

checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second line—

the great weight of it was directed against the centre of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet.

Lieutenant Colonel Dark was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great spirit—the Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn.

Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and, it was repeated several times, and always with success; in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable.

In that just spoke of, made by the end regiment, and Butler's battalion major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the 2nd regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Gration, was shot thro' the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except Capt. Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat, if possible.

To this purpose the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumstances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the end line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but, in fact to gain the road.

This was effected, and, as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in these circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight—the camp and the artillery were abandoned: but that was unavoidable, for not an horse was left alive, to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable.

be found so again—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both because it was so small and that there were no provisions in it—That provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one, or at most two marches,—That therefore it would be proper to move, without loss of time to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the Fort.

This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at 10 o'clock and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour; part of it was distributed immediately; part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder, about fifty horse loads, sent forward to Fort Jefferson; the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horses.

I have said, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers: of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the fire, which was always a most deadly one and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy shewing themselves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loss, Sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguson, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly, doing their duty.

I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to colonel Sargent—He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and on all occasions afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the Viscount Malartic, who served with me in the action as a volunteer.

With every sentiment of respect and regard, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The Honorable Major-General KNOX, Secretary of War.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed; and some very material intelligence was communicated by captain Slough to general Butler, in the course of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

List of the killed and wounded Officers in the battle of the 4th November, 1791. KILLED.

- Major-General.—Richard Butler. Lieut.-Colonel.—Oldham, Kentucky militia. Majors.—Ferguson, Clark, and Hart. Captains.—Bradford, Phelon, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Piatt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman. Lieutenants.—Spear, Warren, Boyd, M' Math, Burgess, Kello, Read, Little, Hopper, and Lickens. Ensigns.—Cobb, Baleb, Chace, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy. Quarter-Masters.—Reynolds, and Ward. Adjutant.—Anderson. Doctor.—Grasson.

WOUNDED.

- Lieutenant-Colonels.—Gibson, Darke, and Sargent, adjut-general. Major.—Butler. Captains.—Doyle, Truman, Ford, Buchanan, Darke, and Slough. Lieutenants.—Gration, Davidson, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Creary, Lytle, & Thompson. Ensign.—Bines. Adjutants.—Whisler, and Crawford. The Viscount Malartic, who acted as a volunteer aid-de-camp. [The above List was forwarded by quartermaster Hodgson, at Fort Wallington, to the Secretary of War.]

In several of the Eastern papers, received by Tuesday's post, appears a circumstantial account of the transactions that passed at the Sandwich Islands between the natives and the crew of the Snow ELINORA, Capt. Medcalf, of New-York, in January 1790. The substance of the whole narrative is comprized in the following paragraph.

In the latter end of January 1790, the Elinora anchored in one of the Bays of Mowhee, lat. 19. lon. 168 E. and trade was established with the natives for such produce as the Island afforded. During the stay of the Snow in this bay, the cutter was one night stolen from the stern, together with the boat keeper who was on board. It was soon after discovered that the cutter had been taken to pieces by the Islanders, and the boat keeper offered up as a sacrifice to the gods of the Island, only his thigh bones being afterwards brought on board, which Capt. Medcalf threw into the sea: and resolved upon taking exemplary vengeance the first opportunity.

Soon after, the trade, which had been interrupted for some days, recommenced. Two hundred and twelve canoes came along side [another account says 170 or 180] filled with men, women, and children of all ages, imagining that no ill was intended them. Capt. Medcalf now saw a fair opportunity of making the natives pay severely for the death of the boat keeper. In this view he ordered all his great guns to be loaded with musket balls, large, small, and to be discharged at the same instant into the canoes. This dreadful order, notwithstanding the remonstrances of several of his

officers, was obeyed, and many hundreds of people torn to pieces.—The Snow soon after sailed from the Island, and in six weeks after a schooner arrived there belonging to Capt. Medcalf, the crew of which were murdered by the natives, as mentioned in one of our former papers.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated November 3.

"The day before yesterday in the morning, we took the Camp of Limbe. We killed the general Jannot and took the king Jean Louis and queen, alive, as also the curate of the parish, that was at the head of the blacks. They are all in goal, and their fate will be soon determined. We have lost seven men, and forty-four wounded.

"Matters now begin to take a better turn; the blacks are starving, and so much discouraged that we hope now to see an end to this melancholy affair. On that same day we refused 31 white women that had been for two months past chained with the blacks; they were really the picture of death when they landed."

FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MUCH has been said in Congress on the subject of the enumeration, and to be sure if the plain and direct expressions of the constitution on this subject are to be departed from, it would be well to consider for what reason or in pursuit of what principle it is to be done.—Let it be remembered that the Federal Government is founded on a solemn compact of sovereign and independent states, and in its formation is said by the convention that framed it to be, "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."—Let it also be remembered that this concession is manifested on the one hand by the large states in admitting an equal representation in the Senate, and on the other hand by the small states in admitting a representation in the House of Representatives according to the respective numbers of each state, provided (as a farther security to the small States) that each state should have at least one Representative. In the election of a President too, it is observable that the states respectively have a fixed degree of influence, according to the respective numbers of Senators and Representatives to which they are respectively entitled; nor is this a matter within the discretion of Congress, but must result from the operation of that ratio mentioned in the constitution which forms the principle of representation to which the states respectively and individually are entitled.—No plausible, specious, and I will add insidious pretences of equality, will justify such a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of states.—But in order to shew the insidious nature of such pretences and how far equality is in truth regarded, I subjoin a statement of the three states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, shewing their respective federal numbers, the number of members to which each of the said states is entitled according to the ratio of one for 30,000, and a quotient therefrom shewing the number of people represented by each member according to the said apportionment, and contrasting therewith a like statement for the three states of Rhode-Island, Kentucky and Georgia, from which contrast it will be seen whether equality is in truth desired, or the interest of small states regarded in the much contended for amendments to the original bill which passed the House of Representatives.

Table with 4 columns: Members, Fed. Numbers, Quotient, and Shewing the number of people represented by each member according to the apportionment of one for thirty thousand.

According to the original bill the representation of the above states will be in the ratio of the respective quotients.—Two of the first three stand already better represented than the last three—and New-Hampshire within a very small fraction, as well represented. In order to equalize, you are to increase the representation of those best represented, whilst the others are to have no increase.—In other words, you are to produce equality by increasing the difference—and this to the prejudice of three small states, whose interest is contended for.

PLAIN TRUTH.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.

Captain Chalker, of the Schooner St. Margaret, arrived here from St. Augustine, but last from Havana, informs, that the British are supplying the Indians, between East and West-Florida, with arms, clothing, and materials for war, by means of a forced trade, from New-Providence (one of the Bahama Isles) through the dominions of Spain, under the direction and management of the celebrated general Bowles, who arrived, some time since, at New-Providence, from London, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and cloathing, accompanied by six Indian chiefs; that the Governor of St. Augustine being made acquainted with the design of general Bowles, had dispatched three Guarda-Coastas to cruise on different parts of the coast of East-Florida, to intercept him, seize his effects, and frustrate his plan: That on the 22nd of August, Capt. Chalker, on his passage from St. Augustine to Havana, in lat. 29. 42, in 12 fathom water, on the coast of Florida, spoke Capt. La Croix, in a sloop belonging to New-Providence, who informed him, that he had landed general Bowles, and a number of passengers, at Nassau, fourteen miles to the southward of St. Mary's river.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Dec. 7.

The directors of the "Society for establishing Useful Manufactures," will meet at New-Brunswick on Friday next, for the purpose of chusing a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for conducting the business of said society.

The subscriptions to the Manufactory filled with such rapidity, that at the first meeting of the subscribers at Trenton to chuse Directors, there appeared to be one thousand shares subscribed for more than the plan embraced. The Yorkers are the principal Stockholders in this useful institution; and, with pleasure we mention, in the whole business have acted with the utmost liberality towards the subscribers of this state.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.

Since the arrival of a courier from London, the day fixed for the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, is the 29th of this month, when that ceremony will take place very privately. On the 21st of October, when the marriage of the hereditary Prince of Orange with Princess Wilhelmina will be celebrated, the general rejoicings will begin, which will last fourteen days, and consist of every kind of entertainment of the most brilliant kind; the splendor of which will be much increased by the presence of the Princes of Orange, the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, the Duke of Weimar, both Dukes of Mecklenburgh, Strelitz and Schwerin, the two English Princes from Göttingen, and other persons of distinction. It is thought that the Count d'Artois and several other French gentlemen will be here at that time.

National Assembly of France, Sept. 25.

M. Duportail, the Minister at war, gave an account of the situation of the army, and the places of strength on the frontiers. The result of his detail was, that from Bergue to Befort, all the fortified places were in an excellent state of defence. Those on the frontiers of Savoy, and towards the Pyrenees, although not equally provided for defence, were in no danger of attack. The snows covering the mountains which separate France in that quarter from the neighbouring kingdoms, render any invasion during the winter impracticable, and, in the mean time, every possible exertion was making to recruit the troops and complete the fortifications of the garisons. Of the National Guards ordered by the Assembly for the defence of the frontiers, more than sixty battalions were already marched, or ready to march, to their respective places of destination. Several had been detained for want of pay, a difficulty which had been lately removed by the National Assembly. Partial disorders still subsisted in some of the regiments, but the soldiers in general had begun to submit themselves to strict military discipline; and the completion of the Constitution, and its acceptance by the King, would do every thing that was wanted for the restoration of order. In the course of eight months, the Constitution of the army had been totally changed.

The nomination of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, in the room of those who had been removed, or who had resigned, was already completed, that of the subaltern officers was proceeding on with all possible dispatch; all the officers of artillery and engineers were appointed; and there could be no doubt but that the army would soon be in a state to resist any attack from abroad, and to be the firmest support of the Constitution and the laws at home.

To these assertions of M. Duportail, M. Bouille, one of the commissioners sent into the department of the north, added others, not less favorable to the subalterns and soldiers of a great number of regiments. This report, and the memorial of the Minister, excited great applause, and it was agreed that both should be printed.

It was represented to M. Duportail, that it was necessary that during the year no leave of absence should be granted, because all, or almost all the officers being new, it was most important that they should learn their duty, and should, beside, complete, by their presence, the re-establishment of discipline in the military corps.

The Minister observed, that on the present subject he had anticipated the wishes of the Assembly, and that he had addressed a circular letter to all the regiments of the army, announcing that leave of absence would not be granted.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Gazette having at length announced, with all possible brevity, his most Christian Majesty's taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, we may now consider official communication with the Court of France as again opened, and look to the Gazette as the authentic record of official transactions as usual.

Certain states have prohibited the introduction of French Newspapers into their dominions, with a view to prevent the dissemination of principles of liberty, as if they could stop the progress of light by prohibiting the use of spectacles.

The spirit of emigration is spreading so fast in the Highlands of Scotland, that whole districts move off together; and such is the wisdom of the proprietors of land, that the only effect produced by the loss of half their tenants, is an endeavor to double the rents of the other half.

When the news of the King's escape was heard at Rome, public rejoicings were immediately made, which for splendour and magnificence have never been equalled in that city, excepting only by those in 1572 on account of the tidings of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The same spirit seems to have governed at both those rejoicings: In one case a city giving itself up to the most extravagant joy, and the ministers of the God of peace daring to return him thanks for the massacre of a vast number of innocent people, who were delivered up to the vengeance of tyrants and the horrors of civil war; and in the other, expressing their gratitude to heaven for the prolongation of despotism and national slavery.—The news of the King's arrest was for a long time not believed, but when it could no longer be doubted an agony of grief seized every heart, particularly the ecclesiastical tribe; who nevertheless did not despair. This party are still in hopes of some favorable event—All or nothing, is their motto; a reversion of the church lands and benefices, or everlasting warfare, temporal power to the clergy or a bloody war against the human race. The Romish nobility, apparently attached to the cause of the clergy, seem to partake of their chagrin; but in reality are scheming how to turn to their own advantage that entire revolution which it is certain Europe must soon experience.