

Nation, and Saucorea, of the Tuscarora tribe, accompanied by Mr. Jasper Parish, their interpreter. The main object of their visit to Congress is, we understand, to obtain satisfaction for the death of two Indians, who were shot last August, in cold blood, by some white men. There is some other difference to be adjusted respecting the conduct of the surveyor employed by the Holland Land company; who, it appears, in running the line, has taken in land which was not ceded to the company. They left town early yesterday morning."

Red Jacket was one of the most notorious Indian chiefs of the country. He received his English name because of the pride he took in a military coat of scarlet which had been given to him by a British officer. Sad to relate, he became addicted to drink. He is said to have been unrivaled among the Senecas as an orator, and had great influence around the Indian council fires. He was the last of the great chiefs of the Seneca tribe. For a time, he was in favor of the education of his people but subsequently became a bitter opponent of education and Christianity. During the Revolutionary War, he fought on the side of the English, but seems to have become reconciled, for during the war on the frontier in 1811-14, he was of valuable assistance to our United States troops. He was born about 1751 and died in 1830. He was fifty years of age when he visited Lancaster in 1801.

Lancaster's Contribution to Portsmouth in the Fire of 1802

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

ON SUNDAY, December 19th, 1802, a fire occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., which destroyed about one hundred buildings in the business district, and occasioned a loss estimated at, approximately, half a million dollars. This was the most disastrous conflagration which, to this time, had occurred in the United States.

In The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, January 11th, 1803, appeared a communication, over the signature of "Humanity," addressed to the editor, William Dickson. It was, in part, as follows:

"Who can sufficiently depict the sufferings of our Northern brethren on this occasion? Destitute of houses, clothing, or any of the necessaries which render this inclement season of the year comfortable, they rely on the assistance of their humane fellow-citizens throughout the United States to alleviate, in some measure, this deplorable calamity. In many places, already, voluntary sub-

scriptions have been raised and forwarded to these unhappy sufferers; and surely the benevolent inhabitants of Lancaster will not be the last in contributing their proportion. Let it not be said, that at the seat of government of the wealthiest state in the union, the citizens were devoid of humanity."

In passing, it is interesting to note this reference to Lancaster as being "the seat of government of the wealthiest state in the union." Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1812.

In the Lancaster Journal of Saturday, February 5th, 1803, appeared an appeal to the inhabitants of Lancaster for assistance. It was also stated in this paper that a meeting would be held at the house of George Fisher, "for the purpose of adopting such measures as may afford assistance to the distressed sufferers by the late fire at Portsmouth."

Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions in each of the four wards of the borough. Casper Shaffner, Jr., was appointed treasurer.

In The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, March 29th, appeared the following:

"It gives us pleasure to state the result of the contributions in this borough to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy people of Portsmouth. The whole sum collected on this occasion is:

"From the members of the legislature,	\$335.00
"From the citizens,	200.00
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	\$535.00"

Meeting of the Citizens to Express Indignation at the Outrage Perpetrated by the British Ship Leopard

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

JOHAN BACH McMASTER, in his admirable "History of the People of the United States," Vol. 3, p. 240, states: "Hardly was the Constitution a year old when England began the practice of dragging American citizens from the decks of American ships, and during sixteen years had carried it on in every portion of the civilized world with impunity." Side by side with the abuse of impressment, which so sorely afflicted the United States, grew up the evil of desertion, which quite as sorely afflicted Great Britain.