

been published by the American Government, relative to the pretensions set up by the British Government in the negotiations at Ghent, which, if authentic, called loudly for the interference of parliament; and required, on the part of ministers, a justification of measures so new and extraordinary as were those set forth in the American statement.

The Earl of Liverpool had seen with much surprise the paper alluded to.—With respect to the authority by which such a statement had appeared, he was ignorant. He believed it quite unprecedented in the history of negotiations to publish any separate articles of them until the whole were either agreed to or rejected. The negotiations were still pending, and he was sure the House would perceive the impropriety of entering into any discussion of the subject under such circumstances.

The Marquis of Lansdown observed that it not only charged the Government of this country with setting up new and unheard of claims, but such as put an entirely different complexion on the quarrel, from that with which it commenced, and exposed every thing to doubt, uncertainty, and political distraction. The Treaty with the Indians was a violation of all former Treaties by which this country had been connected with America.

The Earl of Liverpool could assure the Noble Marquis and the House, that at the time at which the paper alluded to was dated, the negotiations between the Governments were going forward; that they were still going forward, and at no intermediate time had ceased.

The Earl of Donoughmore was by no means satisfied with the answer. The recent events on the other side of the Atlantic were such as called loudly for explanation, and the British people never had so much reason to demand it. They had been taught to think they were contending for a vital principle, their maritime independence; and it turned out at length that it was for extended territory.

Vienna, Oct. 28.—The Crown of Poland will be placed on the head of the Emperor Alexander. Lord Castlereagh opposed for a long time, the union of Poland with Russia; as Austria did the Annexation of Saxony to Prussia, but without effect.

Hanover, Dec. 14.—The Prince Regent of England has issued a proclamation, that the King's German states will in future form the Kingdom of Hanover, and his Majesty's title be King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, &c.

Leipsic, Oct. 21.—The brother of the King of Prussia, his Royal Highness Frederick William, is to be Viceroy of Saxony, and to marry an Austrian Princess. The Constitution of Saxony will not be changed. The return of the King is no more spoken of.

Brussels, Nov. 4.—The public print has the following article, dated Naples, October 20.

"It is the general opinion here, that King Joachim has received from the Congress at Vienna a formal proposal to consent to receive an indemnity for the crown of Naples, which would then be restored to its ancient possessor."

From Italy, Nov. 1.—The King of Sicily is on the point of setting out for Congress at Vienna, where it is said, he will enforce his claims to the Kingdom of Naples.

Portsmouth, Nov. 26.—The *Streatham*, which left Batavia July 20, was detained at that place by an Embargo, which had been laid in consequence of some American privateers being in that quarter, which had made one or two captures.—One of the privateers, of 20 guns and 200 men, had lately been captured by the *Queen-Clarendon* frigate. A prize to the *Hyder Ali*, of Boston, had run into Saldana Bay, (C. of Good Hope) in distress, and was taken possession of by the garrison. She was captured on the coast of Sumatra.

New York, Feb. 11.

A TREATY OF PEACE was signed by the American and British commissioners at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. and ratified by the Prince Regent on the 30th.

We most cordially congratulate our fellow-citizens on this propitious event—an event which calls for deep and undivided gratitude to the Almighty Sovereign of the Universe.

Mr. Henry Carroll, one of the secretaries of the American legation, charged with despatches from our commissioners,

and a copy of the treaty, left Ghent on the 26th of December, for England; sailed from Plymouth in the British sloop of war *Favorite*, on the 2d of January, and arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Hughes, another of the secretaries of the American legation, sailed about the same time, with despatches for the Chesapeake.

Mr. Baker, secretary to the British legation to the U. States in 1810, has also come out in the *Favorite*, for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the President and Senate, and of communicating the joyful tidings to the British fleets and armies in this quarter of the globe.

The *Favorite* yesterday spoke the British frigate *Eddimion*, in company with the *Tenedos*.

Mr. Carroll, who left this city this morning for the seat of government, has very obligingly favored us with files of the *London Times*, *Morning Chronicle* and *Courier*, from which we have made as voluminous extracts as our time would permit; and to the politeness of Robert Lenox, Esq. we are indebted for the following extract of a letter, which he received by Mr. Carroll from a respectable house in London, dated Dec. 31, 1814:

"Dear Sir—The bearer of this carries with him the olive branch of peace. The treaty was signed at Ghent on the 24th inst. and has been ratified by the Prince Regent; but hostilities are not to cease until ratified by the President. We sincerely congratulate you on this joyful event."

London, Dec. 30.

The state of the funds may be so affording a most striking comment on the text of those who have the front to call the treaty of Ghent honorable to this country. What? An honorable peace, with the last of our adversaries, with a populous and commercial nation—and yet a depression in the public funds! The thing is impossible.—There is a moral inconsistency in the facts. But the truth, unhappily peeps out in the course of the eulogy bestowed on this famous specimen of diplomatic ingenuity. The peace is, like that of Amiens, a peace of necessity—and upon what grounds? "A leaning to certain points," it seems has been "hinted," at the congress of Vienna. Now, let us put this mysterious language into plain English. It can bear no other construction than this—that Russia, or Austria, or Prussia, has avowed an inclination to support the innovations on public law which Mr. Madison asserts. Might not this have been foretold—was it not foretold in this paper above six months ago? Was it not the very argument we urged for pushing the war in America with the utmost vigor, whilst yet the field was open, and our adversaries without allies? And is it not a motive for the same conduct, even at this late period? If any of the powers who have received our subsidies, or have been rescued from destruction by our courage and example, have had the baseness to turn against us, it is morally certain, that the treaty of Ghent will confirm them in their resolution. They will reflect that we have attempted to force our principles on America, and have failed.—NAY, THAT WE HAVE RETIRED FROM THE COMBAT WITH THE STRIPES YET BLEEDING ON OUR BACKS—

with the recent defeats at Plattsburg, and on Lake Champlain unavenged. To make peace at such a moment, they will think betrays a deadness to the feelings of honor, and shows a timidity of disposition, inviting further insult.—If we could have pointed to America overthrown, we should surely have stood on much higher ground at Vienna, and every where else, than we possibly can do now. Even yet, however, if we could but close the war with some great naval triumph, the reputation of our maritime greatness might be partially restored; but to say, that it has not hitherto suffered in the estimation of all Europe, and what is worse, of America herself, is to belie common sense and universal experience.

"Two or three of our ships have struck to force vastly superior"—No, not two or three but many, on the ocean, and whole squadrons on the Lakes; and the numbers are to be viewed with relation to the comparative magnitude of the two navies.

Scarcely is there one American ship of war, which has not to boast of a victory over the British flag, scarcely one British ship in thirty or forty, that has beaten an American. Our seamen, it is urged, have on all occasions fought bravely. Who denies it? Our complaint is, that with the bravest seamen, & the most powerful navy in the world we retire from the contest when the balance of the defeat is

so heavily against us. Be it accident, or be it misconduct, we enquire not now into the cause; the certain, the inevitable consequences are what we look to, and these may be summed up in few words—the speedy growth of an American navy—and the recurrence of a new and much more formidable American war.—From that fatal moment when the flag of the *Guerrerie* was struck, there has been quite a rage for building ships of war in the United States.—Their navy has been nearly doubled, and their vessels are of extraordinary magnitude. The people, naturally vain, boastful and insolent, have been filled with an absolute contempt of our maritime power, and a furious eagerness to beat down our maritime pretensions. Those passions, which have been inflamed by success, could only have been cooled by what in vulgar but emphatic language has been termed "a sound flogging;" but, unfortunately, our Christian meekness has induced us rather to kiss the rod, than to retaliate its exercise. Such false and feeble humanity is not calculated for the guidance of nations. War is, indeed, a tremendous engine of justice; but when justice yields the sword, she must be inflexible. Looking neither to the right nor to the left, she must pursue her blow, until the evil is clear rooted out. This is not blind rage, or blunder revenge; but it is a discriminating, a calm, and even a tender calculation of consequences. Better is it that we should grapple with the young lion, when he is first fleshed with the taste of our flock, than wait until, in the maturity of his strength, he bears away at once both sheep and shepherd.

The *Chatham*, of 74 guns (built in memory of the *Walcheren* expedition), is ordered to be manned, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America to strengthen the preparation for that extended system of warfare, which must take place if the President should delay the ratification of the treaty. We are well convinced, that every ship and every sailor employed in maintaining the vital contest for our maritime ascendancy, far from diminishing, will add a proportional weight to our influence at Vienna; but in truth Vienna and its fetes, and all its negotiations, are infinitely insignificant to us now, compared with the growth of our American navy, and the probable loss of our transatlantic provinces. With respect to the latter point, it is certain that the present treaty will produce the most serious discontent among the Canadians, when they find that the great object of their wishes, a secure frontier communication, is referred to the decision of commissioners. They know, if the British public does not, what is the honesty of American commissioners; but, indeed, we ought to know it, for we cannot well have forgotten the conduct of those appointed under the treaty of 1794. By that treaty two boards were established—one in England, to judge of American claims; the other in America, to judge of British claims. The former proceeded with all justice and regularity, and actually adjudged to various claimants above a million and a half of money, which was paid by this country.—The latter met, and received British claims to the amount of five millions and an half, but never proceeded to a single award. At this board were two American commissioners, the presence of one of whom at least was necessary to form a quorum; but these despicable swindlers, for their conduct entitles them to no better name, no sooner perceived that justice received a decision in favor of a British claimant, than they withdrew; and of course put an entire stop to the business. After this experience, it does seem a little extraordinary, that we should commit the future safety of Canada to a Board Commissioners.—[*Times*.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

Salem, Feb. 6.

Arrived, here, yesterday afternoon, the elegant and fast sailing private armed brig of war *Harpy*, Wm. Nichols, Esq. commander, of Baltimore, 347 tons, 14 guns, and 100 men (when she sailed), from a cruise of 83 days, out of Portsmouth, on the coast of Ireland, British Channel, and Bay of Biscay, off Cape Finistere, &c. deeply laden with goods. She has made seven captures, viz.

Nov. 17, lat. 45, long. 54, 48, British ship *Garland*, from St. Vincents for St. Johns, N. F. with rum, sugar, and molasses—ordered in.

Nov. 29, Lat. 40, long. 47, Br. ship *Jane*, from Merrimack, cargo timber—burnt her.

Dec. 13, lat. 50, lon. 12, Br. brig *Wm. Nelson* and for Liverpool, from Quebec, cargo timber, and a number of passengers—paroled 49 prisoners, and gave her up as a cartel, and ordered her for Aberdeen, Scotland.

Dec. 24, lat. 47, 24, lon. 31, Br. brig *sch. Nine Sisters*, from Lisbon for Liverpool, cargo oranges—burnt her.

Dec. 31, lat. 46, lon. 12, 43, Br. brig *Louisiana*, from Gibraltar for Greenwich, cargo wine, raisins, figs, &c. ordered in.

Jan. 3, lat. 42, 31, long. 13, Br. ship *Wm. & Alfred*, and from London, for Martinique, laden with dry goods, plantation stores, &c. took out part of her cargo, and ordered her in.

Jan. 7, lat. 38, 48, lon. 16, Br. ship *Jane*, of Greenwich, from London for Antigua, with provisions on British Government account—threw overboard a great part of her cargo, stove up much of the remainder as was accessible, paroled 45 prisoners, gave her up as a cartel, and ordered her for Ireland or Liverpool.

The *Harpy* has brought in between 8 and 900 casks, bales, boxes, and packages, viz.—118 boxes and trunks, 116 hds and casks Dry Goods, jewelry, plate, ladies dress dresses, navy trimmings, broadcloths, children's (ready made) dresses, clothing, &c.—350 boxes from Malaga raisins; 66 frails Turkey figs; 158 pieces British manufactured goods; 29 bolts canvass; quantity of cordage; 10 pipes sherry wine; 8 bbls. powder; a quantity of small arms, carriages, pistols, &c.; paints and oil, lead; cut and other glass ware; medicines; and a number of other articles—and amount of 100,000 pounds sterling.

The two last prizes were ordered for Southern ports.

The *Harpy* has brought in but 1 prisoner.

Jan. 8, she boarded the Portuguese brig *St. John the Baptist*, from Lisbon for St. Michaels, the capt. of which informed that the attack on the Gen. Armstrong at Fayal, had created much difficulty between the Portuguese and British Governments. The Portuguese government had dispatched a sloop of war to Brazil to ascertain the facts; and on the return of which they immediately sent a sloop of war to the Brazils, with information of the transaction to the Prince Regent.

The *Harpy* at the commencement of her cruise, was chased off Cape Sables, by the *Bulwark*, 74.—By several men of war on the coast of Ireland—the sloop of war *Forward*, off Cape Ortugal, 3 gun brigs and two frigates between Cape Sables and Georges', (when bound home), but each separately, 5 successive days, and left them all with the greatest ease, except the last, a frigate chased her on Tuesday last, (cold day), when she was covered with ice, which caused her to sail very dull.

By some letters found on board one of the prizes from Quebec, it appears that several merchants had stopped payment in consequence of the capture of the valuable ship *James*, sent in by the privateer *Portsmouth*.

The *Harpy* has boarded a great number of neutral vessels during her cruise; among them, a Danish ship bound to St. Croix, the officers informed that the Danish frigate *Pearl* with troops, had sailed from Copenhagen for St. Thomas, and St. Croix, which Islands were to be given up by the English.

A letter from Lisbon, found on board a prize from that port, mentions that an American privateer, [no doubt the *Lion*, from France,] which had been dismantled, and was attempting to get into Lisbon, was captured about the 1st of Dec. by a British frigate, after she had got within the bar. The letter likewise mentioned, that the cutter *Hero*, (Waterman), had been off that port, cruising, and had taken 6 or 7 prizes.

The English papers I have seen, are of the 12th, 18th, and 28th Nov. (from London) and the Hampshire Telegraph, (a weekly paper), of the 28th Nov. I have as yet been able to give them but a slight perusal, and have not observed any thing of great interest in them.

Capt. Nichols understood from a neutral vessel which he boarded not long since, that the U. S. ship *Wasp*, had been cruising off the Canaries, (not known when) and had taken many prizes.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, FEBRUARY 23.

Died, on Thursday last, Mr. John Conway, Cabinet Maker, of this town.

Orders have been issued for the immediate stoppage of the recruiting service.

Congress have passed a law authorizing the president to cause the public buildings at Washington, to be repaired or rebuilt on their old sites.

The total amount of Gen. Jackson's loss at N. Orleans, in killed, wounded and missing, is stated at 333.

PEACE! PEACE!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and His Britannic Majesty was signed at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February, 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty, which is in the words following to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable *James Lord Gambier*, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, *Henry Gouthern*, Esq. a member of the Imperial Parliament and Under Secretary of State, and *William Adams*, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed *John Quincy Adams*, *James A. Bayard*, *Henry Clay*, *Jonathan Russell* and *Albert Gallatin*, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two powers to cease from all hostilities: And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the thirty sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be re-

stored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies; forty days for the North Sea, for the Baltic and all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this Treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the U. S. should comprehend all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the U. S. and lying between lines to be drawn from the northernmost point where the said boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, and by His Britannic Majesty, as being islands which are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the above said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia: It is agreed, that the said islands, in and upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz. one Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to the tenor of the said treaty, and have the aid of the par of His Britannic Majesty and the United States respectively.—The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall concur in such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing on all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, with the reasons thereon, to His Britannic Majesty as to the points of the United States, and to the President of the United States, in detail the points on which they differ, and grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them have refused, declined, or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state to be named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the difficulties which may be then stated in the said report or reports of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such friendly sovereign or state shall decide upon the said report alone. And His Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state to be such and conclusive on all matters so referred.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designed in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the north west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the abovementioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, and thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river of the said Connecticut, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed, that for these several purposes two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain the points abovementioned, and to determine the points abovementioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions.

The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and shall cause the same to be drawn by their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularly the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary, as they may think proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the U. S. from the point where the forty fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and the Lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the U. S. States: In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places, as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron, & Lake Superior to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, & rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity to the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three; and to cause such part of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decisions on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude & longitude of the most north western point of the lake of the woods, & of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the 4th article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall receive the same power as the Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journals of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of His Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissioners, shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the Islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war, shall be taken by the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to

restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to assist from all hostilities, against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so assist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to assist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so assist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed, that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER,

HENRY GOULBURN,

WILLIAM ADAMS,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. A. BAYARD,

H. CLAY,

JONA. RUSSELL,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

JAMES MADISON,

By the President, JAMES MONROE,

Acting Secretary of State.

A BAY MARE,

WAS left at my stable on the 11th inst. by Wm. Downing and John Young, who stated they took her up in the road leading from Charlestown to Keyes Ferry. She is about 14 hands high, five years old, well formed and a bright bay. The owner is requested to call and take her away.

JOHN ANDERSON,

Charlestown, Feb. 23.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent the House he at present occupies, near Mr. Henry Haues's tavern, for one year. Possession may be had the first of April.—Terms will be made known by making application to

SHEPHERD S. CHURCH,

Charlestown, Feb. 23. [3 w.]

FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A two story dwelling House, opposite Mr. Henry Haues's tavern, in Charles Town. It is well calculated for public business, or would suit a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES,

THE THREE-BLACK-CROWS.

The following story is a palpable hit at the exaggerated propensity of news mongers, and never was more applicable at any time than at the present—when hardly a day passes, but three black crows are thrown up.

TWO honest tradesmen meeting in the strand, One took the other briskly by the hand, "Hark ye," said he, "tis an odd story this About the crows?" "I don't know what it is," replied his friend,—"No! I'm surprised at that, Where I came from, sir, 'tis the common chat, But you shall hear—an odd affair indeed! And that it happened they are all agreed, Not to detain you from a thing so change, A gentleman that lives not far from hence, This week, in short, as all the Alley knows, Taking a pique, has thrown up three Black Crows!"

"Impossible!"—"Nay, but it's really true; I have it from my hands, and so may you;" "From whose?"—"So having named the man, Straight to enquire his anxious comrade ran, "Sir, did you tell—relating the affair—'Twas I did, and if it's worth your care, Ask M. such-a-one, he told me— But, by the by, 'twas two black crows, not three, I sold'd trace so won'trous an event, Whelp to the third the virtuous went, Sir, and so forth—Why, yes, the thing is fact, Tho' in regard to number not exact; It was not two black crows 'twas only one, The truth of that you may depend upon; 'The gentleman himself told me the case—'Where may I find him?"—"Why, in such a place— Away goes he, and having found him out, Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt— Then, to his last informant he refer'd, And begg'd to know, if true what he had heard, "Did you, sir, throw up a black crow?"—"Not I, Bless me! how people propagate a lie! 'Black crows have been thrown up, three, two and one,

'And here, I find, all comes at last to none! "Did you say nothing of a crow, at all?"—"Crow—crow—perhaps, I might, now I recollect The matter over—and pray, sir, what was't? Why I was horrid sick, and at the last, I did throw up, and told my neighbor so, Something that was—as black, sir, as a crow."

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquiry ordered to examine into and to report upon the conduct of Brigadier General WALKER, so far as it is connected with the capture and destruction of the City of Washington in August 1814, unanimously submit the following as the result of their investigations.

The Court with great attention and much labor have perused the numerous papers and documents referred to them, from whence they collect, that Brigadier General Walker was appointed to the command of the 10th Military District, of which Washington was a part, on the 21 of July, 1814: that immediately thereafter he took every means in his power to put that District into a proper state of defence; that from the period when well grounded apprehensions were entertained that the enemy meditated an attack upon the Capital his exertions were great and unremitting; that through these exertions, he was enabled to bring into the field on the 24th of August, 1814, the day on which the battle of Bladensburg was fought, about 5 or 6000 men, all of whom excepting 5 or 6 hundred were militia; that he could not collect more than one half of the militia of the District, and that the Government, and 6 or 700 of them did not arrive until fifteen minutes before its commencement; that from the uncertainty whether Baltimore, the City of Washington or Fort Washington would be selected as the point of attack it was necessary that Brigadier General Walker's troops should frequently change their positions owing to which some alarms causelessly excited in the night of the 23d of August, they were all much fatigued and many of them nearly exhausted at the time when the hostile army was crossing the bridge at Bladensburg; that the officers commanding the troops were generally unknown to General Walker, and but a very small number of them had enjoyed the benefit of Military instruction or experience.

The members of this Court, in common with their fellow citizens lament, deeply lament, the capture of the Capital, and they regret with no ordinary indignation the spoliation of its edifices, those public monuments of art and science, always deemed sacred by a brave & generous people, amidst these mingled and conflicting sensations, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to separate the individual from the calamities surrounding him, and to declare that the officer, upon whose conduct they are deliberating, is to be censured as attributable. On the contrary when they take into consideration the complicated difficulties and embarrassments under which he labored, they are of opinion, notwithstanding the result, that he is entitled to no little commendation; before the action he exhibited industry, zeal and talent, and during its continuance a coolness, a promptitude and a personal valor highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate.

The Court adjourned sine die. W. SCOTT, Major General & President.

Attest, G. L. NICHOLAS, Lieutenant & Recorder.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13. Capt. Howland late of the sloop Amelia, from Elizabeth City, for New-Bedford, was captured on the 26th last month by the Teuedos Frigate, was put on board the Favorite on Friday morning.—Capt. H. was informed by the Captain of the Teuedos, that three days after the President was captured, the Brig Macedonian was taken in with the loss of her fore-mast, and was captured. The Macedonian lost her fore-mast in a severe gale the day after the President's capture.

A friend, who has conversed with Mr. Carroll, has obligingly furnished us with the following: "Messrs. Long, Turner, & Co.

"At such an important epoch every word relating to the great subject seems

to have consequence—I therefore hasten to give you a summary of the news I have collected from a hasty glance at the London papers of the 28th and 31st December, and in an interview with my friend Mr. C. the welcome messenger.

Peace was concluded on the 24th Dec. and ratified on the 28th, by the Prince Regent—the terms highly honorable to America. Affairs remain as they were before the war. Not an inch of territory ceded. The negotiations flagged until the great victory of M'Donough, which gave a spur to the Ministers of England. I may add that the destruction of Washington was a happy event for this country. It united the whole Continent in expressing their abhorrence of such a savage warfare; and a Paris paper goes so far as to say, each of their capitals had in turn been in possession of an enemy, but all therein was respected; and Paris was not burnt because England had not the sole control.

WE are authorized to state that FRANCIS WHITE, Esq. will be a candidate at the election in April next, to represent the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the U.S.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

The subscribers have just received and sold, a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED, of the last years crop, and raised in this neighborhood.

Weaver's Reeds or Slays, of a good quality.

GLASS WARE, CONSISTING OF ONE & TWO QUART GLASS FITCHERS, QUART, PINT, & HALF PINT TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.

Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags, and Flax. BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF JOINER'S TOOLS, Of good quality, and handsomely finished. Have also just received a supply of SPUN COTTON, of various Numbers. SELBY & SWERINGEN, Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 2d March next, in the County of Jefferson, near the Back Mill, at the late residence of Peter Whip, dec'd, all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of Horses, horned Cattle of every description, Hogs and Sheep, Wheat in the bushel, Wheat and Rye in the stack, Wheat and Rye in the ground, two Waggon and Geers, a quantity of Bacon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of every description, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of SIX months will be given upon the purchase giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN WHIP, Esq'r. February 10, 1815. All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Whip, dec'd, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in for settlement. JOHN WHIP, Esq'r.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a tract of land in Jefferson County, about four miles from Charles-Town, and six from Shepherd's Town, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Able, and Mr. C. Moore, containing 134 acres. This land is equal to any in the county, in point of fertility, and is well timbered. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the land, before purchasing. Apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town. JOSEPH WISONG, February 16. [f]

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst. an apprentice to the Tanning Business, named

JOHN POWELL, About 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. Had on a dark green coat and pantaloons, and flat hat about half worn. He took with him sundry articles of clothing. The above reward will be paid on delivering said boy to me in Charles-Town. SAMUEL HOWELL. February 8.

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE subscribers being desirous of closing their business as far as possible by the 10th of March next, they take this method of requesting those persons indebted to the late firms of R. Worthington and Co. Worthington, Cooks, and Co. or to them, to make immediate payment. They hope that they will not be under the necessity of making use of forcible measures to recover their outstanding debts. Can anybody such be necessary they will speedily apply them; as they are satisfied that every indulgence has been given, that ought to be expected. W. WASHINGTON & COOKS, Shepherd's-Town, February 3, 1815.

ALL persons indebted to me in any manner whatsoever, are requested to make immediate payment to Worthington and Cooks, in whose hands are their obligations. JOHN MORROW, Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 3, 1815.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a young man, who is acquainted with Book-keeping, and who can accurately attend the Bar, in the Office—one who has some little knowledge of the Milling Business, would be preferred—none must apply but those who can come well recommended, but one who can, will receive a liberal salary. JOSEPH DELAFRANE, February 16.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 8th instant, a negro man named

JAMES,

about 30 years of age, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, yellow complexion, slender made, and very polite in his conversation. Had on a brown cloth coat, a dark home made cloth pantaloons, supped a sand-down waistcoat, and new done up soled shoes—he also took with him a variety of clothing. Fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass. MOSES GIBBONS, December 12, 1814. [3 w.]

A CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately. Those who have been so dilatory in paying off, and do not come forward now, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the others hands in a very short time. He hopes there are but few, if any, who will suffer him to resort to that unpleasant and unprofitable means. JOHN CARLILE, Jan. 25, 1815.

JAMES BROWN,

Has just received, at the Corner Store, a joining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms. June 30, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained licence to follow the business of a Public Auctioneer, in the math collection district of Virginia. Any person who may wish to employ him in that line, will please address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry. JOHN KREPS, January 12.

Tanner's Oil,

Warranted of a very superior quality, for sale, by the Barrel—Also Lampblack in pound papers—And Tar by the Barrel or less quantity. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 1.

Pay me what thou owest

One of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and CLOVER SEED, will be received in payment—otherwise most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff at March court for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will find pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, November 10.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Stud Horse

Five years old next Spring, seventeen and an half hands high, with bone and body in proportion—his pedigree will be made known on enquiry, but let it suffice at present to say, he is a Chester Ball, a colt of the old Chester Hall, formerly the property of John Henkle, of this County. The horse may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber, near Harper's Ferry. ROLLIN MOLER, January 12.

Rye Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County. CONRAD KOWNSLAR, October 13.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia. A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these Mills are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, a ways affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLCOK, Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [f]

Blank DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Freeholders of the District composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Jefferson.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. It is possible the curious may be disposed to inquire, why I have become a candidate without the sanction of a committee? To this interrogatory, I answer, that the recent method of nominating candidates by committees, however highly I may incline to appreciate the practice, is preferable, as it seems to me, no way conformable to the ancient custom, which every one understands. Again, I have been induced to declare myself at this time, and in this way, by request of my friends, who think with me, it is the wish of a majority of the Freeholders of the District. If, however, we should be mistaken in this particular, whatever the result may be, I will cheerfully submit to, when fairly ascertained on the day of the Election all I desire is to give the people an opportunity of making a selection, and all I ask, is an unbiased expression of public opinion. This manner of proceeding appears perfectly congenial with the first principles of our government, with all our political institutions, and consequently can be liable to no rational objection. Here, perhaps, it may not be improper to premise, that I trust my department on this occasion will be found fair and manly; and that if I should meet with an opponent, he shall receive from me, all the politeness and decorum, due from one gentleman to another.

To those gentlemen in the upper parts of the district, with whom I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I am persuaded I shall be exonerated from the charge of egotism and of complimenting myself, when they are informed, that I am a Farmer in the middle walks of life, and that if honored with their suffrages, my circumstances are such, that I will neither be driven from the path leading to the prosperity of our country, by want of poverty, nor allured from it by avarice or ambition.

Citizens of the District, if an ardent attachment to my native soil; if many friends and relatives, whom I esteem and venerate; if a numerous progeny intertwined with every moral perception of my heart; if either, or all these considerations combined, can rivet a man to his country and to liberty—These motives, these inducements, which in my estimation, are the most powerful that can operate on the human mind, shall be left to me, as pledges in your hands, that I will steadfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, MAGNUS TATE, Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds,

both woolen and others; —ALSO— Cotton Chin and Killings, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long HLAN, &c. for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has STOVES of all patterns of sizes, at the old price. There are several of the best workmen in this place, who will from the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate, make any kind of iron work. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Basins, Mugs and Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Tureens, Ornament and other Pots, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea and China Plates, &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

Salt for Sale

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARREL, BUSHEL, OR SMALLER QUANTITY. JOHN CARLILE, Near the Market House, Charles-Town, Dec. 8, 1814.

Blank DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE EXTRA.]

ADDRESS,

Directed by Major General JACKSON to be read at the head of each of the corps composing the line below New-Orleans, January 21, 1815.

CITIZENS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS!

The enemy has retreated; and your general has now leisure to proclaim to the world what he has noticed with admiration and pride—your undaunted courage, your patriotism, and patience, under hardships and fatigues. Natives of different states acting together, for the first time in this camp; differing in habits and in language, instead of viewing in these circumstances the germ of distrust and division, you have made them the source of an honorable emulation, and from the seeds of discord itself have reaped the fruits of an honorable union. This day completes the fourth week since fifteen hundred of you attacked treble your number of men, who had boasted of their discipline, and their services under a celebrated leader, in a long and eventful war—attacked them in their camp, the moment they had profaned the soil of freedom with their hostile tread, and inflicted a blow which was a prelude to the final result of their attempt to conquer, or their poor contrivances to divide us. A few hours was sufficient to unite the gallant band, though at the moment they received the welcome order to march, they were separated many leagues, in different directions from the city. The gay rapidity of the march, and the cheerful countenances of the officers and men, would have induced a belief that some festive entertainment, not the strife of battle was the object to which they hastened with so much eagerness and hilarity. In the conflict that ensued, the same spirit was supported, and my communication to the executive of the United States have testified the sense I entertained of the merits of the corps and officers that were engaged. Resting on the field of battle, they retired in perfect order on the next morning to these lines, destined to become the scene of future victories, which they were to share with the rest of you, my brave companions in arms. Scarcely were your lines a protection against musket shot, when on the 28th a disposition was made to attack them with all the pomp and parade of military tactics, as improved by those veterans of the Spanish war.

Their batteries of heavy cannon kept up an incessant fire; their rockets illuminated the air; and under their cover two strong columns threatened our flanks.—The foe insolently thought that this spectacle was too imposing to be resisted, and in the intoxication of his pride he already saw our lines abandoned without a contest—how were those menacing appearances met?

By shouts of defiance, by a manly countenance, not to be shaken by the roar of his cannon, by the glare of his firework rockets; by an artillery served with superior skill, and with deadly effect. Never, my brave friends, can your general forget the testimonials of attachment to our glorious cause, of indignant hatred to our foe, of affectionate confidence in your chief, that resounded from every rank, as he passed along your line. This animating scene damped the courage of the enemy; he dropped his scaling ladders and fascines, and the threatened attack dwindled into a demonstration, which served only to shew the emptiness of his parade, and to inspire you with a just confidence in yourselves.

The new year was ushered in with the most tremendous fire his whole artillery could produce; a few hours only, however, were necessary for the brave and

skillful men who directed our own to dismount his cannon, destroy his batteries, and effectually silence his fire. Hitherto, my brave friends, in the contests on our lines, your courage had been passive only; you stood with calmness, a fire that would have tried the firmness of a veteran, and you anticipated a nearer contest with an eagerness which was soon to be gratified.

On the 8th of January the final effort was made. At the dawn of day the batteries opened and the columns advanced. Knowing that the volunteers from Tennessee and the militia from Kentucky were stationed on your left, it was there they directed their chief attack.

Reasoning always from false principles, they expected little opposition from men whose officers were not in uniform, who were ignorant of the rules of dress, and who had never been caused into discipline—fatal mistake! A fire incessantly kept up, directed with calmness and with unerring aim, strewed the field with the bravest officers and men of the column which slowly advanced, according to the most approved rules of European tactics, and was cut down by the untutored courage of American militia. Unable to sustain this galling and unceasing fire, some hundreds nearest the entrenchment called for quarter, which was granted—the rest retreating, were rallied at some distance, but only to make them a surer mark for the grape and canister shot of our artillery, which, without exaggeration, mowed down whole ranks at every discharge; and at length they precipitately retired from the field.

Our right had only a short contest to sustain with a few rash men who fatally for themselves, forced their entrance into the unfinished redoubt on the river.—They were quickly dispossessed, and this glorious day terminated with the loss to the enemy of their commander in chief and one major general killed, another major general wounded, the most experienced and bravest of their officers, and more than three thousand men killed, wounded and missing, while our ranks, my friends, were thinned only by the loss of six of our brave companions killed and seven disabled by wounds—wonderful interposition of heaven! unexampled even in the history of war!

Let us be grateful to the God of Battles who has directed the arrows of indignation against our invaders, while he covered with his protecting shield the brave defenders of their country.

After this unsuccessful and disastrous attempt, their spirits were broken, their force was destroyed, and their whole attention was employed in providing the means of escape. This they have effected; leaving their heavy artillery in our power, and many of their wounded to our clemency. The consequences of this short, but decisive campaign, are incalculably important. The pride of our arrogant enemy humbled, his forces broken, his leaders killed, his insolent hopes of our disunion frustrated—his expectation of rioting in our spoils and wasting our country changed into ignominious defeat, shameful flight, and a reluctant acknowledgment of the humanity and kindness of those whom he had doomed to all the horrors and humiliation of a conquered state.

On the other side, unanimity established, disaffection crushed, confidence restored, your country saved from conquest, your property from pillage, your wives and daughters from insult and violation—the union preserved from dismemberment, and perhaps a period put by this decisive stroke to a bloody and savage war. These, my brave friends, are the consequences of the efforts you have made, and the success with which they have been crowned by Heaven.

These important results have been effected by the united courage and perseverance of the army; but which the different corps as well as the individuals that compose it, have vied with each other in their exertions to produce. The share they have respectively had will be pointed out in the general order accompanying this address. But the gratitude, the admiration of their country, offers a fairer reward than that which any praises of the general can bestow, and the best is that of which they can never be deprived, the consciousness of having done their duty, and of meriting the applause they will receive.

The new year was ushered in with the most tremendous fire his whole artillery could produce; a few hours only, however, were necessary for the brave and

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp below New Orleans.

Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 21.

Before the camp at these memorable lines shall be broken up, the general thinks it duty to the brave army which has defended them, publicly to notice the conduct of the different corps which compose it.—The behaviour of the regular troops, consisting of parts of the 7th and 44th regiments of infantry, and the corps of marines, all commanded by col. Ross, has been such as to merit his warm approbation. The 7th regiment was led by Major Peyre and the 44th by captain Baker in the action of the 23d in a manner that does those officers the highest honor. They have continued through the campaign to do their duty with the same zeal and ability with which it was commenced. On that occasion the country lost a valuable officer in the death of lieutenant McClellan of the 7th infantry, who fell while bravely leading his company. Lieutenant Dupuy of the 44th, although severely wounded in this action returned in time to take a share in all the subsequent attacks.

To the Tennessee mounted gunmen, to their gallant leader brigadier general Coffee, the general presents his warmest thanks, not only for their uniform good conduct in action, but for the wonderful patience with which they have borne the fatigue, and the perseverance with which they surmounted the difficulties of a most painful march, in order to meet the enemy—a diligence and zeal to which we probably owe the salvation of the country. Ordinary activity would have brought them too late to act the brilliant part they have performed in the defeat of our invaders. All the officers of that corps have distinguished themselves; but the general cannot avoid mentioning the name of lieutenant col. Lauderdale who fell on the night of the 23d—and those of cols. Dyer, Gibson and Elliott, who were wounded, but disdaining personal considerations remained firm to their duty.

The cavalry from the Mississippi territory, under their enterprising leader major Hinds, was always ready to perform every service which the nature of the country enabled them to execute. The daring manner in which they reconnoitered the enemy on his lines, excited the admiration of one army and the astonishment of the other.

Major General Carroll, commanding the detachment of West Tennessee militia, has shewn the greatest zeal for the service, a strict attention to duty, and an ability and courage that will always recommend him to the gratitude of his country. His troops have, since they were formed, occupied and defended the weakest part of them, and borne, without a murmur, an encampment on a marshy and unhealthy soil. In the memorable action of the 8th of January, the chief effort of the enemy was directed against them; but their valor, and that of the brave men who supported them, (general Coffee's brigade on the left, and a part of the Kentucky troops on the right) soon made it clear that a rampart of high minded men is a better defence than the most regular fortification.

General Adair, who, owing to the indisposition of general Thomas, brought up the Kentucky militia, has shewn that troops will always be valiant when their leaders are so. No men ever displayed a more gallant spirit than these did under that most valuable officer. His country is under obligations to him.

The General would be ungrateful or insensible to merit, if he did not particularly notice the conduct of the officers and men who so bravely supported and so skillfully directed his artillery. Colonel M'Rea, in the action of the 23d, shewed, as he always does, great courage. Lieutenant Spotts, under whose immediate direction our artillery had been placed, led it to action with a daring courage worthy of admiration. Captain Humphrey commanded the first battery on our right—the service is greatly indebted to that officer, not only for the able and gallant manner in which he directed his fire, but for the general activity he displayed in his department.

Lieut. Norris of the navy, with Mr. Walkers Martin and a detachment of seamen, was stationed at the 2d battery; and lieutenant Grawlen, with Mr. W. Livingston (master's mate) with a similar detachment, were stationed at a 32 pounder,

which was remarkably well directed—they performed their duty with the zeal and bravery which has always characterized the navy of the U. S. Captains Dominique and Bluchie, lately commanding privateers at Barbataria, with part of their former crew; and many brave citizens of New-Orleans, were stationed at Nos. 3 and 4. The general cannot avoid giving his warm approbation of the manner in which these gentlemen have uniformly conducted themselves while under his command, and of the gallantry with which they gave at the opening of the campaign to defend the country. The brothers Lafite have exhibited the same courage and fidelity; and the general promises that the government shall be duly apprised of their conduct. Colonel Perry, deputy quarter master general, volunteered his services at No. 6—he was ably aided by lieutenant Kerr of the artillery—his battery was well served, bravely supported, and greatly annoyed the enemy. Nos. 8 and 9, were directed by lieutenant Spotts, with his usual skill and bravery, assisted by Mr. Cheveau.

The general takes the highest pleasure in noticing the conduct of general Garrique de Flaupic, commanding one of the brigades of militia of this state, and member of the Senate. His brigade not being in the field as soon as the invasion was known, he repaired to the camp and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of a piece of artillery, which he directed with the skill which was to be expected from an experienced artillery officer, disdaining the exemption afforded by his seat in the Senate, he continued in this subordinate but honorable station; and by his example as well as his exertion, has rendered essential services to his country. Mr. Sebastian Hiriart of the same body, set the same example, served a considerable time in the ranks of the volunteer battalion, and afterwards as adjutant of the colored troops.—Major Plauchec's battalion of volunteers, though deprived of the valuable services of Major Carmac, who commanded them, by a wound which that officer received in the attack of the 18th of December, have realized all the anticipations which the general formed of their conduct. Major Plauchec, and Major St. Jome of that corps, have distinguished themselves by their activity, their courage, and their zeal; and the whole corps have greatly contributed to enable the general to redeem the pledge he gave, when at the opening of the campaign he promised the triumph over its insolent invaders. The two corps of colored volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty. Major Lacoste and Daquin, who commanded them, have deserved well of their country.

Capt. Savary's conduct has been noticed in the account rendered of the battle of the 23d, and that officer has since continued to merit the highest praise. Capt. Beale's company of the city riflemen has sustained by its subsequent conduct the reputation it acquired in the action of the 23d. Col. De la Ronde, of the Louisiana militia, has been extremely serviceable by his exertions, and has shewn great courage, and an uniform attachment to the cause of the country.

Gen. Humbert, who offered his services as a volunteer, has continually exposed himself to the greatest dangers, with his characteristic bravery, as has also the Mexican field-marshal Don Juan de Anayer, who acted in the same capacity. The general acknowledges the important assistance he has received from commodore Patterson, as well by his professional exertion, as the zealous co-operation of his department during the whole course of the campaign. Captain Henly, on board of the Caroline, and afterwards in directing the erection of several batteries at the Bayou and on the right bank of the river, was of great utility to the army. Lt. Alexia, of the navy, stationed in the navy arsenal, was indefatigable in exertions to forward to the army every thing which could facilitate its operations—his zeal and activity deserve the notice of the government. Major Nicks, who by an accidental wound, was deprived of the pleasure of commanding the 7th regiment during the campaign, was continually employed in the fort, and furnished the ammunition and the artillery that was