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TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD
OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

Hae olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1817—VOL. XII.

Baltimore:
Printed and published by the Editor,
At the Franklin Press,
Head of Cheaplighs.
the Horse-Shoe where the Creeks had secured their water-craft. As these three brave Cherokee ap-
proached the shore, they were fired at by the Creeks,
and one was wounded—two reached the shore un-
hurt; each of these seized a canoe and re-crossed the river; the two canoes were then filled with other
Cherokees, who crossed over and seized a number of canoes, and returned. By these means, in a short
time, nearly all the Creeks landed themselves on the
Horse-Shoe, attacked the Creeks there, drove them and burned their cabins. Gen. Jackson, finding that
the Creeks were attacked in their rear, on their own fortified ground, made an assault on the works by
escadrons, and carried them with the loss of some va-
luable officers and men; but, notwithstanding the
works were carried, the Creeks fought obstinately
until night, when a few escaped. It was estimated that
about seven hundred Creeks fell in the action. The
Cherokee warriors suffered considerably, as well as
the American troops. A regular regiment, command-
ed by Col. Williams, lost a number of men in car-
ying the works. Col. Williams assured me, that
had it not been for the enterprise of the Cherokees
in crossing the river, as stated, nearly his whole re-

geniment would have been cut to pieces.

African Colonization.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Tho-
mas Jefferson, to J. L.

MONTEZUMA, Jan. 21, 1811.

Sirs,—You have asked my opinion on the proposi-
tion of A. M. to take measures for procuring, on the
coast of Africa, an establishment to which the peop-
ple of the United States might from time to time
be colonized, under the auspices of different gov-
ernments.

Having long ago made up my mind on this subject,
I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever
thought that the most desirable measure which
could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part
of our population; most advantageous for them-
selves, as well as for us,—Going from a country
possessing all the useful arts, they might be the
means of transplanting them among the inhabitants
of Africa, and would thus carry back to the coun-
try of their origin the seeds of civilization, which
might render their sojournment here a blessing in
the end, to the country. I resolved in the last year
of my entering into the administration of the gen-
eral government, a letter from the governor of Vir-
ginia, consulting me, at the request of the legis-
lature of the state, on the means of procuring some
such asylum, to which these people might be occa-
sionally sent. I proposed to him the establishment
at Sierra Leone, in which a scheme in England
had already colonized a number of negroes, and par-
cularly the fugitives from these states during
the revolutionary war,—And at the same time
suggested, if that could not be obtained, some of
the Portuguese possessions in South America as
most desirable. The subsequent legislature ap-
proving these ideas, I wrote the ensuing year (1802)
to Mr. King, our minister in London, to endeavor
to negotiate with the Sierra Leone company, and
induce them to receive such of those people as
might be colonized thither. He opened a corre-

Notes by the communicator.—Which was unfavor-
able, owing to circumstances which do not exist at
the present time.