

His suggestions had for their object, the prevention of future losses; by an easy and practicable method of doing the greatest possible damage to the enemy's ships, in the shortest space of time, as the issue of a contest so much depends upon the destruction caused in the onset; and when that system of destruction is continued, a presumption may reasonably be entertained that the conflict must be of short duration, particularly when applied by British seamen. It is unnecessary and indeed impolitic (for the benefit of our enemies,) to state the methods proposed. Several expedients were adopted for the purpose, and the third and fourth manner succeeded to the fullest expectation, evincing the celerity with which the service could be performed, and the unheard of destruction that will attend its practice. The discharging of guns on board of a ship, without the application of fire, was put to every test that could be suggested to prove its security, and which appeared to promise greater facility, safety and certainty, than either the lock or match. Captain M. asserts, that by a few experiments he will devise the means, whereby a ship, within pistol or musket shot, may be rent asunder, as it may be expressed, in a very short space of time, and which could at once be introduced into the naval or military service.

From London Papers.

An Officer of rank with Lord Wellington, writes as follows, under date of the 13th July.

"The plunder and booty which has fallen into our hands is immense, not less than four hundred carriages. Among them, all the royal carriages, loaded with cloths, plate, pictures, money and jewels. Some of the soldiers carried away large sums from the carriages. Those of the Generals are magnificent—Long-acre never made such a show as the road to Rayonne did on the evening of the 21st of June. The whole army sees how much better the French Officers are than the British—not only all their Generals and inferior officers, have carriages and services of state. With us, Lord Wellington is the only one who has a carriage; and he, the Marshal, and his Commissaries, the only people who have services of plate. Among other things, an immense quantity of fine musical instruments have been taken; the ground for mules was served with them, and it would appear that all the bands of the army had thrown away their instruments.

"There was an immense magazine of clothing for the French army found in Vittoria; it was sufficient not only to clothe the Spanish troops but the followers and women, who make a most grotesque figure in the variety of French uniforms."

Mr. Dalhousie, of St. John's, who professes to be possessed of a Secret for the cure of insane persons, is said to have restored one of the most unmanageable patients in Sir Jonathan Miles' Mad House at Hoxton, who had been kept three years in chains; in a few hours after Mr. Dalhousie had begun his curative process, he reduced the pulse of his patient from upwards of 100 to 73; and the man is now said to be perfectly sane.

Private letters from the Russian capital (St. Petersburg,) state that the merchants there had presented Count Wittgenstein with the sum of 150,000 roubles, as a mark of their gratitude for his eminent services in protecting that city from the inroads of the enemy.

The remains of the aged and celebrated Prince Kutusoff have been entombed at St. Petersburg. There was a great public funeral on the occasion. The people drew the funeral car to the church. The bier was covered with trophies taken from the Turks and French.

For the baton of Marshal Jourdan, taken at the battle of Vittoria, and sent to the Prince Regent of England, he appointed Lord Wellington a Marshal, and sent him an English baton.

Some of the Spaniards, it is said, have expressed a wish that Lord Wellington would consent to change his religion, and become their King by the French Gen. Bernadotte has in regard to Sweden.

At a late assize there was a trial which excited considerable interest, it was that of the young men who were concerned in the duel at Chiswick, in the Isle of Wight, which took place on the 9th ult. between Lieutenant Blundell and Ensign McGuire, the former of whom was killed. McGuire, with his second, James Gilchrist, and Anthony Dillon and Daniel O'Bryan, were all four convicted of murder, and sentence of death was passed on them, but they were respited till the 21st instant.

Agricultural.

ON GIVING SALT TO CATTLE.

Extract from an Address to the Board of Agriculture in England, by their President, Lord Somerville.

Every day's observation must add to our regret, that salt is not a component part of the food of stock, or sheep more particularly. How many diseases, arising from damp weather, from relaxation and from rank green food, might it not subdue. Our duty on salt forbids even the smallest waste in its application, but by no means precludes its use. The ingenious and no less benevolent Count Rumford, tells us, that in Germany, salt is universally given to oxen and cows in a fattening state, and that their increase is in a proportion to the quantity given.

We are all sensible of the effect of salt on the human body; we are told how unwholesome, we know how unpalatable, fresh meat and vegetables are without it. The Ancients held it in the highest estimation. It is notorious, that hay mouldy from rain, is rendered palatable, and infinitely nutritious to cattle by simply strewing on salt at the rate of fifteen pounds per ton when making. Equally notorious is it, that a sensible effect is hereby produced to the taste, that cattle will prefer it to better hay, which is well made, and will demand, when fed on it, much more water, which accounts for that aptitude to fatten, which is never denied to hay so salted. Salt is so important to cattle, and particularly to sheep, that notwithstanding the price it ought not to prevent the free use of it by good farmers.

American Intelligence.

INDIAN NEWS.

Millidgeville, September 29.

The account published in our last of the massacre at Tensas, is but too true. Instead however of sixty, near 400 prisoners perished—290 were whites, a small number of half-breeds, and the remainder negroes.

The tide of war appears to have set against us. A singular fatality seems invariably to attend our arms on land. Disaster follow disaster in such rapid succession, that our wounded feelings have scarcely time to cicatrize before some new discomfiture opens them a fresh.

Although we have no time to comment upon the dreadful calamity with which we have been visited, yet we cannot forbear noticing a single fact. The practice of the Spaniards in supplying the Indians with munitions of war, is an evil of no small magnitude—and one which calls loudly for the immediate interposition of government. It suffered to continue, the most fatal consequences must inevitably ensue. It appears that the late supply of arms and ammunition was given to the Indians by the Governor of Pensacola, under the express idea that they were to make war upon us. If this be a fact, of which no man who is acquainted with the craft, intrigue and perfidy of the Spanish character will entertain the smallest doubt, nothing but the exemplary punishment of the offender should arrest the vengeance of our injured country.

Extract of a letter from Judge Toulmin to the governor, received yesterday by Express, Mobile, September 11th.

About 11 o'clock in the morning on Monday the 30th August, a large body of Indians approached the Fort erected round the house of Mr. Mims, in which there were 105 of the Mississippi Territory Volunteers, 40 militia & 24 families, about 308 souls, besides 100 negroes.—They were attacked by from 4 to 700 Indians. Notice for a day or two had been given of their approach; but notwithstanding this, the gate was left open and they got it said within thirty steps of it before they were seen. The entry then gave the alarm—which the Indians hearing, set up a yell, and in an instant occupied the outer compartment of the Fort, which consisted of two parts; and maintained a bloody, burning conflict till between four and five in the afternoon. Multitudes of our people and of the half breeds were shot—many were burnt in the houses; and out of the whole 400, we cannot learn that more than seventeen white men and half breeds have escaped, and some negroes. Every woman and child perished, excepting I believe one woman & child, who made peace with the Indians & were taken with them into the Nation.

"Our country as a settlement is, above this place, entirely depopulated. The people are principally collected here—on the banks of the river—at St. Stephens—and at one or two Forts in the forks of Tombigby and Alabama. Another body of 400 Indians are said to be encamped some where not far from St. Stephens; & though the Fort is said to be strong, yet there are such multitudes of women and children crowded into it, and scattered in the open woods round about, that when ever an attack is made, the carnage must be dreadful. Two families who had neglected to leave their homes in the forks have been murdered. The attack on this place is to be made during the next moon. They expect to destroy the town and kill the Americans, but not the Spaniards, and the Fort is to be taken possession of by the Spaniards and British. This account is from a Choctaw.

"No effectual aid appears to be coming from any quarter—and it is probable that in a few months the whole country from the Choctaw line to the sea will be entirely evacuated. The quantity of powder delivered to them, & that under the express idea of their making war upon us, was 1400 lbs. and there is no doubt that when they went for it they had a letter of recommendation from the British General to the Governor of Pensacola.—They will probably return for a further supply.

"I daily look for accounts of fresh attacks and further massacres, and I know of no part of the country that will be safe. Without immediate and effectual succour from Georgia and Tennessee, the whole country on the waters of the Mobile will be laid waste and abandoned. September 13.

"A Fort in the forks has been evacuated, and the troops moved off in the night to St. Stephens. Another [a private] fort has also been broken up and the inhabitants are descending the river. The Indians may be said to have full possession of the country on this river, as they come and go at pleasure. Spies are frequently seen in the night about Mount Vernon (the cantonment near Fort Stoddert) and in the neighborhood of St. Stephens. An attack is daily expected at one of those places, and General Claiborne is using his best exertions to repel it. Some of my neighbors who have just returned from Pensacola with negroes who had gone off at the time of the battle, inform me that Perryman the half-breed chief is there, and professes a determination to remain neutral. His son, however, is for war—and they have purchased a considerable quantity of goods and have applied to the Governor for a supply of ammunition, with which he has agreed to furnish them. September 14.

"We have received information from Pensacola that a British armed schooner from Behamas has brought arms, ammunition and clothes for the hostile Indians. The Indians

west of the Mississippi it is said are to attack the settlements on the Mississippi. I see no hope for the salvation of this country."

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to Brig. Gen. Floyd, dated Creek Agency, Sept. 26, 1833.

SIR—Mr. M'Grith one of those said to have been killed at Mim's Fort has just arrived express from Mobile which he left the 15th. He went to the Fort the fourth day after the battle to hunt for his family, and to see the situation of things there. He believes he saw 250 dead bodies and the women in a situation, shocking, to behold or relate. They were all scalped, among them about 20 negroes and but one Indian. He had left the fort but a few minutes before the attack. Major Beasley, captains Jack and Middleton were the officers. He was near it during the whole time. The attack commenced at 12, and ended an hour and an half before sunset. Jones a brave man formerly a soldier in the North-Western Army under Wayne, was wounded and one of the last who escaped. He says they had not time to shut the Fort gate. The Centinel without fired and run in—the Major was killed in attempting alone to do it. The Indians got possession of the block house immediately, there being not a man in it, and a row of interior pickets which divided the fort. He thinks the Indians lost within his view 200. He relates sundry acts of desperate bravery of our people and the half breeds. One of our Indians, Johomotee in his presence shot three Indians in the act of tomahawking white women. Fire was communicated to the buildings, one of which had their magazine which blew up. The place being no longer tenable from the heat, the survivors pushed through the gap made by the Indians in the picket to gain the woods—many were killed in the attempt and but few escaped.

He carried off his arms, met and killed an Indian, and got under the bank of the Lake, and remained there for the night. Some of the war party encamped near him on the bank in the morning he saw them throw three of these people into the Lake, and they left a boy 12 years old dead on a hide at camp.

M'Grith says the day before the attack they had notice of it—and had it repeatedly on the day by James Cornells, who saw 13 Indians, and by a negro lad who saw a number of them within a mile of the Fort. Yet such was the incredulity of the commandant that he took no precautions. General Flournoy was daily expected at Fort Stoddert with the 3d regiment. Part of the 2d and 7th were at Mobile.

Mr. Cornells is here express from the chiefs lower down Chatahouche. Notwithstanding the loss the prophets have sustained, they express confidence in the successful issue of their plans. Several of their party have been lately low down on Chatahouche, encouraging the Indians within and without our limits to join them, and urge an immediate injunction of all their forces for an attack on Cowetau, which was determined on by the prophets, and to take place on Friday next. They are determined if they can to destroy Cowetau and Tookaubatchee, in terrorum; after that, they should go towards Savannah river, and were determined to give col. Hawkins a chase, and take him unless he was on a fleet horse before he got there. Whilst they came this way, the British were to attack New-Orleans and Mobile—probably Savannah. They boast much—declare the inability of the white people to fight them in the field or from their forts; based on the immense slaughter they made at Mimms's Fort, and quantity of property taken in that expedition. If the red people would unite, nothing could withstand them, and those who would not join them were to be put to death, and this was the last warning they were to have.

The chiefs of Enfaulnee having made this discovery, gave notice to Cowetau they should be with them with their warriors, and those of Cuseochee, Aupaulan, Choocle, Sanwoogolo and Hetchetee—and if they could get ammunition, would make common cause with them and their white brethren. They directed that Mr. Cornells should be sent off immediately to colonel Hawkins with this information, and added if our white friends can come soon, the Indians on both sides of our line of limits will join them, and if delayed, they from their fears will be compelled to join the red clubs.

The first notice I sent you came direct from the war party, and is as stated. There is unquestionably a movement in contemplation among the red clubs some way—probably the one pointed out, or Tombigby again for plunder, or your frontier. The warriors have requested me to help them if I can in time with men or arms and ammunition, and if I cannot they are determined to make battle with what they got, and will send runners to me night & day. When I arrive I shall find them victorious, or lying on the battle ground."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated

NATCHITOCHE, SEPT. 4.

"I am sorry to inform you, the republican army of Texas were, on the 18th ult. entirely defeated, 27 miles beyond St. Antonio, by the army of Arradondo. Gen. Toledo attacked them in their camp, a well chosen position, with a force of about one to three.

The royalists (mostly regular troops from the interior) were at first beaten and driven some distance with the loss of three pieces of cannon and many killed. Gen. Toledo, suspecting an ambuscade, ordered his troops to halt and form on better ground, but the Americans, with an indescribable enthusiasm and impetuosity, in spite of every exertion of their

officers, rushed into the ambuscade, where many pieces of the cannon of the enemy were opened on them, by which they were mostly destroyed—such as were not, retreating in confusion, leaving every thing behind them. Gen. Toledo, Cols. Kemper and Perry, with about 60 others, have arrived at Nacogdoches, and report says as many more are at Frinity. W. B. Wilkinson, who was in the battle, acting as aid to Gen. Toledo, arrived here yesterday and returned this morning with ammunition, to enable such as were at Nacogdoches to make a stand, and as far as possible cover the retreating remnant of the army, who are hourly coming in.

"Three hundred families had left St. Antonio and La Bahia for this place, 200 of them women, on foot, escaping from the bloody vengeance of Arradondo, who, at Atlimena and Saltillo, distinguished himself by putting men and children to death.

"It is probable 300 Americans are lost; and the whole country between Rio Grande and the Sabine will be desolated. We can yet form nothing like a list of the whole number killed.

"From persons who are hourly arriving here, we are led to believe we shall, in a few days, have several hundred of the most wretched of human beings, fleeing from their country and their homes to save their lives.

"Doctor Forsythe is safe at Nacogdoches. Wm. Slocock, the two Gormleys and Caston of the Mississippi Territory are missing. How safe we are here is doubtful; a short time will shew us."

VERA CRUZ, July 22.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the great convoy from Mexico, with silver and provisions to the amount of nearly eight millions of dollars, and between 6 and 7 thousand mules. It has brought so many people (without mentioning the two thousand soldiers who acted as a guard) that we are all thrown into confusion.

The only news we receive from Mexico is that all ranks of people are applying for a pardon, except those connected with the church: those are daily becoming more and more violent, so much so that it will be necessary to exterminate them.

The news from Mexico is to the 23d ult. The troops of general Cos were routed on the 8th in the neighborhood of the city of Leon. The lake of Chapala has been reconquered by the army of gen. Cruz, and the mob dispersed. Guanaxaca and Potosal are tranquil. The patriots of San Juan del Rio have surprised the chief of Palo with a colonel, and all his force.

The inquisition of Mexico is abolished, without which circumstance nothing of consequence could be effected, and Don Alvaro has arrived here to take his passage for Europe. Morelos has possession of the whole province of Orizaca, and has already made three or four attacks on Acapulco.

AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN ALGIERS.

It was mentioned some time ago that the Americans in Cadiz and Lisbon had raised a fund by subscription for the relief of their unfortunate countrymen in Algiers. It further appears, that the same laudable and philanthropic undertaking has been extended to Gibraltar, where a respectable sum has been raised among the Americans in that place. The following letter from an American captive in Algiers, to the committee entrusted with the remittance of the fund at Cadiz, will no doubt prove interesting to the relatives and friends of the unfortunate captives, and give them the consolation of knowing that the efforts made for their relief by their generous countrymen, have had the effect of relieving much of their sufferings.

Messrs. Richard Gaterwood, Richard Smith and Wm. Walmsley, CADIZ.

ALGIERS, June 19, 1813.

SIRS—Your kind favor of April 5th was duly received by ——— who through the press of correspondence (from the short notice of the conveyance) I fear will not be able to answer your letter by this opportunity: therefore permit me, in behalf of my suffering countrymen, to tender you, and those who have liberally subscribed for our relief, my grateful thanks. The Americans of Gibraltar, actuated by the same spirit of humanity, have generously increased your bounty to \$2000.—A bill for which has been forwarded by Mr. Sprague and accepted, payable the 23d instant.

You may be sure that the money you have generously subscribed will be appropriated by ——— in the best way and manner to answer your humane and benevolent intentions. ———'s humanity and kindness to me and my suffering countrymen, is deserving of the highest commendations; he is the noblest work of God—an honest man. I am now living in a comfortable family, where I receive every attention and kindness, and am as comfortable as I can be under my circumstances. My men board in a tavern in the bagnio or jail—they are all at daily work, but as comfortable as their situation will admit of. It will not answer to give them much money at a time, as the Turks would extort it from them under the lash; but their necessities will be carefully administered to.

The British have lately made a peace for Portugal with these Barbarians, by paying \$370,000, and two presents, which will at least cost \$41,000. I leave you to make your own comments on this shameful business of the powerful ally of Portugal.

Permit me to warn you and my countrymen against the Algerines—British licenses will not protect you. The Algerine cruisers are out, and will probably be off Cadiz and Lisbon before the receipt of this, in search of Americans. Please note this in Hackley's Office, and at the Consulate Office in Lisbon.

These people are all sadly disappointed in their expected plunder of Americans, which makes them set an immense value on the few in their power. Thank God, as yet they have only taken the Edwin, of Salem, (crew saved)