

The *Tayeeks*, the *Happahs*, and *Chaueens*, now made fresh complaints of the insults and aggressions of the *Typees*. One they had threatened to drive off the land; they had thrown stones at, and otherwise insulted individuals of the other tribes. The *Tayeeks* and *Happahs* became very solicitous for war, and began to utter loud complaints, that, as all the other tribes in the island had formed an alliance with us, they should be tolerated in their insolence, and excused for supplying us as the rest had done; the more distant had now discontinued bringing in their supplies, and the other tribes had fallen off considerably, complaining that we had nearly exhausted all their stock, while the *Typees* were enjoying abundance; lead us to the *Typees*, said they, and we shall be enabled to furnish you from their valley; you have long threatened them, and yet permit them to offer violence to us; and while you have rendered every other tribe tributary to you, you permit them to triumph with impunity. Our canoes are in readiness, our warriors impatient, and for less provocations, had you not been here, we should have been engaged in hostilities. Let us punish these *Typees*, bring them on the same terms to which we have agreed, and the whole island will then be at peace, a thing hitherto unknown, but the advantage of which we can readily conceive. These were the sentiments expressed by the chiefs and warriors of the *Tayeeks* and *Happahs*.—*Tavee* seemed determined to keep aloof from all quarrels; he was separated from us by the valley of the *Typees*, and they had it in their power to retort on him at pleasure; he and his people concluded it, therefore, the wisest to bear their insults and dodge their stones in the best manner they could, not, however, without complaining occasionally to me on the subject; but they seemed determined to take no active part with us in the war.

Finding that it was absolutely necessary to bring the *Typees* to terms, or endanger our good understanding with the other tribes, I resolved to endeavor to bring about a negotiation with them, and to back it with a force sufficient to intimidate them.

On the 27th of November I informed the *Tayeeks* and *Happahs* that I should next day go to war with the *Typees*, agreeably to my original plans, and directed *Gattaneuah* to proceed on board the *Essex Junior*, with two persons, who were to perform the office of ambassadors, and on the arrival of the ship in their bay, were to be sent to the *Typees*, offering the same terms of peace as were accepted by the others.

The *Essex Junior* sailed in the afternoon, and I proceeded next morning at 8 o'clock with five boats, accompanied by ten war canoes, blowing their conchs as a signal by which they could be kept together. One of our boats separated from the others, passed the bay, and did not rejoin us again till the middle of the day. We arrived at the *Typee* landing at sunrise, and were joined by ten war canoes from the *Happahs*. The *Essex Junior* soon after arrived and anchored, and the tops of all the neighbouring mountains were covered by the *Tayeek* and *Happah* warriors, armed with their clubs, spears, and slings; the beach was covered with the warriors who came with the canoes, and who joined us from the hills. Our force did not amount to a less number than 5,000 men, but not a *Typee*, or any of their dwellings, were to be seen, for the whole length of the beach, extending upwards of a quarter of a mile, was a clear level plain, which extended back about 100 yards; a high and almost impenetrable thicket bordered on this plain, and the only trace we could perceive, which we were informed led to the inhabitants, was a narrow pathway which led through the swamp. The canoes were all hauled on the beach: The *Tayeeks* on the right, and the *Happahs* on the left, and our four boats in the centre. We only waited for reinforcements from the *Essex Junior*; our interpreter, our ambassadors, and *Gattaneuah*, landed on the ship's anchoring: I went on board to hasten them on shore, directing *Lieut. Downes* to bring with him 15 men; these, with the 28 on shore, I supposed would be fully sufficient to bring them to terms. On my return to the beach I found every one in arms. The *Typees* had appeared in the bushes, and had pelted our people with stones while quietly eating their breakfast; they, as well as the *Tayeeks* and *Happahs*, were all on their guard, but no hostilities had been offered on our part. I had brought with me one of those I had intended to employ as ambassadors; he had intermarried with the *Typees*, and was privileged to go among them; I furnished him with a white flag, and sent him to inform the *Typees* that I had come to offer them peace, but was prepared for war; that I only required that they should submit to the same terms as those entered into by the other tribes, and that terms of friendship would be much more pleasing to us than any satisfaction which I expected to derive from chastising them. In a few minutes after the departure of my messenger, he came running back the picture of terror, he informed me that he had met in the bushes an ambuscade of *Typees*,

who, regardless of his flag of truce, which he displayed to them, had driven him back with blows, and had threatened to put him to death if he again ventured among them, and in an instant afterwards we had a confirmation of his statement in a shower of stones which came from the bushes; at the same moment one of them darted across the pathway and was shot through the leg, but was carried off by his friends. Hostilities had now commenced. *Lieut. Downes* had arrived with his men, and I gave the orders to march. *Mauina*, as having forgot the difference which had taken place between us, placed himself, as usual, in advance; we entered the bushes, and were at every instant assailed by spears and stones which came from the different parties of the enemy in ambuscade: we could hear the snapping of their slings, the whistling of their stones; the spears came quivering by us, but we could not perceive from whom they came—no enemy was to be seen—not a whisper was to be heard among them. To have remained still would have proved fatal to us, to have retreated would have convinced them of our fears and our incapacity to injure them; our only safety lay in advancing and endeavoring to clear the thicket, which I had been informed was of no great extent.

We had advanced about a mile and received no injury, nor had reason to believe we had done any to the enemy, (who we only could get a glimpse of as they darted from tree to tree,) although we had kept up a scattering fire on them; we at length came to a small opening on the bank of the river, from a thicket on the opposite side of which we were assailed with a shower of stones, when *Lieutenant Downes* received a blow which shattered the bone of his left leg, and he fell. We had left parties in ambush in our rear, which we had not been able to dislodge, and to trust him to the Indians alone to take back was hazarding too much; I was fearful of weakening my force by sending a party to escort him back, and to have returned would have been construed by the allied tribes into a defeat. They had taken no active part; they sat as silent observers of our operations; the sides of the mountains were still covered with them, and myself, as well as the *Tayeeks* had no small grounds to doubt the fidelity of the *Happahs*; a defeat would no doubt have sealed our destruction. I had come with a force very inadequate to reduce them to terms, as I had received wrong impressions as to the country through which we had to pass; but since we had come, it was necessary something should be done to convince them of our superiority. The Indians all began to leave us; all depended upon our own exertions, and no time was to be lost in deliberation. I therefore directed *Mr. Shaw*, with four men, to escort him to the beach; this with a party I had left for the protection of boats, reduced my number to 24 men. As we continued our march the number of our allies became reduced, and even the brave *Mauina*, the first to expose himself, began to hang back. While he had kept in advance he had, by the quickness of his sight, which was astonishing, put us on our guard as the stones and spears came, and enabled us to elude them; but now they came too thick even for him to withstand. We soon came to the place for fording the river, in thick bushes of the opposite banks of which the *Typees*, who were here very numerous, made a bold stand, and showered on us their spears and other missiles; here our advance was a few minutes checked; the banks of the river were remarkably steep, but particularly on the side where we were, which would render our retreat difficult and dangerous in case of a repulse; the stream was rapid, the water deep, and the fording difficult and hazardous, on account of the exposed situation we should be in while crossing; we endeavored in vain to clear the bushes of the opposite banks with our musketry, but the stones and spears flew with augmented force and numbers; finding that we could not dislodge them, I directed a volley to be fired, three cheers to be given and to dash across the river; we soon gained the opposite bank, and continued our march, rendered still more difficult by the underwood which was here interlaced to that degree as to make it necessary sometimes to crawl on our hands and knees to get along, we were harassed as usual by the *Typees* for about a quarter of a mile through a thicket, which at almost any other time I should have considered impossible.—*Mauina* and two or three other natives had kept with us, the others had not crossed the river. We soon came to a small space cleared of the small trees and the underwood; the natives had ceased to annoy us, and we had hoped soon to arrive at their village, which I had been informed was at no great distance, and on emerging from the swamp we felt new life and spirits; but this joy was of short duration, for on casting up our eyes we perceived a strong and extensive wall of 7 feet in height, raised on an eminence crossing our road, and flanked on each side by an impenetrable thicket, and in an instant afterwards we were assailed by a shower of stones, accompanied by

the most horrid yells, which left no doubt in our minds that we had here to encounter their principal strength, and that we should here meet with much resistance in passing the barrier. It fortunately happened that a tree which afforded me shelter from the stones, enabled me, accompanied by my *Lieutenant, Gamble*, to annoy them as they would rise above the wall to throw them. These were the only muskets which could be employed to any advantage, others kept up a scattering fire without effect; finding we could not dislodge them, I gave orders for pushing on and endeavoring to take it by storm, but some of my men had by this time expended all their cartridges, and there were but few who had more than three or four remaining. This discouraging news threw a damp on the spirits of the whole of us; without ammunition our muskets were rendered inferior to the weapons of the *Typees*, and if we could not advance there could be no doubt we should be under the necessity of fighting our way back; and to attempt this with our few remaining cartridges would be hazarding too much: our only safety now depended on holding our ground until we could procure a fresh supply of ammunition, and reserving the few charges on hand until it could be brought to us, I mentioned my intentions to my people, exhorted them to save their ammunition as much as possible, and despatched *Lieutenant Gamble* with a detachment of four men to the beach, there to take a boat and proceed to the *Essex Junior* for a fresh supply.

We were from the time of his departure chiefly occupied in dodging the stones, which came with redoubled force and numbers. Our fire had become slackened, a few muskets only occasionally fired to convince them we were not disposed to retreat. My number was now reduced to 19 men, there was no officer but myself, the Indians had all deserted me except *Mauina*, and to add to our critical and dangerous situation, three of the men remaining with me were knocked down with stones. *Mauina* begged me to retreat, crying, "Mattee! Mattee!" The wounded entreated me to permit the others to carry them to the beach, but I had none to spare to accompany them; I saw no hopes of succeeding against them so long as they kept their strong hold, and determined to draw them out by a feigned retreat, and by this means to gain some advantage, for to return without some advantage, would, I believed, have rendered an attack from the *Happahs* certain. I communicated my intentions, directed the wounded to be taken care of, gave orders for all to run until we were concealed by the bushes, and then halt; we retreated for a few paces, and in an instant the *Typees* rushed on us with hideous yells; the first and second which advanced were killed at the distance of a few paces, and those who attempted to carry them off were wounded; this checked them; they abandoned their dead, and precipitately retreated to their fort. Not a moment was now to be lost in gaining the opposite side of the river, and taking advantage of the terror they were thrown into; we marched off with our wounded, scarcely had we crossed the river before we were attacked with stones, but here they halted, and I returned to the beach much fatigued and harassed by marching and fighting, and with no contemptible opinion of the enemy we had to encounter, or the difficulties we should have to surmount in conquering them.

(To be continued in our next.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The *schr. Ellen*, Capt. Butler, arrived at Reedy Island on Friday last, 58 days from Lisbon. *Mr. Guier*, who came passenger in her, has obligingly favored us with a very extensive collection of English prints to the 5th of November, comprising the *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Star*, *Cobbett's Register*, and *Lloyd's List*; from some of which we make extracts for this day's *Gazette*, and shall continue them in future numbers.

*Mr. Madison's Message*, on the meeting of the present Congress, has afforded to the respective British prints, a wide field of animadversion, in which they indulge, reciprocally, in the most bitter current of remark.—The following article is from the *Morning Chronicle*, of the latest date, and in some degree may be considered as disclosing the sentiments of no inconsiderable portion of English politicians:—  
"The Message of the President will be read with serious attention. The free and confident language with which he speaks of the barbarous system of warfare which we are waging against defenceless towns and buildings, proper only for civil purposes, proves the state of public feeling in America to be strongly and generally roused against us. When we look back to the high rank in point of martial character which we held in April last, by the glorious achievements of our army in the Peninsula, and when by a sort of miracle, our perseverance in the contest with Bonaparte, against the judgment of the Allied Sovereigns, was crowned with success, we feel mortified and de-

graded on viewing the station which we now hold in the eyes of Europe. The conduct of our Government in the little miserable war with the U. States, has tarnished the glory we obtained.—The *Illipuitian Navy*, and the *raw Militia of America* have triumphed over our feeble, ill-advised and ill-directed efforts. On the ocean, and even on our coast, we have been insulted with impunity, through the total ignorance of our Marine Departments, and on the American shores, the impolitic and unjustifiable devastation committed on houses, which were truly regarded as monuments of the arts, has united all parties against us in the States, and has roused the indignation of the enlightened and civilized part of Europe.—What advantage to the real objects of the war could we propose to ourselves by this petty deprecation? If it were even true that the Americans set the first example of violence and plunder, is it honorable in a great nation to act from the principle of revenge?

"But the most lamentable, and the weakest part of the conduct of Ministers is, that having set up pretensions to a new boundary, which was sure to inflame the hostility of the Americans, and to draw forth all their resources against us, we made no adequate exertions to enforce the claims that we set up, but suffered the whole year to pass over with petty expeditions, and with reinforcements sent in dribbles, while all remonstrances from our friends in Canada were disregarded, our brave troops left in helpless inferiority, with an impotent, indecisive commander, and the very possessions that we hold endangered by the protraction of the contest.

"These things, we trust, will come next week with becoming force from the mouths of our Representatives, and will be the subject of a strict inquiry into the conduct of Ministers."

The advices from Ghent could not be of a later date than those we have already received.—The only articles we find on the subject are the following:

"It has been our painful duty to state from time to time, the unfortunate situation of the proceedings at Ghent.—Our advices yesterday were of the like unwelcome complexion, and we have little doubt that within a fortnight we shall have to announce the complete rupture of the Negotiation."

"The Divan of Constantinople have requested the grand signor to send an Envoy to the Congress. They speak also of an embassy from North America: and they add, that the American Ministers at Ghent may possibly repair to Vienna."

The relations of the Continent, which had been committed to the great Congress at Vienna, were still unknown. The only article which we find in these papers of a genuine character, is the following:

"Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 30th ult. Brussels and Frankfort papers also arrived to the same date, and a Dutch mail. The intelligence from Vienna affords no information respecting the Congress, the deliberations being kept profoundly secret. It is said however that the Allied Sovereigns will remain at Vienna till the 10th inst. when it is expected the business of the Congress will be terminated. It is also reported that the different sovereigns of Germany are to be independent in their respective States, but to form a confederation alternately presided over by each.—Another rumor mentioned is, that England, Russia, Austria and France interest themselves on behalf of Dantzic, for the recovery of its independence."

The subjoined article is the only one contained in our file on the subject of the Wasp:

"The action between the Wasp and the Avon will not be forgotten. The captain of the vessel which was captured two days afterwards by the Wasp, was yesterday in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and he affirms without qualification, that the only damage suffered by the American ship, was one shot through the hull, with one seaman killed and two wounded.—The Wasp we are told, set sail for the Canaries."

From *Lloyd's List*, Nov. 4.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—A government vessel laden with gun powder, was chased into Wexford a few days since, by an American privateer, which has prevented several vessels from sailing for that port.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.

The court martial ordered on major general Proctor, assembled on Tuesday at the court house, but was adjourned till Wednesday, (owing to the absence of one of the members) when the number being complete, the charges were read, and the evidence of Lt. Col. Warburton was heard in support thereof. The court was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this day.

We understand that *Lieut. General Drummond* and *Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo*, left town on Wednesday to resume their respective commands in Upper Canada.

A very large ship, prize to the Yankee privateer, has run a shore on South Bar, off Charleston, and is entirely lost, together with 70 or 80 out of 100 men who composed her crew, principally *Laçars*.

#### ENGLAND

Is inevitably waiting the result of the Congress at Vienna—to show she ought to dispose of her fleet of observation. She is obliged to equip a vast naval armament, without being able to protect her trade from ravages of American privateers. Her ships of war are aiding *Bernadotte* in his operations against Norway.

#### HOLLAND

Has not yet given any indication of independence or of policy, that prevail at the house in the wood. Holland may be considered in every respect an English province. Why is lord Wellington permitted to assemble an army in Belgium, to pair fortifications &c.

#### PRUSSIA

Has lost her weight in the political balance of Europe. Austria is jealous of her. Russia will protect her, must be well paid for it.

#### RUSSIA

Will have an imposing influence on the Vienna Congress. European speculators think that her conduct will be in unison with those of France—consequently opposed to the commercial monopoly of England.

#### AUSTRIA

Hates Russia—fears France & probably patronize the genius of *Bernadotte*.

#### FRANCE

Begins to feel her importance, soldiers that were prisoners of war in Spain, Prussia, Russia, and England to the number of 300,000, have returned home. She has now 500,000 fine soldiers as ever shouldered a musket; her people are indignant at the degradation. The military part of the nation for war; we should not be surprised to hear that Louis 18th had been compelled to yield to the national propensity.

#### SPAIN

Though liberally depleted by the French bayonet, is still in a high state of excitement. Ferdinand appears fit resident of Velancy. Civil and ecclesiastical tyranny is revived. Charles is preparing for her colonies, but will require more troops than the Spaniards can spare.

#### PORTUGAL

A perfect English province. The royal family, who have resided several years at Rio Janeiro, are to return to Lisbon in an English ship of the line. The fate of

#### DENMARK

Is involved in uncertainty. *Mr. Bernadotte* will have a minister at the European Congress, but her voice will be feeble.

#### SWEDEN

Under the discreet direction of *Mr. Bernadotte* is beginning to feel her consequence in the councils of Europe. She meets with considerable opposition to her ambitious and unjust views on Norway. *Bernadotte* was to appear in person at Vienna.

#### SWITZERLAND

continues. Her independence has been by the 'deliverer of Europe.'

#### THE ITALIAN STATES

Are in suspense, as to their ultimate destiny. It has been hinted that Bonaparte would be permitted to reside on the continent, and to possess the principalities of Lucca, Parma, and Guastalia.

Boston, Jan. 16.

Arrived below, the British ship *Hero*, prize to the privateer brig *Ino*, of Portland, captured the 23d Dec. The *Hero* is of London, 610 tons burthen, 14 guns and 27 men, and was from Halifax bound to Jamaica, 5 days overladen with fish and lumber.

Capt. Fenwick, late commander of the prize ship *Hero*, states that he sailed from Halifax on the 17th ult. The 28th regiment from Canada, which had been supposed destined for Castine, was under orders for Bermuda, and was to sail on the 19th, in transport, under convoy of the frigate *Narcissus*. There had been no arrivals from England since the *Queensbury Packet*, which brought London papers to the 3d Nov. No expedition was fitting out. No intelligence had been received of the *Iphigenia*, *Statira*, *Venue*, or *Sultan*, men of war, from Europe, with additional officers, transports and troops. The *Maidstone* arrived at Halifax Dec. 12, and was stripped and refitting on the 18th. The *Constitution* sailed from this port on the 17th. Thus ends the story of the *Constitution* sinking the *Maidstone*.

New-York, Jan. 16.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant fast sailing letter of marque schooner *Diamond*, Kelly, in 15 days from Havana, with 400,000 wt. of sugar and 10,000 wt. of pig copper. On January 5th, captured the sloop *Two Friends*, laden with cotton, gin, &c. Also, captured the British brig *Lord Wellington*, laden with lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.

Arrived below, off Cohanzey creek, the British brig *Margaret*, from Lisbon, bound to England, with a valuable and full cargo of Lisbon wine, a prize to the privateer *Young Wasp*, Capt. *Hawley*, of this port. She was captured about 50 days since, off the coast of England.