

ans is the least corrupted, term a dog, thungush. The former denominate one species of the tea, shoufong; the latter call their tobacco, shoufaffau. Many other of the words used by the Indians contain the syllables che, chaw, and chu, after the dialect of the Chinese.

There probably might be found a similar connection between the language of the Tartars and the American aborigines, were we as well acquainted with it as we are, from a commercial intercourse, with that of the Chinese.

I am confirmed in these conjectures, by the accounts of Kamschatka published a few years ago by order of the empress of Russia. The author of which says, that the sea which divides the peninsula from America is full of islands; and that the distance between Tchukotkoinofs, a promontory which lies at the eastern extremity of that country, and the coast of America, is not more than two degrees and a half of a great circle. He further says, that there is the greatest reason to suppose that Asia and America once joined at this place, as the coasts of both continents appear to have been broken into capes and bays, which answer each other; more especially as the inhabitants of this part of both, resemble each other in their persons, habits, customs, and food. Their language, indeed, he observes, does not appear to be the same, but then the inhabitants of each district in Kamschatka speak a language as different from each other, as from that spoken on the opposite coast. These observations, to which he adds, the similarity of the boats of the inhabitants of each coast, and a remark that the natives of this part of America are wholly strangers to wine and tobacco, which he looks upon as a proof that they have as yet had no communication with the natives of Europe, he says amount to little less than a demonstration that America was peopled from this part of Asia.

The limits of my present undertaking will not permit me to dwell any longer on this subject, or to enumerate any other proofs in favour of my hypothesis. I am however so thoroughly convinced of the certainty of it, and so desirous have I been to obtain every testimony which can be procured in its support, that I once made an offer to a private society of gentlemen, who are curious in such researches, and to whom I had communicated my sentiments on this point, that I would undertake a journey, on receiving such supplies as were needful, through the north-east parts of Europe and Asia, to the interior parts of America, and from thence to England; making as I proceeded, such observations both on th

language and manners of the people with whom I should be conversant, as might tend to illustrate the doctrine I have here laid down, and to satisfy the curiosity of the learned or inquisitive; but as this proposal was judged rather to require a national than a private support, it was not carried into execution.

## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 18.

By a Pittsburgh paper of the fourth instant we have received the following particulars of the WESTERN EXPEDITION. A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deserted, and some of the houses burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed; also in holes in the ground, to the amount of 500 or 600 bushels. Col. Harden who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped near the town, before the arrival of the remainder of the army.

About five acres of the ground was picketed—a party of three hundred under the command of colonel Trotter and major Rhea were sent out, and discovered the trails of the Indians for several miles. They saw thirty Indians, but did not attack them; not knowing but there was a superior force in their rear. They saw five towns which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light-horse, went out, they proceeded six or seven miles, and saw trails of Indians in several places. Marching in columns in a swamp, lieutenant Armstrong, who commanded one of the columns, was ambuscaded in a swamp, by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated; the Indians rushed in with their tomahawks; the regulars bayoneted them till Armstrong's men were all cut off; many of the Indians fell—we lost seventy men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn; we killed two Indians. The day following set out, and marched eight miles homeward and encamped. In the night, colonel Harden, major Wylls, major Fontaine, major M'Mullen, and colonel Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town; they arrived about day-light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town—each party was attacked, and skirmished three hours. Major M'Mullen drove a party of Indians into the river Miami. Col. Harden was obliged to retreat with

loss. Major Wylls, with about 60 men, was cut off by a party which came into his rear through some hazels. Lieutenant Frothingham fell at this time. Major Fontaine, having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage rode directly back into the throng of Indians, cutting and slashing, till he was wounded and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards seen dead and scalped. Major Wylls was left mortally wounded; he wished to be helped on his horse to give them another charge, but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done.

The whole amount of the Indians killed is supposed to be 200. Our loss is about 160 killed and twenty wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by several of the militia who are returned.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

RETURN of VOTES in the several counties of the Cape Fear division, for a representative in the congress of the United States:

	<i>T. Bloodworth, esq.</i>	<i>W. B. Grove, esq.</i>
Anson,	43	109
Richmond,		185
Moore,	8	342
Cumberland,	38	866
Johnson,	1	69
Sampson,	343	17
Robinson,	17	352
New-Hanover	137	12
Bladen,	148	316
Duplin,	164	
Onslow;	199	
Brunswick, B. Smith, Esq.	7	
	1098	2068
		1098

Majority for W. B. Grove, Esq. 970

The hon. NATHANIEL MACON, esquire is elected member of Congress for the Centre division, we are not yet informed by what majority.

This day the notorious horse-thief SETH COLTER, was brought to town, having been taken a few days since, by Mr. Stokes, of Chatham, and some others, near Lumberton, in Robinston county. Great praise is due to Mr. Stokes in particular, for his perseverance and unwearied diligence in effecting the detection of Colter. He will be kept in his custody at his own house, and we have no doubt, but, in a few weeks, he will receive a reward which he has so highly merited—A. GALLOWS!