounts. When the wind and weather are favourable we believe the packets pass in one day from Liverpool to Dublin, & the mail is two days from London to Liverpool. It is possible the intelligence may be true, but if so, the king must have died very soon after the advices by the way of N. York. The brig bound to Wiscasset may have spoken some vessel in a shorter passage.

FREDERICK-TOWN, SEPT. 14. COURT MARTIAL.

The officers appointed on the Court for the trial of General Wilkinson, assembled in this town on Monday the 2d of this month. The Court originally constituted, consisted of Brigadier Gen. Gansevort, President.

Colonels Burbeck, Williams, Russell, Kinsbury, Beall.
Lt. Colonels Freeman, Wharton, Bacchus, Macomb, Smith.
Majors Porter, Nicoll.

Owing to some difficulty in procuring a convenient room for holding the sessions of the court, they did not proceed to business until Wednesday following. On that day the General appeared before the Court, and after a short address surrendered his sword to the President, General Gansevort. He appeared to feel much sensibility, to use his own words, "In giving up the sword which had been the companion of his side for twenty-five years, which he had determined never to yield to a foe, and which he had fondly hoped would never have been taken from him by a friend."

The Court then adjourned until next day, the furniture of the room not being ready.

Thursday and the greater part of Friday, was occupied in deciding on challenges, made by the prisoner, to particular members of the Court. Col. Burbeck, Lt. Cols. Freeman and Bacchus, were challenged by Gen. Wilkinson, on the ground of having expressed opinions on the guilt of the accused, on some one or more of the charges before they were summoned to the Court. The two former, we understand requested leave of the Court to withdraw and were allowed to do so, and the cause of challenge to the latter was ruled good by the Court. The places of the members whose seats were vacated, were supplied by Majors Swift, Stoddart and Armistead.

The Court were then constituted and sworn as follows:

Brig. Gen. Peter Gansevort, President.
Colonels Williams, Majors Porter, Russell, Nicoll, Kinsbury, Swift, Beall, Stoddart, Lt. Cols. Wharton, Macomb, Smith.

Walter Jones, Judge Advocate. The charges and specifications were then read by the Judge Advocate, and Gen. Wilkinson pleaded not guilty. The court were engaged until Tuesday in the discussion and decision of some incidental points; on Wednesday the sickness of the Judge Advocate prevented any business being done, and on

Thursday the examination of testimony was begun.

One very interesting question before the court, was whether under the 88th article of war, they had power to go into the examination of any offence charged to have been committed more than two years before issuing the order for the court martial. Gen. Wilkinson expressly abandoned any right to shelter himself under a statute of limitations, and declared himself ready and anxious to meet all the charges against him—to rest his defence on the merits of the case—and stand or fall by the decision of the court.

The Court after much deliberation, decided that the limitation was only a privilege to the party accused, and being waived by him, they had a right to examine and decide on all the charges exhibited against him.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

ELECTION NOTICES.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly. 8

We are authorised to say, Dr. ANDERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected. 6

We are authorised to state that OSBORN SERIGO HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county. 5

We are authorised to state, that HENRY CHILDS will serve, if elected, as a member of the house of Delegates, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county. 2

We are requested to state, that RICHARD HALL, of Edward, will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, if elected. 1

Mr. Proudman, King's Messenger, arrived in this city on Sunday night last from Baltimore, and the next morning embarked on board the GLANER, (which had been waiting his arrival) when she immediately got under way and proceeded to sea.

Obituary.

DIED.—On Monday last, after a severe illness, in the 14th year of her age, Miss ANN HOWARD, youngest daughter of the late Samuel H. Howard, Esq. of this city.

INDIAN NEWS.

ALARM DISSIPATED. TO THE EDITORS OF LIBERTY HALL. Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, Aug. 27. SIRS,

Finding that a considerable number of the frontier inhabitants, were alarmed at the prospect of Indian hostility growing out of the outrages lately committed in the Illinois country, I felt it incumbent on me to take such measures as would have a tendency to quiet the fears of our citizens in this quarter. I accordingly invited the Shawanoes and Wyandotts to a public council at this place. A deputation from each of these tribes, with a chief of the Senecas, in all 50 persons, reached here on the 23d instant. The conference began on the 23d in the morning, and ended on the 24th at night.—The result is as satisfactory as could be wished. I feel no hesitation in assuring the public, that at present there is not the smallest danger to be apprehended from the Shawanoes, Wyandotts, Delawarees, or Miamies, and it is believed that many of the Puttawamies may be considered as the true friends to the United States. The general government ever attentive to the safety of our citizens, are taking measures to procure satisfaction for the outrages already committed, and security for the future good conduct of the Indians.

I request the favour of you to publish for the satisfaction of the people at large, this letter, together with the two following speeches, which were answers to my address to the deputation.

I am your obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

Speech of Captain Lewis, Chief of the Shawanoe village of Stony Creek, to John Johnston and a large number of citizens of Miami county, assembled at Piqua Town, on the 24th of August, 1811.

My friends, listen to my words.—We have come here this day, to declare our good will to the whites, to ratify all the treaties that has been made between us. God has appointed this day for the purpose. We request that the President of the United States may know these our sentiments. What I now say is from the mouths of us all. Although the Delawarees, Ottoways and Mingoos are not here, what I say stands good for all. I feel great pleasure and satisfaction to stand

here as a messenger of peace—all that we say is for peace and friendship with the whites.—I have no more to say.

The Black Hoop, the Speaker of the Shawanoe nation, spoke as follows:
My Friends,

I have not much to say. The Great Spirit commands us all to live in harmony and peace; he has given us this pipe of peace, and this tobacco to smoke, (here he handed the pipe of peace to the Agent and principal spectators to smoke). About this time yesterday we met on this ground, and I spoke to your words all day.—We have all paid attention to them.—We have gathered according to your desire. Our council is kindled at Fort Wayne, but we have come here to show our good will to you and to the whites. I feel happy and great satisfaction at being here this day in the garment of peace. We feel happy and well satisfied at what you said yesterday—all our young men feel satisfied at the prospect of enjoying peace.

I feel sorry to relate some things I am about to relate at this time—you are acquainted with what I am about to say. The principal cause of all the mischief that has been done, was at Greenville, when he first told the Indians that the Almighty had spoke to him—it was there he gathered the Indians around him. Some he has removed from Greenville, and sent himself on the Wabash, it has been his practice, and it is his study to gather Indians about him for bad purposes; and I believe he will continue to do so. It is his study to be the principal cause of all the mischief that has been done. It is his practice to gather all the bad Indians he can get about among them to poison their minds—that war is the object of his pursuit, I know. All you have related about the prophet taking the salt, is a stubborn truth, the purchase of land you made of the Indians at Fort Wayne, two years ago, was a fair purchase; you used no deception in it, it was a fair purchase; and that all you have related on the subject was the truth; we read attentively to what you said respecting the purchase, and it was through the prophet's influence the Indians refused to receive the annuities due for their land. All that you told us about the different treaties, from the treaty of Mankiogum down to the present time, is true; it is also true what you told us about the Quakers.—Now pay attention to what I say.—We acknowledge the justice of your address concerning agriculture; we know the necessity of it; we consider ourselves as one man on that head. It is hard and difficult for us to manage our bad people—we have no power over the Prophet to do any thing with him—we have done our best with him, and all to no purpose; we have no intercourse or connexion with him. You know you cannot manage your bad people. You know he has turned a deaf ear to all the President of the United States has said to him. It is therefore utterly out of our power to do any thing with him.

We are determined to pay no regard to any thing but the study of peace; that we will pursue, and have pity on our women and children, to clothe, feed and take care of them. The Delawarees, Ottoways, Wyandotts, Senecas and Miamies, are of the same mind with us. It is not in the heart of one of us to pursue any thing but peace with the whites, for the good of our women and children. When we take into consideration our rising generation, we are satisfied that nothing but peace will make them prosperous and happy. We are standing here, and view ourselves as one man with the whites—the treaties have always considered us as Americans, and that we look upon ourselves to be such now—we are dropped on one Island, and that we ought to be bound in the ties of friendship. Your intention is to hide or conceal any evil thing that is coming on you, and we thank you for that part of your speech to us yesterday. The advice of the Americans to us for a long time has been good, but never was brought into effect until now. You may depend upon it if we know of any mischief coming on you we will give you early information of it, if we consider your interest and ours the same, at the same time some distant Indians might injure you without us knowing it, if we have only the smallest prospect of danger, ere it be the whistle of a bird against you, you may depend on receiving information of it. We determined on living at the place we now reside at—we have not at this time the most distant idea of going any where else. The Wyandotts are the same with us, we are all one man. They are determined on residing at their habitations—we are near neighbours close together, and that ought to be the strongest motive for us to live in the ties of friendship.

We are sitting here together with you, and the British are at a great distance; and that is a great reason that friendship should continue between you and us. As the treaty entered into at Greenville gives us the liberty of hunting on these lands, we are glad you mentioned that to us yesterday, and we wish to use that privilege as friends and neighbours.

The young men will hunt while there is any game, and it is right for them to come among you as friends—and we request you to publish this for the information of our white brethren. We are sorry, and our feelings are often hurt at the whites ordering us not to hunt on their lands, although we chased ourselves peaceably. Game will not be plenty long, and then our young men will be done coming among you. We expect that our young men come in, they will be used as brothers, not as strangers—and when they are in want, provisions will be given to them. You must not be suspicious of any of us coming in among you, the Miamies—we speak for them as well for ourselves.

In your speech yesterday, you told us the President of the United States expended more money on us than on his white children, and that he had our happiness next to his heart—and that the Quakers wished to kill us. What you said concerning the Quakers to us yesterday, we believe is entirely true and we want them to come on and assist us as soon as possible.—We request you to inform them of this immediately. You informed us yesterday that the President would endeavor to have our children educated, if we were so inclined. It is true that God has made us all. There is one Great Father and there is no difference in his eyes respecting the colour of skins. The Great Spirit has made our frames, and at the same time he has given us organs to praise him with; so has he made us with the whites—as God has made us, and that you are so far superior in information to us, it appears to be your wish that we should partake of the same knowledge as you have. We do not feel that we have the least objections to it, we feel entirely willing that our children should be educated. By this means we will all grow in wisdom and our friendship will be made more united, until we all land in heaven together.

For a long time we have not taken notice of your bad acts, and the evil that which you are doing among us.—The President of the United States and yourself have often taken notice against this evil, we never took notice before. We have had a consultation respecting this evil, and we are now all of one mind, men, women and children, are determined to knock in the head of the legs brought to our towns. The trade has been carried on by smuggling, we will make our people tell the names of the persons and the places where they get whiskey, in order that they may be known among the whites; it is the sole desire of the chiefs here present, that you and all the white people, would do your best endeavor to stop our people from getting any whiskey in future. We will do our endeavours to reach us. We are now opening our eyes from the evil, we will have the peace in our minds, and have the peace in our hands. When we were at the City, we took the president by the hand, never to be separated; he never was to take his land out of ours nor ours out of his, that friendship never was to cease, and if we were ever hands out of his it was a final separation and never to be united again. The president desired us to take no thought for any thing but peace, never to give our minds up to the destroying our fellow creatures; he told us to pay no attention to any bad men or advice; to be industrious and live in peace. This advice was to the Wyandotts and the Indians. These papers were given to us, we were directed to pay the strictest attention to what they contained. [Here the president handed the agent sundry letters and speeches from the President of the U. States and Secretary of war, written at different periods recommending to the Indians peace and friendship and to cultivate the ground, support, and offering to assist them in learning such of the domestic arts as were to their present condition.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Commodore Rogers in the action between the President and the Little Belt, closed testimony in the case on Thursday. The Court, as heretofore stated, consisted of Com. Stephen Decatur, President, Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. Isaac Chauncey, and The Hon. William Paulding, junior Judge Advocate.

Of the evidence furnished to this court the oaths of the several witnesses examined, we present a brief outline, in the order adduced, and leave the public, in a case where doubt is impossible and conviction irresistible to make its own comments.

The first witness examined, was CHARLES LUDLOW, Master-Commandant and acting Captain.

He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her top sail back. From his position he was uncertain which fired the first gun, the second was from the President, and