



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of peace, delightful Peace,
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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From the Independent Chronicle.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

At the present crisis of the affairs of the United States, when by a war with a foreign power, the usual channels of trade are either entirely shut up, or so crippled by our adversary as not to make it safe for European trade; industry must seek new means for support, and enterprise, new schemes for wealth. The present war with England, which our honor and violated rights have long since demanded, though it may temporarily affect our interests, must in the result prove advantageous to the country and thereby "good come out of evil," provided it be carried on with vigor and energy, and patriotic citizens are not led to oppose it, by a mistaken idea of their true interest, founded upon fallacious and sophisticated principles. Our country abounds with internal resources for wealth and strength, which only require the attention and aid of a few wealthy and patriotic citizens, that they may be duly estimated, and their importance more generally known. Our country, by the chain of inland seas, and large navigable rivers, is better calculated for internal navigation, than any other portion of the Globe, and with small comparative expense, that part of the continent from New-Orleans to Nova-Scotia, might be perfectly insulated, and an interior water communication by canals, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to the Gulf of Mexico; which, in the present posture of our affairs, is well worthy the attention of capitalists and governments; and if the U. States should as is probable, obtain possession of the British Provinces in North America, it would be giving such facilities to trade, as would open new sources for wealth and commerce, (by a secure route) with the North and South Americans, and perhaps might lead on to the farther commercial advantage of dividing the continent (if practicable) at the Isthmus of Darien, by a canal, and thereby saving the distance of that long and dangerous route of doubling Cape Horn to the South Sea. These grand objects would, if executed, be not less advantageous to the merchant, than to every class of the community. It would be giving new life to every species of internal industry; it would open new fields for enterprise and genius. If the present war should continue for any number of years, our manufacturing establishments will have become very considerably increased, and perhaps to such a degree, as will admit of very considerable export trade to South America, &c. if it could be followed with any degree of security. Let us then admit the conquest of the British possessions in North America, and that these improvements in canals, &c. shall have been made. Contemplate then the productive advantage of a property therein to an individual or the government. The peltry trade of Canada, and our own manufactures, would be transported through the very heart of the country by its internal communication to the South Americans, by the Gulf of Mexico, through the canal of Panama. If the conquest of British America, or those parts bordering on the S. Lawrence and the Lakes, should not immediately be realized, the Hudson's River, by the Mohawk, through Oneida Lake, to Lakes Ontario and Erie, offer another apparently practicable object for a canal to New-Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Those objects, therefore, are well worthy the attention of the statesman and philosopher, the merchant and the patriot, and every well wisher of his country. By the execution of these schemes, the interests of the North and those of the South would be more immediately perceived to be the same; and as it would shorten the distance, so would it more intimately connect the ties of national sympathy and feelings, and render us all as a nation of one family, as brothers toiling in the parental vineyard, by which our Union would be rendered more durable; industry and enterprise equally conspicuous in the towns bordering on our inland waters as upon the seaboard. "A consummation devoutly to be wished." It would be opening sources which if properly pursued, would render us greatly independent of European commerce; would add to the national spirit & pride of the people; would give, we should hope, to some disaffected citizens, a more ardent affection for their own country, than for any other, as it would

be placing in a more conspicuous light his enviable state to the citizens of the old world, from his superior situation, by the local and natural advantages of his country, its laws and governments, and convince them of a fact of which they may be unfortunately ignorant; that they ought to bless their superior good fortune, that they were born citizens of these United States. We hope that these advantages may be properly explored, and the execution follow, if found practicable:—That those who wish to have it believed, and endeavor to make it appear, that we are tributary on Europe for all our luxuries, and even necessities of life—we may thereby convince them, "we are a world within ourselves."

PUBLICOLA.

From the Charleston City Gazette of June 5.

STEAM BOATS.

The information given in the public prints that the stock for a Steam Boat for Cape Fear River had been taken in a few hours, in North Carolina, should excite a lively interest in, and be highly satisfactory, to the inhabitants of this & the other Southern States; as the very many large rivers with which they are intersected give every facility to Steam-Boat navigation, while the uncertainty as to time and the unsafety and inconvenience of the present mode of navigating them for the transportation of goods and produce, and the high price of manual labour, render the immediate introduction of Steam Boats a matter of great local importance.

I have seen, a few days since, in the National Intelligencer, an account that a line of Steam-Boats has been organized between Charleston and Norfolk by the agent of the patentees. I cannot help expressing my surprise that none of our papers gave any notice of a circumstance so very interesting to us; nor my conviction that, important as the advantages must be that will result to this City and State from the establishment of that line of Steam Boats, the establishing them, wherever practicable, in our largest rivers, and through the more improved parts of our State, will not be less so; for, in addition to making the intercourse between our sister States and the different parts of our own State easy, expeditious and certain for freight, and commodious and comfortable for passengers, it would enable our planters to keep a number of their most valuable hands on their plantations, attending industriously to their work, who are now employed in boating, by which their labor is lost to the plantation; and what is of much importance, will prevent those habits of idleness and dissipation which they contract while so engaged, rendering them not only worthless themselves, but corrupting their fellow slaves—a consideration of vital interest to this State as it is now situated.

The advantages this State would derive from the immediate introduction of Steam-Boats into its waters, may in some measure be conceived by adverting to the vast benefits derived by the State of New-York, from their establishment. In that State, the munificent spirit of an enlightened legislature stimulated an individual distinguished for his talents, genius and enterprise, to associate with a gentleman of princely liberality and unbounded love of country to make the enormous expensive experiment, which has been crowned with such complete success as to give Mr. FULTON, the inventor, a most splendid triumph over the mechanicians of Europe. Every lover of the arts, every patron of useful improvements, every friend to his country's interest and its honor, does and must view it with pleasure and admiration, and feel themselves proud participators in the substantial honor the invention reflects on the United States. It appears by the newspapers published in other parts of the Continent that, from this single source, the establishment of Steam Boats, under the fostering superintendance of the spirited and patriotic inventor, is rapidly extending to all the waters of the United States, and has already been introduced in foreign countries.

It will be allowed, by all good and liberal men, that this invention is among the best gifts ever conferred on this country, giving facility, security, certainty and dispatch to travelling and internal commerce, bringing, as it were, one city to the gates of another. It is

impossible to reflect on this bold excursion into the regions of science without feelings of good-will, gratitude, and veneration, for the individual by whom it was achieved, who pursued the experiment with patient and unwearied labor and industry, and at an enormous expense, under the galling taunts, biting sarcasms, and sneers and scoffs of envious, selfish, ignorant and impudent pretenders to mechanics & mechanical science; so that, on all hands, it must be allowed that the prize for which he started had been momentous as well as hazardous in the extreme; and that it has been fairly followed and completely won, the world will admit, and every American exult. Nor would it be just to omit noticing his partner in the Steam-Boats, the late great and good R. R. LIVINGSTON, who spared neither pains nor expense to procure for his country every thing useful, and who had long exerted himself to apply steam to the propelling of boats; but had abandoned the attempt as hopeless, after a number of abortive experiments by himself and various associates, when his meeting with Mr. Fulton restored his confidence and his energies, and to his unabated and animated zeal in the pursuit, a considerable portion of the merit of the success must be ascribed.

T. S.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been informed that the Agent of Messrs. Fulton and Co. is in this city. Would it not be praise-worthy in some of our Editors, as it must be highly interesting to our fellow-citizens, to procure from him a statement of the progress he has made in establishing Steam-Boats; and what the views of the patentees are relative to the waters of this and the Southern States generally. Information from such an authentic source, on a subject so very important, might essentially promote the interest of our State, and furnish matter of more general interest to fill a portion of their columns than some that frequently occupies them.

T. S.

THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Fort George, June 25, 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. Boerstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dams, on 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 U. States. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th regt. above 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired 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 Colonel Christie; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col. Christie received authentic information that Lieut. Col. Boerstler 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 woods, without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from 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.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Extract from a letter received at Washington, dated 28th June, Fort George.

"The 15th regiment and detachments from other corps to the amount of three hundred, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Boerstler who had been sent off with near six hundred picked troops to beat in or skirmish with the enemy's advanced posts at the distance of fifteen miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain, till he could be supported.—Christie commanded our detachments, and we proceeded as far as Queenstown when, he received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, fell upon Boerstler's position about twelve o'clock and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes, compelled his brave but ill-fated band to surrender. Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one, to tell the story.

Boerstler ought to have retreated.—His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave but un instructed or ill-divided officer. How much less blameable however than detaching at all without sustaining the detachment?

When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When obey the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artificers of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made in the same folly—900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives! I languish for the sight of a man who, understanding his business, will do justice to his army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times.

We learn that Maj. General DEARBORN is about to withdraw from Fort George to Albany, probably until his health shall be re-established, there to await further orders.

FROM FORT MEIGS.

ZANESVILLE, JUNE 30.

The following interesting intelligence from the North Western Army, was politely furnished us by His Excellency Governor Meigs, who passed through here on Monday for Chillicothe. In addition to what is contained in the following extracts, we are informed, that it is highly probable Col. Johnston's regiment had left Fort Winchester before General Clay's orders for their march to Fort Meigs had arrived. He was to have made an expedition to some of the Indian towns, & proceed from thence to Brownstown. If he shall have proceeded from thence to Brownstown and meets an enemy of larger force, his situation will be truly critical.

Mess. Edit.

Extract of a letter from General Green Clay to General Harrison (enclosed to Governor Meigs) dated

CAMP-MEIGS, JUNE 20.

DEAR SIR—Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late Col. Dudley's regiment, have just arrived from Detroit, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another attack upon his garrison.

The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for some time been urging General Proctor to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since, in which it was determined to renew the attack on Fort Meigs; and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to-morrow at furthest with that view.—From every information, the Indians would be about 4000 strong, with the expectation of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many more.

The British regulars from Ft. George and Erie, had been sent for, and were

expected at Malden, about 1000 strong

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th June (the king's birth day) and after a speech by the General, had been ordered to yield up their arms, being deemed unworthy his majesty's service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the River Rouge, near its mouth.

The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of this communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion, and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different routes & to different posts to meet you, and enclosed copies of this communication to Governors Meigs and Shelby, and have taken the liberty to order Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men from Fort Winchester to this place immediately.

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from Fort Winchester about 1200 barrels of flour, including that escorted from Amanda by Ensign Gray.

I am with high consideration, &c.
GREEN CLAY.

Extract of a letter from General Harrison to Governor Meigs, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Franklinton, June 23.

DEAR SIR—An express has just arrived from Camp Meigs, bringing information, that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that Fort Meigs is not the object, but that the attack will be upon Lower Sandusky, Cleveland or Erie. I shall set out early in the morning for Sandusky, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction.

I am, your friend,
W. H. HARRISON.

His Exc. Gov. Meigs.

DAYTON, (Ohio) JUNE 21.

On Tuesday last Major Joseph Jenkinson of the 12 months' United States infantry, passed through this place on his way to Fort Wayne. He states that on his arrival at that place with the squadron of boats loaded with provisions and about 70 or 80 of the Ohio militia under his command from St. Mary's—one of the boats by accident struck and stopped on a log in deep water with 3 men in her; being then in sight of the fort, and as they believed out of danger, the balance of the boats moved on and landed; but shortly after their arrival at the fort they heard suddenly the crack of 12 or 15 rifles; they immediately detached a party to assist the boat in the rear, but when it came to the boat, two of the crew were found shot through repeatedly, tomahawked and mangled most horribly, one of them scalped, and the third missing, supposed to have been taken off a prisoner; the Indians had made good their retreat.

Colonel Johnson having arrived at the fort about the same time, with his command of mounted infantry, he immediately ordered a detachment to saddle their horses and pursue the savages. They accordingly followed them about ten miles that evening, but night coming on were forced to return without having seen one of the enemy, and consequently without the wished revenge.

They, however, discovered their route and where they had stopped to procure materials for a bow, on which to stretch and dry the scalp the had taken, the bloody witness of the "skill and valor of his Majesty's forces."

This affair the Major states to have happened on the 6th instant; and further, that on the 9th, Col. R. M. Johnson with the whole of his detachment, together with a number of Delaware and Shawanoes as spies, marched for Chicauga, with intention to surprise a large number of Indians said to be collected there. Thence they are to return to Fort Defiance and take the provisions deposited there last spring, down to the Rapids, where they will be disposed of, should they continue in service, as the commanding general may think proper.