

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

[FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.] We last week promised our readers an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the N. York Fur Company, from the Pacific Ocean to this place; we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 28th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, and Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robert McClellan, left the Pacific Ocean with dispatches for New-York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day one of the hunters became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 600 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller on this way to the mouth of the Columbia; he had been considerably to the south and east, among the nations called Blackarms and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued their journey for the Atlantic world without any uncommon accident, until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track 6 days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's route; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was imminent.

They however put the best face upon their prospects, and pursued their route towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish River, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 300 miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its entrance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives, and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month. Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Shawanoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans: that they answered the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the river Platte 60 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of N. America might be performed with a wagon, there being no obstruction in the whole way that any one would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river—Any future party who may undertake this journey and are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress; although on the other route more north there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, McClellan, McKenzie, and 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March 1811, for the Pacific Ocean, reached Aricoras village on the 13th day of June, where, meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abundant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet than by the track of captains Lewis and Clark; the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Aricoras, sixty persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for 5 days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawahays, but known among the whites by the appellation of Cheybones, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering W. S. W. they passed the small branches of Big River the Little Missouri above its forks and several of their tributary streams of Powder River, one of which they followed up, they found a band of the Absaroca or Crow nation, encamped on its banks at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lame for sound horses with these savages; but although this band has been allowed by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater free than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged track, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water: but during the twenty-eight days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without abundance of Buffalo meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad River (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to 80 yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of Buffaloes at the end of the 3d days travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying Buffalo meat for the residue of the voyage as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hoback's Fork of Mad River, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry, in the fall of 1810, on a fork about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Key-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad river south of Henry's Fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for most part were washed by this turbulent stream which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, named Anthoine Glappin, and that gentleman saved himself by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes their stock of provisions were now reduced to a bear sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country, where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Reed, set out in different directions including down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians & buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's Forks for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their support. Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of three days, where waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceeding on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt & Crooks set out each with eighteen men, one party on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few and in general too miserably poor to afford his party assistance; thirteen days travel bro't the latter to a high range of mountains through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide they still by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream kept as near it as possible, till in the evening of the 3d December impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this water course, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity and was withal so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempts at rafting would have been perfect madness as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardship and privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate.—They attempted to climb the mountain, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered to their sorrow that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crook's starving followers, who for the 1st eight days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in 24 hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one beaver, a dog, few wild cherries and old mockasin soles, having travelled during these 27 days at least 550 miles. For the next four days, both parties continued on up the river without any other support than what little rosebuds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Prevost of his senses entirely, and on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshomes about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west leaving the river where it entered the range and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian named Garriere by starvation, before he met the Shy-eye-to-ga Indians in the Columbian plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of Feb.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Reed had united their parties on the Snake River mountains, thro' which they travelled 21 days, to the Murlpot River, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toils they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all 11) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork called by Capt. Lewis and Clarke, Koolkooske; went down Lewis's party, and the Columbia wholly by water, without any misfortune except the upsetting in a rapid of Mr. McClellan's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet by great exertion they clung to the canoe till the others came to their assistance, making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine vaccine matter will be furnished to any Physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post—and the requisite fee, five dollars, (in the current bank paper of any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. low to use will be furnished with the matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read and write, to secure his own family from the small pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail, free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage vaccination."

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore. June 17. 3w.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland, 2d June, 1813.

In compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a Branch thereof at Fredericktown, notice is hereby given, to stockholders on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

The subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, a tract of land called LOCUST HILLS, and a vacancy thereto, and upon the sale thereof, a good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock on said day.

John Collins, Zachariah Collins, John B. Collins, Joseph Collins. June 21. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF APPEALS Will sit for the Western Shore on the second Monday in August next for the purpose of hearing arguments and giving judgments in all cases of appeals and writs of error standing under rule argument, and to act on the business of the court generally.

By order, THS. HARRIS, Jun. Clk. Annapolis, June 17. 1ma.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having removed to the City of Baltimore, No. 121, Market street, where he intends carrying on the DRY GOOD business, under the firm of White & Sewell, he particularly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment to him in Baltimore, or to Ridgely & Pindell, Annapolis, who are authorized to give receipts for any monies paid them on his account.

GIDEON WHITE. June 13. 3w.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Childs & Shaw, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JOHN CHILDS. June 17. 3w.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks, afraid of perishing by want, left him in February on a small river on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. G. had followed Mr. H's track in the snow for 7 days, but coming to a low prairie he lost every appearance of the trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally on the last of March, the other only Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshories, and Mr. G. with John Day finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook from Indian information, to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected and reached the banks of the Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May they fell in with Messrs. Stewart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed by a band of villains near the falls. On the 10th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 14 miles of Cape Disappointment.

Vaccine Matter.

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B. CURRAN, CORN-FIELD-STREET, HAS FOR SALE: A variety of Blue Cloths, Blue and other Casimeres, Superfine Black Cloth, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, White and Corded Marcellies, Cambric Muslin and Shirting, Cambricks, Irish Linens and Long Lays, Buckskin and Beaver Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, & Handkerchiefs, And a good assortment of Union Piece Cotton for Weaving, and Cotton for knitting and netting. On application, May 16, 1813.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of Calvert county, the undersigned commissioners offer for Sale, on the premises, at public auction, on Monday the 9th of August next, a Valuable Tract of Land, lying near All-Saints Parish Church, in said county, late the property of Richard Bond, containing about eight hundred acres. Terms of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bonds, payable to the heirs, according to their respective proportions, on one, two, and three years credit, bearing interest from the day of sale.

William Holland, Richard Grubame, Daniel Kent, James Wilson, John H. Chen. May 20th, 1813. 6w.

TAXES.

The period has arrived compelling me to enter actively upon the discharge of my official duties as collector of Anne-Arundel county, and having allotted to myself for collection, a large district of the county, frequent applications at the residences of persons for the payment of taxes will of course be impracticable, therefore I am induced by a feeling consideration for individual convenience, to publish this general notice, hoping it may have the effect to induce every person concerned to prepare to meet the call when made. To say that I naturally feel inclined to show indulgence, would be unnecessary; it is proved by numerous instances; but weighty considerations make it an imperative duty to complete the collection within the time prescribed by law; for, although it may be alleged, the circumstances of the times has in many cases lessened the facility of raising money, this may be urged with equal force against me, by those who late claims on the levy list; therefore my particular desire is to do equal justice. Those of my friends who have facilitated my collection, by making payment of their taxes to Mr. William Warfield, at Mr. Joseph Evans's store, will please accept my sincere thanks, and I again solicit a continuation of their favor in the same way. Mr. Warfield is authorized to receive monies and pass receipts.

R. WELCH, of Be. Collector A. A. County. June 10.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM WHEATCROFT, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and also stated in his petition that he is a freeholder, and having prayed for his discharge from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to show cause, if any they may have, why the said William Wheatcroft should not have the benefit of the said act, prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1813.

Richard H. Harwood.

Anne-Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of GEORGE POOLE, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and also stated in his petition that he is a freeholder, and having prayed for his discharge from imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors, to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit, and to show cause, if any they may have, why the said George Poole should not have the benefit of the said act, prayed for. Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1813.

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Richard H. Harwood.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Copy of a letter from Major General

DEARBORN to the Secretary at

War, dated

Head Quarters,

Fort George, June 25th, 1813.

Sir—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, Lieut. Col. Baerster, with 570 men, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dams, in the high ground, about eight or nine miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th Regiment amounting to 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At eight o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Baerster, with about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was ambuscaded from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then returned to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately under the command of Col. Chrystie; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col. Chrystie received authentic information that Lieut. Col. Baerster with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack—that our troops fought more than two hours until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, and then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender the informant made his escape.—

Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with wood without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the probability of waiting for a reinforcement at a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem, I am, sir, yours, &c. H. DEARBORN.

John Armstrong, Secretary at war.

Extract from a letter received at Washington, dated 28th June, Fort George. The 15th regiment and detachment from other corps to amount of five hundred, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Baerster, who had been sent off with near six hundred picked troops to beat in or shirking with the enemy's advanced posts at a distance of fifteen miles, and had fallen into an ambuscade, and sacrificed himself from it and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain, till he could be supported. He commanded our detachment when he received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, fell upon Baerster's position at 12 o'clock, and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifteen minutes compelled his brave but exhausted band to surrender. Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one, to tell the story. Baerster ought to have retreated. His stand was gallant, but inconsiderate; the fault was that of a brave but unskilful or ill-advised officer. How much less blameable